

1. Which one of the following is considered as the first Satyagraha movement led by Gandhi?

A) Khilafat movement	B) Salt Satyagraha
C) Champaran Satyagraha	D) Rowlatt Satyagraha

2. Gandhi coined the term Sarvodaya as translation of the title of John Ruskin's book. What was the title of the book?

A) The Light of Asia	B) Unto This Last
C) Political Economy	D) The Ethics of the Dust

3. Who was the author of *Arunachala Stuti Pancakam*?

A) Swami Vivekananda	B) Sri Narayana Guru
C) Sri Aurobindo	D) Ramana Maharshi.

4. Match the following:

List I	List II
a. Tagore	1. Integral yoga
b. Dr. Radhakrishnan	2. Gitanjali.
c. Sri Aurobindo	3. Nan Yar
d. Ramana Maharshi	4. An Idealist View of Life.

A) a-4, b-3, c-1, d-2	B) a-3, b-2, c-4, d-1
C) a-2, b-4, c-1, d-3	D) a-2, b-3, c-4, d-1

5. *I maintain that Truth is a pathless land, and you cannot approach it by any path whatsoever, by any religion, by any sect.* Who said this?

A) J. Krishnamurti	B) Tagore
C) Gandhi	D) Aurobindo

6. Choose the **wrong** statement.
 - A) M.N. Roy propounded Radical humanism.
 - B) M.N. Roy proposed a new model of democracy for India.
 - C) M.N. Roy undertook a scientific approach for understanding man and his place in the world.
 - D) M.N. Roy categorically accepted the materialism and humanism of Marx.

7. *If I find the constitution being misused, I shall be the first to burn it.* Whose words are this?

A) M.N. Roy	B) Ambedkar	C) Gandhi	D) Krishnamurti
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8. The birth place of Sri Narayana Guru:

A) Aruvippuram	B) Mannanthala
C) Chempazanthy	D) Varkala.

9. Match the following:
- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| List I | List II |
| a. Dr. Ambedkar | 1. Atmopadesa Satakam. |
| b. Sreenarayana Guru | 2. The Annihilation of Caste |
| c. M.N.Roy | 3. Vedadikara Nirupanam |
| d. Chattampi Swamikal | 4. New Humanism. |
- A) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3 B) a-2, b-3, c-1, d-4
C) a-3, b-1, c-2, d-4 D) a-2, b-4, c-1, d-3
10. ----- ecology provides an anthropocentric defense of the natural world, holding that it is worth protecting to the extent that it benefits humans.
A) Deep B) Shallow C) Global D) Community
11. The concept of the welfare and well being of the entire world is expressed by the Gita as -----.
A) Nishkāma karma B) Sthitaprajña
C) Loka Neeti D) Lokasamgraha.
12. A philosophical theory which states that mental states or events are by-products of states or events in the brain:
A) Phenomenalism B) Materialism
C) Epiphenomenalism D) Accidentalism
13. The author of *Novum Organum*:
A) Francis Bacon B) Karl Popper
C) Thomas Kuhn D) Daniel Dennett
14. If p is true and q is false, then $p \vee q$ is:
A) True B) False
C) True or False D) Indeterminable
15. Thirthankara is a term associated with prophets of which religion?
A) Buddhism B) Jainism C) Taoism D) Judaism
16. Which one of the following Gods of early Vedic religion belongs to the category of Gods of the sky?
A) Indra B) Maruts C) Agni D) Varuna
17. Sacrifices are pictured in Brāhmanas as *Rna*. What does *Rna* refer to?
A) Debt B) Order C) Morality D) Action
18. The section of Vedas related to hymns addressed to Gods:
A) Brāhmanas B) Samhitas C) Aranyaka D) Upanishads
19. The Mahavākya *Aham Brhamāsmi* occurs in-----Upanishad.
A) Brahadaranyaka B) Chandogya
C) Aitereya D) Taitteriya

20. Which one of the following refers to Brahma Sūtra?
 A) YogaSūtra B) NyāyaSūtra
 C) Vedānta Sūtra D) Sāmkhya Sūtra
21. According to Advaita Vedanta-----Satta refers to empirical level of existence.
 A) Vyāvaharika B) Pāramārthika
 C) Kevala D) Prāthibhāsika
22. The Adhyāsa Bhāṣya is a commentary on-----written by Sri Sankara.
 A) Upanishads. B) Brahma Sūtras
 C) Bhagavad Gita D) Mimamsa Sūtras
23. The concept of *Aprthak-siddhi* was conceived by -----.
 A) Advaita B) Suddhādvaita
 C) Dvaita D) Viśiṣṭādvaita.
24. The author of *Sri Bhāṣya*:
 A) Samkara B) Ramanuja C) Madhva D) Vallabha
25. Anubhāṣya is a commentary on Brahma Sūtra written by -----.
 A) Vallabha B) Ramanuja C) Madhva D) Samkara
26. The Vedanta philosophy of Nimbarka:
 A) Advaita B) Suddhādvaita C) Dvaita D) Dvaitādvaita
27. Which one of the following statements is **not** applicable to Cārvaka?
 A) Earth, water, fire, and air are the elements
 B) Consciousness is a byproduct of matter.
 C) Inference is one of the sources of valid knowledge.
 D) Pleasure is the end of human life
28. Different versions of denying or doubting role of reason in morality are referred as-----.
 A) Ethical scepticism B) Ethical realism
 C) Ethical naturalism D) Ethical non-naturalism.
29. According to medical ethics every patient has the right to get information and ask questions before procedures and treatments. Name this concept.
 A) Medical information B) Informed consent
 C) Mutual consent D) Surrogate consent
30. Suppose a person dies after withdrawing or withholding treatment. This type of euthanasia is referred as-----.
 A) Voluntary B) Non-voluntary
 C) Involuntary D) Passive euthanasia.
31. Arne Naess was a -----philosopher.
 A) French B) German C) Norwegian D) Danish

32. Examine the following statements and pick out the correct options given.
- Arne Naess was founder of Deep Ecology.
 - He was greatly influenced by Rachael Carson's *Silent Spring*.
 - He promoted Anthropocentrism.
 - Deep ecology promotes inherent worth of all living beings.
- A) 1, 2 & 3 are true and 4 is false
B) 1, 2 & 4 are true and 3 is false
C) 1 & 2 are true and 3 & 4 are false
D) All statements are false
33. What is the technical term attributed to the unauthorised access to or control over computer network security systems for some illicit purpose.
- A) Hacking
B) Cyberbullying
C) Spamming
D) Malware attack.
34. Match the following
- | List I | | List II | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------------------------|
| a. | Kant | 1. | My Station and its duties |
| b. | Peirce | 2. | Emotivism |
| c. | Bradley | 3. | Deontology |
| d. | Ayer | 4. | Pragmatism. |
- A) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1
B) a-2, b-3, c-1, d-4
C) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2
D) a-3, b-2, c-4, d-1
35. *Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it.* Whose words are this?
- A) Rajaram Mohan Roy
B) Dayananda Saraswathi
C) Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar
D) Lokamanya Tilak
36. Choose the correct sequence as conceived by Sri Aurobindo.
- A) Mind, Illumined mind, Overmind, Higher mind, Intuitive mind, Supermind
B) Mind, Higher mind, Illumined mind, Intuitive mind, Overmind, Supermind.
C) Mind, Overmind, Higher mind, Intuitive mind, Illumined mind, Supermind.
D) Mind, Higher mind, Intuitive mind, Illumined mind, Overmind, Supermind.
37. *Evolution of consciousness is the central motive of terrestrial existence.* Who said this?
- A) Sri Aurobindo
B) Lokamanya Tilak
C) Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar
D) Dayananda Saraswathi.
38. Which one of the following is **not** related to triple transformation discussed by Sri Aurobindo.?
- A) Psychic transformation
B) Metaphysical transformation
C) Spiritual transformation
D) Supramental transformation.
39. Which one of the following is **not** a poem written by Tagore?
- A) *Waiting*
B) *Friend*
C) *Gitanjali*
D) *Chaturanga*

40. The language of early Buddhism was:
 A) Pāli B) Ardhamagadhi
 C) Sanskrit D) Apabhramsa
41. ----- is not related to *Tripitakas of Buddhism*.
 A) Sutta B) Vinaya C) Abhidhamma D) Dharma
42. The doctrine of viewpoints in Jainism is commonly referred as-----.
 A) Nayavāda B) Nyāyavāda C) Arthavāda D) Sabdavāda
43. Choose the correct sequence of Nyaya syllogism:
 A) Pratiñjña, Udāharana, Hetu, Nigamana
 B) Pratiñjña, Hetu, Udāharana, Nigamana
 C) Udāharana, Pratiñjña, Nigamana, Hetu
 D) Hetu, Udāharana, Pratiñjña, Nigamana
44. Identify Vaisesika conception of subsequent non-existence.
 A) Pradhamsabhāva B) Pragabhāva
 C) Anyonyabhāva D) Atyanthabhāva
45. According to one theory of causation effect is non-existent prior to its production. Effect is new creation. Name this theory of causation.
 A) Satkāryavāda B) Asatkāryavāda
 C) Satkaranavāda D) Svabhāva-vāda
46. Which one of the following is **not** a part of Yoga Sutras?
 A) Samadhipāda B) Sadhanapāda
 C) Vibhudhipāda D) Jñānapāda
47. Match the following:

List I	List II
a. Nyāya	1. Syādvada
b. Buddhism	2. Dhāraṇa
c. Astāṅga Yoga	3. Nirvana
d. Jainism	4. Asatkāryavāda

 A) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1 B) a-4, b-1, c-2, d-3
 C) a-2, b-3, c-4, d-1 D) a-3, b-2, c-1, d-4
48. Sabarasvāmin has written a commentary of -----Sutras.
 A) Yoga B) Sāmkhya C) Mimāmsa D) Nyāya
49. Choose the **wrong** statement from the following:
 A) *Sarvadarsana Samgraha* is the work of Mādhavāchārya.
 B) *Brhati* is a great commentary written by Prabhakara.
 C) The author of *Sāmkhya pravacana bhāṣya* is Badarayana.
 D) *Nyaya kusumāñjali* was written by Udayana.

50. Match the following:
- | | | | |
|----|---------|----|---------|
| | List I | | List II |
| a. | Karuna | 1. | Krodha |
| b. | Roudra | 2. | Utasaha |
| c. | Vira | 3. | Jugupsa |
| d. | Bibatsa | 4. | Soka |
- A) a-3, b-4,c-1,d-2. B) a-4, b-1,c-2, d-3
C) a-3, b-1, c-4, d-2 D) a-4, b-3,c-2,d-1
51. The author of *Dhvanyāloka*:
- A) Anandavardhana B) Bharata
C) AbhinavaGupta D) Bhattrhari.
52. The thinkers who does not represent Milesian school:
- A) Thales B) Anaximander
C) Anaximenes D) Parmenides
53. The main teaching of -----was that everything is in constant flux.
- A) Xenophanes B) Anaximander
C) Heraclitus D) Zeno.
54. Why is Socratic method referred to as Midwifery method?
- A) It is based on debate
B) It generates new ideas from the speakers
C) It is based on question-answers
D) It uses dialectical method
55. Allegory of the cave is a concept devised by -----to analyse and illustrate the distinction between belief and knowledge.
- A) Socrates B) Plato C) Aristotle D) Aristophanes.
56. According to Plato self-restraint is one of his four core virtues of the ideal city. Name this virtue.
- A) Temperance B) Prudence C) Justice D) Fortitude.
57. Which one of the following does not come under Intrinsic values?
- A) Truth B) Beauty C) Courage D) Recognition
58. In Ethics Greek term *Arete* is translated as-----.
- A) Character B) Virtue C) Conduct D) Habit
59. The term *deontology* is derived from the Greek *deon* which means-----.
- A) Custom B) Duty C) Virtue D) Character
60. Man naturally seeks pleasure and avoids pain. What is the name of this view?
- A) Psychological Hedonism B) Ethical Hedonism
C) Utilitarianism D) Pragmatism

61. The author of *A System of Logic*:
 A) Bentham B) Rawls C) Mill D) Smith
62. *Appearance and Reality* was the work of -----.
 A) Mill B) Kant C) Bentham D) Bradley
63. ----- is the study and analysis of ethical terms, concepts, and theories.
 A) Meta Ethics B) Applied Ethics
 C) Normative Ethics D) Professional Ethics
64. Who among the following was the prominent representative of Prescriptivism?
 A) Stevenson B) R.M. Hare C) Ayer D) Ross
65. When someone says that murder is wrong, he may be expressing his disapproval of murder. This view is popularly referred as
 A) Intuitionism B) Descriptivism
 C) Prescriptivism D) Emotivism.
66. G.E. Moore remarked that there is a tendency to attribute natural properties to ethical terms. What did he call this tendency?
 A) Category mistake
 B) Naturalistic fallacy
 C) Fallacy of hasty generalization
 D) Ethical dilemma.
67. Which one of the following is **not** a feature of moral discourse according to Stevenson?
 A) Moral discourse has the possibility of genuine agreement and disagreement within it
 B) Moral discourses have magnetism or dynamic feature
 C) Moral discourses are prescriptive in nature
 D) Scientific method of verification is not sufficient for Ethics
68. There is skill and instruments through which carpenter builds a chair. According to Aristotle, it is the -----cause.
 A) Material B) Formal C) Efficient D) Final
69. Match the following
- | List I | | List II | |
|--------|------------|---------|-------------|
| a. | Parmenides | 1. | Ideas |
| b. | Socrates. | 2. | Eudaemonism |
| c. | Plato | 3. | Being |
| d. | Aristotle | 4. | Elenchus |
- A) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2 B) a-3, b-4, c-2, d-1
 C) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1 D) a-2, b-3, c-4, d-1
70. Author of *Monologion* which was a theological treatise which attempted to demonstrate the existence and attributes of God:
 A) St. Thomas Aquinas B) St. Augustine
 C) Dun Scotus D) St. Anslem.

71. St. Thomas Aquinas produced a comprehensive synthesis of Christian theology and philosophy of -----.
- A) Socrates B) Plato C) Aristotle D) Plotinus
72. According to Francis Bacon, the four ----- are the four main fallacies or falsehoods that prevent people from gaining true knowledge.
- A) Ideas B) Idols C) Ideals D) Idioms
73. Choose the **wrong** statement from the following.
- A) Descartes was a French Philosopher
 B) Descartes was the author of Meditations on First Philosophy
 C) Descartes developed the theory of pre-established harmony.
 D) Descartes argues that the mind, an immaterial thing interacts causally with the body, a material thing.
74. Which one of the following statements is related to Pantheism?
- A) It believes in many Gods B) God is worshipped in human form.
 C) God is a spiritual substance D) God is identified with nature
75. Leibniz formulated a postulate to explain the apparent relations of causality among monads where no true causality exists. The doctrine implies that there are no genuine causal interactions between mind and body. Name this doctrine.
- A) Pre-established harmony B) Interactionism
 C) Mind-body dualism. D) Psychophysical parallelism
76. John Locke thinks that at the birth, the mind is empty as a white paper. Name the expression to refer this.
- A) *esse est percipi* B) *cogito ergo sum*
 C) *dubito ergo sum* D) *tabula rasa*
77. Berkeley claims that the only things that can be said to exist are ideas when they are perceived. We can never conceive of matter except through some idea. These views culminate in the conception of -----.
- A) Abstract ideas B) Immaterialism
 C) Empiricism D) Conceptualism
78. The author of *A Treatise of Human Nature*:
- A) Locke B) Berkeley C) Hume D) Bacon
79. Match the following:
- | List I | List II |
|-----------------------------|--|
| a. The idols of the tribe | 1. False assumption of social discourse |
| b. The idols of the cave | 2. False assumption of basic sense |
| c. The idols of the market | 3. False assumption based on dogmatic philosophy |
| d. The idols of the theatre | 4. False assumption of individual man |
- A) a-2, b-4, c-1, d-3 B) a-2, b-3, c-1, d-4
 C) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2 D) a-4, b-2, c-1, d-3

80. What is the major theme of Critique of Practical Reason of Kant?
 A) Metaphysics B) Epistemology
 C) Logic D) Moral philosophy
81. According to Kant the *thing-in-itself* which is inaccessible to experience is referred as-----.
 A) Abstract B) Phenomena C) Noumena D) Sense data
82. The relation between A& E propositions in square of opposition is referred as-----.
 A) Contrary B) Contradictory
 C) Subaltern D) Subcontrary
83. Convert the proposition “All fruits are sweet”.
 A) Some fruits are sweet
 B) No fruits are sweet
 C) Some sweet things are fruits
 D) Some sweets are not fruits
84. Find out fallacy in the following syllogism.
 All technicians are wise.
 All wise persons are lazy.
 All lazy persons are technicians.
 A) Illicitmajor B) Undistributedmiddle
 C) Existentialfallacy D) Illicit minor
85. The predicate of the conclusion of a categorical syllogism is called-----.
 A) Major term B) Minor term C) Middle term D) None of these
86. Examine the following statements and choose the correct options given.
 1. A categorical syllogism has three terms and three propositions.
 2. A hypothetical syllogism affirms its antecedents in the minor and affirms the consequent in the conclusion.
 3. The conclusion of a simple dilemma will be a disjunctive proposition.
 4. The major premise of a dilemma will be a categorical proposition.
 A) 1, 2 & 3 are true and 4 is false
 B) 1, 2 & 4 are true and 3 is false
 C) 1 & 2 are true and 3 & 4 are false
 D) All statements are true
87. Verified hypothesis is known as-----.
 A) Conjecture B) Theory C) Speculation D) Law
88. Choose the correct sequence of stages of scientific Induction.
 A) Observation, Theory, Law, Hypothesis.
 B) Observation, Law, Hypothesis, Theory.
 C) Observation, Hypothesis, Law, Theory.
 D) Observation, Hypothesis, Theory, Law.

89. Which one of the following is **not** related to a good hypothesis?
 A) Hypothesis shall be conceivable and not absurd.
 B) Hypothesis must be verifiable.
 C) Hypothesis is a definite explanation of a fact.
 D) Hypothesis must be consistent with the existing laws of nature.
90. According to J.S. Mill cause is an invariable, -----, antecedent.
 A) Unconditional B) Conditional
 C) Inevitable D) Reciprocal
91. *Subduct from any phenomenon such part as is known by previous inductions to be the effect of certain antecedents, and the residue of the phenomenon is the effect of the remaining antecedents.*
 Name the method of Mill explained through this canon.
 A) Method of Agreement
 B) Method of Difference
 C) Joint Method of agreement and Difference.
 D) Method of Residues
92. Identify the following proposition.
 $\sim (A \cdot \sim A)$
 A) Tautology B) Contradiction
 C) Contingency D) None of these.
93. Examine the rule of inference of this argument.
 $p \rightarrow q$
 $q \rightarrow r$
 $\therefore p \rightarrow r$
 A) Modus ponens B) Modus tollens
 C) Hypothetical syllogism D) Disjunctive syllogism
94. Gilbert Ryle presents a theory of semantic or ontological error in which things belonging to a particular category are presented as if they belong to a different category. This theory is referred as-----.
 A) Fallacy B) Paradox
 C) Category mistake D) Paralogism
95. ----- was the creator of speech act theory who asserted that by saying something we do perform an action or just state things.
 A) Russell B) Austin C) Ryle D) Moore
96. The term used by Ferdinand de Saussure to refer to the actual utterances of language, both written and spoken:
 A) Signifier B) Diachronic C) Langue D) Parole
97. The concept of deconstruction was first outlined by Derrida in his work -----.
 A) *Of Grammatology* B) *Speech and Phenomena*
 C) *Writing and Difference* D) *Margins of Philosophy*

98. The cultural, moral and ideological leadership of a group over allied and subaltern groups is referred by Gramsci as -----.
- A) Historicism B) Hegemony C) Oppression D) Praxis
99. The concept used by Louis Althusser to explain the way in which ideas get into our heads and have an effect on our lives:
- A) Ideology B) Interpretation
C) Interpellation D) Conceptualisation.
100. Match the following.
- | List I | List II |
|-----------------|--|
| a. Althusser | 1. Signifier/signified |
| b. Saussure | 2. Systematically Misleading Expressions |
| c. Gilbert Ryle | 3. Decentering |
| d. Derrida | 4. Repressive State Apparatus |
- A) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2 B) a-2, b-3, c-4, d-1
C) a-4, b-2, c-1, d-3 D) a-4, b-1, c-2, d-3
101. Identify E proposition.
- A) All artists are creative B) No artists are creative
C) Some artists are creative D) Some artists are not creative
102. Sartre referred to the concept of *mauvaise foi* to explain the habit of people to deceive themselves. What is the concept?
- A) Choice B) Freedom C) Bad faith D) Nausea
103. *God is dead, God remains dead and we have killed him.* Who said this?
- A) Satre B) Kierkegaard C) Marcel D) Nietzsche
104. Heidegger uses the expression ----- to refer to the experience of being that is peculiar to human beings
- A) Superman B) Dasein C) Fidelity D) Nausea
105. The distinction between ----- was an innovation of the great philosopher Gottlob Frege.
- A) Sense and reference B) Faith and reason
C) Sensation and perception D) Freedom and choice
106. Bertrand Russell's theory of descriptions was initially put forth in his 1905 essay -----.
- A) On Transience B) On truth and lies
C) On Denoting D) On Certainty
107. *The limits of my language mean the limits of my world.* Who said this?
- A) Russell B) Wittgenstein C) Frege D) Ayer

108. Choose the **wrong** statement.
- A) Logical positivism was a philosophical movement that arose in Vienna in the 1920s.
 B) A.J. Ayer was a leading representative of Logical Positivism
 C) Logical positivism is also known as Logical empiricism.
 D) Logical positivists accepted the truth of metaphysical statements.
109. According to Karl Popper there is the capacity for some proposition, statement, theory or hypothesis to be proven wrong. What is the name of this view?
 A) Verifiability B) Theorisation C) Fabrication D) Falsifiability
110. *Against Method: Outline of an Anarchistic Theory of Knowledge* is a work written by-----.
 A) Feyerabend B) Popper C) Russell D) Wittgenstein
111. -----is an inference in which the subject is interchanged with the compliment of the predicate and predicate is interchanged with the compliment of the subject.
 A) Conversion B) Obversion
 C) Contradiction D) Contraposition
112. The author of *The Philosophy of Right*:
 A) Kant B) Hegel C) Bacon D) Hume
113. The metaphor Hume uses to distinguish between relations of ideas and matters of fact:
 A) Hume's analogy B) Hume's critic
 C) Hume's analytic D) Hume's fork
114. According to Marx the----- is the oppressive class, which he argued would be destroyed in the workers revolution
 A) Proletariat B) Socialist
 C) Revolutionary D) Bourgeoisie
115. -----is the study of structures of consciousness as experienced from the first-person point of view
 A) Phenomenology B) Physicalism
 C) Phenomenalism D) Physiology
116. ----- is the preliminary step in the philosophical movement of phenomenology describing an act of suspending judgment about the natural world.
 A) Alienation B) Exclusion C) Bracketing D) Elimination
117. Choose the **wrong** one.
- A) Existence precedes essence is one of the main principles of Existentialism.
 B) Existentialism lays stress on human freedom and responsibility.
 C) Existentialism accepts essentialism.
 D) Existentialism focuses on conditions of human existence.

118. Kierkegaard refers to a stage of life in which persons follow the rules and laws of society. What did he name this stage?
A) Aesthetic B) Ethical C) Religious D) Metaphysical
119. According to Marcel the questioner is directly involved in the question and so is unable to separate from it in order to study it in an objective manner. This is referred as:
A) Mystery B) Problem C) Reflection D) Fidelity
120. Identify the symbol \supset used in Symbolic Logic.
A) Negation B) Implication C) Disjunction D) Conjunction
