

GATE Philosophy MSQs Important Questions with Choice Paper

Q 1. Which of the following options are true with regard to Sankhya Darshana?

- (1) The first evolute of Prakriti is the Ahamkara, from which comes the Mahat.
- (2) The word Sankhya means both 'number' and 'right/complete knowledge' in Sanskrit.
- (3) Sankhya Darshana believes there is one, non-dual consciousness underlying the whole of creation.
- (4) Sankhya Darshana believes in Satkaryavada.

Topic: Classical Indian Philosophy

Subtopic: Orthodox Systems: Sankhya

Sub-subtopic: Purusha/Prakriti/Satkaryavada

Q 2. With reference to the Chitta Bhumis mentioned by Vyasa in his commentary to the Yoga Sutras, identify the true statements:

- (1) The Chitta Bhumis are Kshipta, Mudha, Vikshipta, Ekagra and Niruddha.
- (2) Vikshipta, Ekagra and Niruddha are considered to be conducive to the attainment of Yoga.
- (3) Vikshipta is a state where the mind is excessively lethargic and dull – where Tamas is dominant.
- (4) Ekagra means one-pointedness and is a state where there is perfect manifestation of Sattva in the Chitta (mind) .

Topic: Classical Indian Philosophy

Subtopic: Orthodox Systems: Yoga

Sub-subtopic: Chitta

Q 3. Which of the following statements is true with regard to the epistemology of Nyaya Darshana?

- (1) The Pramanas accepted by the Naiyayikas are Pratyaksha, Anumana, Upamana and Shabda.
- (2) In Anumana, Paksha refers to the major term – that which is inferred.
- (3) Pratyaksha is of two kinds: Nirvikalpa and Savikalpa.
- (4) Samanyalakshana is intuitive omniscience which can be acquired through meditation.

Topic: Classical Indian Philosophy

Subtopic: Orthodox Systems: Nyaya

Sub-subtopic: Pramanas

Q 4. Identify the incorrect statements with respect to the Madhyamika school of Buddhism:

- (1) Vasubandhu and Dignaga were some of the prominent Madhyamikas.
- (2) The Madhyamikas believe in the unreality of the physical, external world and hold that the mind alone is real.
- (3) The Madhyamikas believe in the existence of a transcendental reality that is free from change.
- (4) Shunyavada is a key doctrine of the Madhyamika school.

Topic: Classical Indian Philosophy

Subtopic: Heterodox Systems: Buddhism

Sub-subtopic: Madhyamika

Q 5. Which of the following are true with regard to the concept of Pancha Kosha?

- (1) The Pancha Kosha model divides the mind (Manas) into five sheaths.
- (2) The Pancha Kosha theory is found in the Taittiriya Upanishad.
- (3) The Vijñānamaya Kosha is the sheath of the intellect and bliss.
- (4) In the order in which they are described, each succeeding sheath is considered to be subtler than the preceding one.

Topic: Classical Indian Philosophy

Subtopic: Upanishads, Bhagavadgita, and Dharmashastras

Sub-subtopic: Panca-kosa

Q 6. Which of the following are not Vivekananda's views on religion?

- (1) Only when we agree to have common rituals and mythology will the ideal of universal religion be achieved.
- (2) Religion is the manifestation of divinity already in man.
- (3) To hear and acknowledge the truths of religion is the best way to be religious.
- (4) To be good and do good is the whole of religion.

Topic: Contemporary Indian Philosophy

Subtopic: Vivekananda

Sub-subtopic: Universal Religion

Q 7. Below are given pairs of authors and books/works. Identify the correctly matched pairs:

- (1) Rabindranath Tagore – Gora
- (2) Muhammed Iqbal – The Human Cycle
- (3) K. C. Bhattacharya – The Subject as Freedom
- (4) Jiddu Krishnamurthy – The First and Last Freedom

Topic: Contemporary Indian Philosophy

Subtopic: Tagore/Iqbal/K. C. Bhattacharya/J. Krishnamurthy

Sub-subtopic: NA

Q 8. Which of the following reflect true positions held by the Milesian School of Pre-Socratic philosophy?

- (1) Anaximander believed that the ultimate principle of creation is 'Apeiron' , which refers to fire.
- (2) Anaximenes believed that the earth was a flat disc floating upon air.
- (3) Thales was notable for having predicted an eclipse during his time.
- (4) Unlike Thales and Anaximenes, Anaximander believed that the earth was spherical.

Topic: Classical and Modern Western Philosophy

Subtopic: Metaphysics

Sub-subtopic: Pre-Socratic philosophy of Thales/Anaximenes/Ionians

Q 9. Based on Aristotle's classification of sciences, identify the true statements:

- (1) Aristotle considered dialectics to be a science.
- (2) By productive sciences, Aristotle refers to the science of agriculture, by which food grains are produced.
- (3) Practical sciences include ethics and politics.
- (4) Mathematics, physics and biology are considered to be theoretical sciences.

Topic: Classical and Modern Western Philosophy

Subtopic: Epistemology

Sub-subtopic: Doxa, Episteme and Sophia

Q 10. Which of the following statements are in accordance with St. Augustine's position on the problem of evil?

- (1) Evil is primitive good.
- (2) God has caused man's moral fall: it is all part of His Divine plan.
- (3) Evil is necessary for the enhancement of greater good.
- (4) God does not merely permit evil, but also creates it.

Topic: Classical and Modern Western Philosophy

Subtopic: Metaphysics

Sub-subtopic: Problem of Evil and existence of God in St. Augustine