

**Roll No.**

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(Write Roll Number from left side exactly as in Admit Card)

Signature of Invigilators

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**0910**

**PAPER – II**

**Test Booklet No.**

**Test Booklet Series :-**

**A**

## **PHILOSOPHY**

Time :  $1\frac{1}{4}$  Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

### **Instructions for the Candidates**

1. Write your roll number in the space provided on the top of this page and roll number with subject code on the OMR Sheet attached with this booklet.
2. This paper consists of fifty multiple choice type of questions. Answer *all* the questions. Each question carries *two* marks.
3. Each question has *four* alternative responses marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). You have to select only one correct response and mark it in the OMR Sheet with blue ink ball pen.

Example :



Here (C) is the correct response.

4. Your responses to the questions are to be indicated only in the OMR Sheet pinned with this booklet. If the marking is put at any other place than in the OMR sheet, it will not be evaluated.
5. Two sheets are attached at the end of the booklet for rough work.
6. If you write your name or put any special mark on any part of the test booklet or OMR Sheet which may disclose in any way your identity, you will render yourself liable to disqualification. Do not tamper or fold the OMR Sheet in anyway. If you do so your OMR Sheet will not be evaluated.
8. You should return the OMR Sheet along with this test booklet to the invigilator at the end of the examination and should not carry any paper with you outside the examination hall.
9. If the OMR sheet is not returned along with the test booklet, you will be disqualified.
10. No candidate shall be allowed to leave his/her seat or the examination hall/room till the end of the examination without the permission of the invigilator.

[ P.T.O.

**PHILOSOPHY**

## Paper – II

1. Which school of Indian philosophy advocates *Svabhāvavāda* or naturalism ?
  - (A) Cārvāka
  - (B) Mīmāṃsā
  - (C) Advaita Vedānta
  - (D) Kāśmir Śaivism.
2. Which Jaina doctrine stands for *ahimsā* in *vicāra* or non-violence in judgment and opinion ?
  - (A) *Anekāntavāda*
  - (B) *Syādvāda*
  - (C) *Nayavāda*
  - (D) *Pudgala*.
3. The Bauddha *anāttāvāda* is the same as
  - (A) *pratityasamutpādavāda*
  - (B) *kṣaṇabhangavāda*
  - (C) *skandhavāda*
  - (D) *śunyavāda*.
4. According to the Nyāya, the general proposition, 'whatever is knowable is nameable', is the example of
  - (A) *anvaya-vyāptirekī*
  - (B) *kevala-vyāptirekī*
  - (C) *kevalānvyī*
  - (D) *avyāpti*.
5. *Nirvikalpaka* is validated, according to the Nyāya, by
  - (A) *pratyakṣa* ( perception )
  - (B) *anumāna* ( inference )
  - (C) *upamāna* ( comparison )
  - (D) *śabda* ( testimony ).

6. According to the Vaiśeṣika, that there is no jar on the ground ( *bhūtaḥ ghaṭo nāsti* ) may be regarded as
- (A) *prāgabhāva*  
 (B) *dhvamsābhāva*  
 (C) *anyonyābhāva*  
 (D) *atyantābhāva*.
7. Which one is incorrect ?  
 According to the Sāṅkhya, *puruṣa* is of the nature of
- (A) *drastā*  
 (B) *akartā*  
 (C) *sāksmī*  
 (D) *lingāsarīra*.
8. The classical Nyāya proves the existence of self ( *ātma* ) by
- (A) *purvavat anumāna*  
 (B) *seṣavat anumāna*  
 (C) *sāmānyatodṛṣṭānumāna*  
 (D) none of these.
9. There is only one truly universal religion, and that is Vedānta. Who advocates this idea ?
- (A) Rabindranath Tagore  
 (B) Mahatma Gandhi  
 (C) Sri Aurobindo  
 (D) Vivekananda.
10. People of India are divided into *five varṇas*. Who mooted this idea ?
- (A) Rabindranath Tagore  
 (B) M. N. Roy  
 (C) Iqbal  
 (D) Ambedkar.
11. *Rta* is a / an
- (A) law  
 (B) method  
 (C) duty  
 (D) obligation.

12. Which of the following schools accepts perception as the only source of knowledge ?
- (A) Buddhism  
 (B) Nyāya  
 (C) Cārvāka  
 (D) Jainism.
13. *Syādvāda* is a theory of
- (A) error  
 (B) judgement  
 (C) morality  
 (D) reality.
14. In Buddhism, the means to attain nirvāṇa is known as
- (A) *aṣṭanga yoga*  
 (B) *triratna*  
 (C) *sādhana catuṣṭaya*  
 (D) *aṣṭāṅgika mārga*.
15. Sāṅkhya *satkāryavāda* is also known as
- (A) *Brahma Pariṇāmavāda*  
 (B) *Prakṛti Parināmavāda*  
 (C) *Vivartavāda*  
 (D) *Ārambhavāda*.
16. Which one of the following is correct ?
- (A) Mīmāṃsakas think that vedās are *pauruseya*  
 (B) Śābara wrote a commentary on *Mīmāṃsā Sūtra*  
 (C) Bhartrhari's philosophy is known as *bhūtacaitanyavāda*  
 (D) Bhartrhari defends *Śabdavivartavāda*.
17. According to the Mīmāṃsā the validity of knowledge is
- (A) *svataḥ*  
 (B) both *svataḥ* and *parataḥ*  
 (C) *parataḥ*  
 (D) none of these.

18. *Māyā*, according to Śaṅkara, is
- (A) *abhāva*  
 (B) *bhāva rūpa*  
 (C) *bhāva-abhāva*  
 (D) none of these.
19. *Arambhavāda* as a theory of causation is accepted by
- (A) Sāṅkhya  
 (B) Nyāya  
 (C) Advaita Vedānta  
 (D) Viśiṣṭādvaita Vedānta.
20. According to the Viśiṣṭādvaita, Brahman admits of
- (A) *Svajātīya bheda*  
 (B) *Vijātīya bheda*  
 (C) *Svagata bheda*  
 (D) *Abheda*.
21. Which of the following, according to the Jaina, cannot be wrong ?
- (A) *Mati* and *Śruti*  
 (B) *Manaḥ paryāya* and *Kevala*  
 (C) *Śruti* and *Avadhi*  
 (D) *Mati* and *Avadhi*.
22. *Mīmāṃsakas* advocate the self-validity of knowledge in respect of
- (A) *utpatti*  
 (B) *jñapti*  
 (C) *samutpatti*  
 (D) both (A) and (B).
23. Who among the following does not accept memory as valid cognition ?
- (A) Prabhākara  
 (B) Kumārila  
 (C) Both (A) and (B)  
 (D) Neither (A) nor (B).

24. Arthāpatti and Anupalabdhi are accepted as valid sources of knowledge by
- (A) Sāṅkhya  
 (B) Yoga  
 (C) Advaita  
 (D) Nyāya.
25. According to Nyāya, pramā is
- (A) *Yathārtha smṛti*  
 (B) *A-yathārtha smṛti*  
 (C) *Yathārtha anubhava*  
 (D) *A-yathārtha anubhava.*
26. The variety of things emerge from the primary substance, air, by condensation and rarefaction. This is the view of
- (A) Thales  
 (B) Anaximenes  
 (C) Anaximander  
 (D) Empedocles.
27. The odd and the even, the finite and the infinite, the limited and the unlimited, constitute the essence of number and of reality. Which school of ancient Greek Philosophy advocated this view ?
- (A) The Ionians  
 (B) The Sophists  
 (C) The Stoics  
 (D) The Pythagoreans.
28. Virtue is the mean between excess and deficiency. Who advocated this view ?
- (A) Plato  
 (B) Aristotle  
 (C) Zeno of Elea  
 (D) Heraclitus.

29. The very idea of God implies His existence. This is the essence of that proof of God's existence known as
- (A) Cosmological proof
  - (B) Ontological proof
  - (C) Teleological proof
  - (D) Moral proof.
30. According to Descartes, only which one of the following is true ?
- (A) Bodies are extensive and passive
  - (B) Bodies are extensive and active
  - (C) Bodies are both active and passive
  - (D) Bodies are extensive and potentially conscious.
31. "Indulge your passions for science, but let your science be human." Who is the author of this statement ?
- (A) Benedict Spinoza
  - (B) John Locke
  - (C) David Hume
  - (D) Karl Marx.
32. According to Immanuel Kant, which one of the following is not true ?
- (A) The laws of Logic are synthetic and *a priori*.
  - (B) All judgments of Mathematics are synthetic and *a priori*.
  - (C) Physics contains judgments as are synthetic and *a priori*.
  - (D) Metaphysics contains judgments as are intended to be synthetic and *a priori*.
33. I exist, and, therefore, I think. Which philosopher upholds this view ?
- (A) Rene Descartes
  - (B) Friedrich Nietzsche
  - (C) George Wilhelm Hegel
  - (D) Jean Paul Sartre.
34. If ' $p \vee q$ ' is true, what can be said about the truth of ' $p \cdot q$ ' ?
- (A) True
  - (B) False
  - (C) Undecided
  - (D) None of these.

35. To which Mood of the First Figure can DATISI be reduced ?
- (A) BARBARA  
 (B) CELARENT  
 (C) DARII  
 (D) FERIO.
36. In philosophy Descartes pursues the method of doubt which initiates a move in the direction of
- (A) negativism (B) solipsism  
 (C) scepticism (D) certitude.
37. Consider the following argument :
- All industrialists are intelligent.  
 All meticulous persons are intelligent.  
 $\therefore$  All industrialists are meticulous persons.
- The above argument commits the fallacy of
- (A) four terms  
 (B) illicit major  
 (C) illicit minor  
 (D) undistributed middle.
38. Which of the following is a truth functional compound ?
- (A) Jones died, because he ate fish with ice-cream  
 (B) He believes that drinking tea in the morning is good for health  
 (C) If the plane is hijacked, then there is real cause of anxiety  
 (D) None of these.
39. Which of the following is a tautology, given that  $p, q$  are any propositions ?
- (A)  $p \supset (p \cdot q)$   
 (B)  $(p \vee q) \supset p$   
 (C)  $p \supset (\sim p \supset q)$   
 (D)  $p \supset \sim p$ .



40. The meaning of a proposition consists in its method of verification. Which school of philosophy advocates this view ?
- (A) Idealism
  - (B) Pragmatism
  - (C) Realism
  - (D) Logical positivism.
41. Which one of the following, according to Locke, is a correct description of substance ?
- (A) Substance is spiritual in nature
  - (B) Substance has both real and nominal essences
  - (C) Substance is the unknown locus of qualities
  - (D) Substance is the cause of the world.
42. Which of the following theories is related to C. S. Pierce ?
- (A) Fallibilism
  - (B) Pragmatism
  - (C) Tychism
  - (D) Synechism.
43. Leibnitz defines 'monad' as
- (A) active force
  - (B) physical object
  - (C) mental object
  - (D) none of these.
44. By 'mode' Spinoza means that which
- (A) is in itself and is conceived through itself
  - (B) exists in itself
  - (C) is a being that is absolutely infinite
  - (D) exists through something other than itself.

45. Particulars exist in space and time, but universals are neither in space nor in time. This view is given by
- (A) Aristotle (B) Hume  
(C) Descartes (D) Plato.
46. Who regarded God as the Unmoved Mover ?
- (A) Plato  
(B) Pythagoras  
(C) Aristotle  
(D) St. Anselm.
47. Who said that water is the essential substance of the universe ?
- (A) Pythagoras  
(B) Heracleitus  
(C) Thales  
(D) Anaxagoras.
48. Which one of the following is the view of Descartes regarding mind-body relation ?
- (A) Parallelism  
(B) Interactionism  
(C) Pre-established harmony  
(D) Monism.
49. Who has said "Believe in order to understand" ?
- (A) St. Augustine (B) St. Aquinas  
(C) St. Anselm (D) St. Peter.
50. God has chosen this world as the best of all possible worlds, for He can will only the best. This view is related with
- (A) St. Anselm  
(B) St. Thomas Aquinas  
(C) St. Peter  
(D) St. John.