

Examination: M.A. Philosophy

Section 1 - Section 1**Question No.1**

4.00

Bookmark ☐

Kant ascribes to which type of Idealism

- ☐ Objective Idealism
- ☐ Subjective Idealism
- ☐ Absolute Idealism
- ☐ Phenomenalist Idealism

Question No.2

4.00

Bookmark ☐

According to Spinoza , body and mind

- ☐ are providentially synchronized by God
- ☐ interact with each other
- ☐ are causally independent
- ☐ are parallel to each other

Question No.3

4.00

Bookmark ☐

Karma kanda refers to

- ☐ Mantras & Brahmanas
- ☐ Aryanakas & Upanishads
- ☐ Upanishads & Mantras
- ☐ Brahmanas & Aryanakas

Question No.4

4.00

Bookmark ☐

This pup is very naughty. It is always _____ some mischief or the other.

- ☐ Wednesday
- ☐ Tuesday
- ☐ Monday
- ☐ Sunday

Question No.5

4.00

Bookmark ☐

The 'Life Divine' is written by

- ☐ Sri Aurobindo
- ☐ S.N. Dasgupta
- ☐ Tagore
- ☐ M. Hiriyanna

Question No.6

4.00

Bookmark ☐

Who is the author of 'Leviathan

- ☐ Locke
- ☐ Aristotle
- ☐ Hobbes
- ☐ Hume

Question No.7

4.00

Bookmark ☐

The Father of Philosophy is

- ☐ Pythagoras
- ☐ Thales
- ☐ Descartes
- ☐ Zeno

Question No.8

4.00

Bookmark ☐

Ramanuja's view is known as

- ☐ Dvaita
- ☐ Advaita
- ☐ Visistadvaita
- ☐ Dwitaadvaita

Question No.9

4.00

Bookmark ☐

A man makes 150 pots per minute. If 30 pots are packed in a case how many cases will be made ready by the Man in one hour?

- ☐ 200
- ☐ 300
- ☐ 250
- ☐ 1000

Question No.10

4.00

Bookmark ☐

The systematizer of Advaita is:

- ☐ Sankara
- ☐ Padmapada
- ☐ Madhva
- ☐ Suresvara

Question No.11

4.00

Bookmark ☐

Upanishads means

- ☐ Indian philosophical texts
- ☐ destroys ignorance and gets man nearer to god
- ☐ the end of the Vedas
- ☐ revealed texts

Question No.12

4.00

Bookmark ☐

Pragmatic theory of truth accepts

- ☐ Truth is cognition-transcendent
- ☐ Truth cannot be defined
- ☐ Truth is mere consistency
- ☐ Truth is that which serves the purpose

Question No.13

4.00

Bookmark ☐

People in the age group of 40 to 50 years are more likely to purchase ice cream and are more likely to purchase it in large amounts than are members of any other age group. The general perception that teenagers eat more ice cream than adults must, therefore, be incorrect.

The argument is flawed primarily because the author

- ☐ fails to distinguish between purchasing and consuming
- ☐ discusses ice cream rather than more nutritious and healthful foods
- ☐ depends on popular belief rather than on documented research findings
- ☐ does not specify the precise amount of ice cream purchased by any demographic group

Question No.14

4.00

Bookmark ☐

The source of Visistadvaita is

- ☐ Jataka
- ☐ Prasthanatrya alone
- ☐ Prasthanatrya and Nalayiradivya-prabadham
- ☐ Nalayiradivya-prabadham alone

Question No.15

4.00

Bookmark ☐

If Road is coded as WTFI, what is the code for BEAT

- ☐ HIGZ
- ☐ DEFG
- ☐ GJFY
- ☐ ABCD

Question No.16

4.00

Bookmark ☐

The propounder of Vaisesika is

- ☐ Kanada
- ☐ Patanjali
- ☐ Gautama.
- ☐ Vyasa

Question No.17

4.00

Bookmark ☐

According to Carvaka, the Valid source of knowledge is

- ☐ Pratyaksa
- ☐ Sabda
- ☐ Pratyksa and Anumana
- ☐ Anumana

Question No.18

4.00

Bookmark ☐

Tractatus Logicio Philosophicus is written by

- ☐ L. Wittgenstein
- ☐ G. E. Moore
- ☐ Descartes
- ☐ B.Russell

Question No.19

4.00

Bookmark ☐

According to Sri Aurobindo, Evolution is possible only because has already taken place

- ☐ Involution
- ☐ god
- ☐ destruction
- ☐ soul

Question No.20

4.00

Bookmark ☐

Creation is a double process it is firstly descent of the Spirit into the worldly form Ascent of the worldly form to its original status" is the statement by

- ☐ Swami Vivekananda
- ☐ Sri Aurobindo
- ☐ Ramana Maharsi
- ☐ K.C.Bhattacharya

Question No.21

4.00

Bookmark ☐

_____ is not an orthodox school of Indian Philosophy.

- ☐ Nyaya
- ☐ Mimamsa
- ☐ Jainism
- ☐ Sankhya

Question No.22

4.00

Bookmark ☐

Nothing comes out of nothing 'ex nihilo nihil fit' is the essence of which noble truth of Buddha

- ☐ Dukkha nirodha gamini pratipat
- ☐ Dukkha samudaya
- ☐ Dukkha
- ☐ Dukkha nirodha

Question No.23

4.00

Bookmark ☐

"God is Dead" who said this?

- ☐ Herbet Spencer
- ☐ Schopenhaur
- ☐ Darwin
- ☐ Nietzsche

Question No.24

4.00

Bookmark ☐

Neti-Neti negates.

- ☐ The reality of Atma
- ☐ The reality of Brahman
- ☐ All descriptions about the Brahman.
- ☐ The reality of World

Question No.25

4.00

Bookmark ☐

We're late again for the test, _____?

- ☐ No improvement
- ☐ comes
- ☐ came
- ☐ will have come

Question No.26

4.00

Bookmark ☐

Who among the following is the author of "An essay concerning Human understanding"

- ☐ Descartes
- ☐ Spinoza
- ☐ Leibnitz
- ☐ Locke

Question No.27

4.00

Bookmark ☐

How many pramanas are accepted by Nyaya

- ☐ 2
- ☐ 6
- ☐ 3
- ☐ 4

Question No.28

4.00

Bookmark ☐

According to Nyaya-vaisheshika qualities are related to substance by

- ☐ Svarupa
- ☐ Samavaya
- ☐ Tadatmya
- ☐ Samyoga

Question No.29

4.00

Bookmark ☐

Statement: Warning: Cigarette smoking is injurious to Health

Assumptions:

I. Non-Smoking Promotes Health

II. This warning is not necessary

- ☐ If only assumption II is implicit
- ☐ If only assumption I is implicit
- ☐ If neither I nor II is implicit
- ☐ If both I and II are implicit

Question No.30

4.00

Bookmark ☐

Who among the following holds the view of ethical idealism.

- ☐ Buddha
- ☐ Kapila
- ☐ Gautama
- ☐ Mahavira

Question No.31

4.00

Bookmark ☐

Prama means

- ☐ non-valid presentative cognition
- ☐ valid presentative cognition
- ☐ non-valid representative cognition
- ☐ valid representative cognition

Question No.32

4.00

Bookmark ☐

."Arise, Awake and Stop not till the goal is reached" is propounded by

- ☐ Tagore
- ☐ Aurobindo
- ☐ Gandhi
- ☐ Vivekananda

Question No.33

4.00

Bookmark ☐

According to Descartes, Mind and Body are

- ☐ Relative
- ☐ Both relative and empirical
- ☐ Transcendental
- ☐ Empirical

Question No.34

4.00

Bookmark ☐

According to yoga, citta means

- ☐ Mind
- ☐ Ahankara
- ☐ Prakriti
- ☐ Buddhi, ahankara and manas

Question No.35

4.00

Bookmark ☐

Find the odd one out?

- ☐ Renovate
- ☐ Thrive
- ☐ Flourish
- ☐ Blossom

Question No.36

4.00

Bookmark ☐

Statement: The Company has recently announced a series of incentives to the employees who are punctual and sincere.

Assumptions:

I. Those who are punctual will get motivated.

II. The Productivity of the company may increase.

- ☐ If only assumption II is implicit
- ☐ If neither I nor II is implicit
- ☐ If only assumption I is implicit
- ☐ If both I and II are implicit

Question No.37

4.00

Bookmark ☐

The doctrine of monads is associated with

- ☐ Berkeley
- ☐ Leibniz
- ☐ Spinoza
- ☐ Hume

Question No.38

4.00

Bookmark ☐

Berkeley is a

- ☐ subjective idealist
- ☐ absolute idealist
- ☐ objective idealist
- ☐ critical realist

Question No.39

4.00

Bookmark ☐

Wrong identification of the Self with the body, senses, and mind, in Advaita is

- ☐ *aviveka.*
- ☐ *adhyasa*
- ☐ *vairagya*
- ☐ *maya*

Question No.40

4.00

Bookmark ☐

Select the Pair that best represents the relationship that is given in the question:

Slapstick:Laughter

- ☐ Clown: Comical
- ☐ Mimicry:Laughter
- ☐ Satire: Sarcasm
- ☐ Horror:Fear

Question No.41

4.00

Bookmark ☐

Dasein means

- ☐ nothing
- ☐ being- there
- ☐ per se
- ☐ demon

Question No.42

4.00

Bookmark ☐

I don't care if she comes to my house or not.

The underlined word is a

- ☐ HGI
- ☐ HGF
- ☐ CAB
- ☐ FED

Question No.43

4.00

Bookmark ☐

purusa and prakrti are the two realities of:

- ☐ Sankhya
- ☐ Visiatadvaita
- ☐ Nyaya
- ☐ Jainism

Question No.44

4.00

Bookmark ☐

Who among the following is a Neo_Vedantin

- ☐ Vivekananda
- ☐ Sankara
- ☐ Ramanuja
- ☐ Madhva

Question No.45

4.00

Bookmark ☐

The Bhagavad-gita is a part of the

- ☐ Mahabharatha
- ☐ Ramayana
- ☐ Vedas
- ☐ Bhagavata

Question No.46

4.00

Bookmark ☐

Who among the following is author of "Ethics

- ☐ Plato
- ☐ Socrates
- ☐ Aristotle
- ☐ Spinoza

Question No.47

4.00

Bookmark ☐

The special contribution of Madhvacarya is

- ☐ doctrine of Moksa
- ☐ Theory of God
- ☐ theory of damned souls
- ☐ Doctrine of Maya

Question No.48

4.00

Bookmark ☐

"Treatise on Human nature" is written by

- ☐ Hobbes
- ☐ Berkeley
- ☐ Spinoza
- ☐ Hume

Question No.49

4.00

Bookmark ☐

"Philosophical investigations" is a work of

- ☐ Heidegger
- ☐ Russell
- ☐ Wittgenstein
- ☐ Sartre

Question No.50

4.00

Bookmark ☐

How many substances are considered by vaishesikas

- ☐ 9
- ☐ 16
- ☐ 5
- ☐ 7

Question No.51

4.00

Bookmark ☐

"My Experiments with Truth" is written originally in which language

- ☐ Hindi
- ☐ English
- ☐ Gujarati
- ☐ both in Hindi and English simultaneously

Question No.52

4.00

Bookmark ☐

Who said that mind has innate ideas?

- ☐ Plato
- ☐ Descartes
- ☐ Locke
- ☐ Moore

Question No.53

4.00

Bookmark ☐

Gandhi advocates

- ☐ Sarvodaya
- ☐ Himsa
- ☐ Anarchism
- ☐ Abhaya

Question No.54

4.00

Bookmark ☐

Sankhya yoga theory of causation

- ☐ asat karanavada
- ☐ parinamavada
- ☐ arambhavada
- ☐ vivarthavada

Question No.55

4.00

Bookmark ☐

Correct the error in the italicized part of the sentence by choosing the most appropriate option.
 Leaving aside little room for misinterpretation, the senior politician offered clarifications about his role in the party elections.

- ☐ Care: Neglect
- ☐ Volcano: Eruption
- ☐ Cricket: Play
- ☐ Storm: Destruction

Question No.56

4.00

Bookmark ☐

Which one of the following is not included in purusasthas.

- ☐ Nyaya
- ☐ Artha
- ☐ Dharma
- ☐ Moksa

Question No.57

4.00

Bookmark ☐

Study the following information carefully and answer the question below it:

P, Q, R, S T went on a picnic. P is son of Q but Q is not the father of P. R is the son of S, who is the brother of P. T is the wife of S.

How is P related to S?

- ☐ Brother
- ☐ Father
- ☐ Nephew
- ☐ None of these

Question No.58

4.00

Bookmark ☐

The law Karma is related to

- ☐ Epistemology
- ☐ Morality
- ☐ Axiology
- ☐ Metaphysics

Question No.59

4.00

Bookmark ☐

How many pramanas are accepted by Jainism

- ☐ Pratyaksa, anumana and sabda
- ☐ Pratyaksa, anumana and anupalabdhi
- ☐ Sabda and anumana
- ☐ Pratyaksa and anumana

Question No.60

4.00

Bookmark ☐

Yoga sutra is divided into

- ☐ two parts
- ☐ eight parts
- ☐ four parts
- ☐ three parts

Question No.61

4.00

Bookmark ☐

Choose the best antonym of the italicized word.

There has always been a feeling of *rancour* between the two families.

- ☐ E
- ☐ B
- ☐ D
- ☐ A

Question No.62

4.00

Bookmark ☐

In Sanskrit, "philosophy" is called -

- ☐ vada
- ☐ nyaya
- ☐ darsana
- ☐ vicara

Question No.63

4.00

Bookmark ☐

Who was the chief exponent of Mayavada?

- ☐ Ramanuja
- ☐ Sankara
- ☐ Madhava
- ☐ both a & b

Question No.64

4.00

Bookmark ☐

According to Descartes, the idea of god is

- ☐ fictitious
- ☐ Innate
- ☐ adventitious
- ☐ demonstrative

Question No.65

4.00

Bookmark ☐

According to Plato

- ☐ the eternal reality consists of Forms
- ☐ the eternal reality consists of souls
- ☐ the eternal reality consists of objects
- ☐ there is nothing called eternal reality

Question No.66

4.00

Bookmark ☐

Choose the synonym of the italicized word. Many cities were *incinerated* during the war.

- ☐ 7.30%
- ☐ 7.50%
- ☐ 7.40%
- ☐ 7.70%

Question No.67

4.00

Bookmark ☐

In the following question, the first two words (given in italics) have a definite relationship. Choose one word out of the given four alternatives which will fill the blank space and show the same relationship with the third word as between the first two.

Hear is to *Deaf* as *Speak* is to?

- ☐ Dumb
- ☐ Silent
- ☐ Listen
- ☐ Talkative

Question No.68

4.00

Bookmark ☐

Find the odd one out?

- ☐ Birds : Horticulture
- ☐ Silkworm: Sericulture
- ☐ Bees : Apiculture
- ☐ Fish : Pisciculture

Question No.69

4.00

Bookmark ☐

How many Tirthankaras are there in Jainism

- ☐ 23
- ☐ 24
- ☐ 21
- ☐ 22

Question No.70

4.00

Bookmark ☐

The Advaita Vedanta school lays emphasis on

- ☐ Vairagya
- ☐ Jnana
- ☐ Sannyasa
- ☐ Karma

Question No.71

4.00

Bookmark ☐

Quantity and quality of the propositions of a syllogism determine

- ☐ mood of the syllogism
- ☐ validity of the syllogism
- ☐ fallacy of the syllogism
- ☐ figure of the syllogism

Question No.72

4.00

Bookmark ☐

Pineal gland is of the soul

- ☐ Subject
- ☐ Controller
- ☐ Organ
- ☐ Seat

Question No.73

4.00

Bookmark ☐

Philosophy, according to the Greeks is

- ☐ an intellectual exercise
- ☐ search for eternal truths
- ☐ life of wisdom
- ☐ love of wisdom

Question No.74

4.00

Bookmark ☐

A substance is

- ☐ guna
- ☐ dharma
- ☐ paryaya
- ☐ dravya

Question No.75

4.00

Bookmark ☐

We must always try to adapt ourselves _____ our circumstances.

- ☐ Television viewers prefer news-magazine shows over hour-long dramas.
- ☐ At least one of the shows that was cancelled was an hour-long drama.
- ☐ Only one of the news-magazine shows remained on the air.
- ☐ Only one of the hour-long dramas remained on the air.

Question No.76

4.00

Bookmark ☐

According to Wittgenstein, Metaphysical language is

- ☐ Related to religion
- ☐ Related to facts
- ☐ confusing
- ☐ full of reality

Question No.77

4.00

Bookmark ☐

“ Pure Reason is boundless not because it is infinitely extended in Space & Time but because of it is beyond Space and Time” is the statement by

- ☐ Ramana Maharsi
- ☐ Swami Vivekananda
- ☐ K.C.Bhattacharya
- ☐ Sri Aurobindo

Question No.78

4.00

Bookmark ☐

Nagarjuna belongs to which school of Buddhism

- ☐ Sautrantka
- ☐ Vaibhasika
- ☐ Yogacara
- ☐ Madhyamika

Question No.79

4.00

Bookmark ☐

'One cannot step into the same river twice' is the view of

- ☐ Zeno
- ☐ Heraclitus
- ☐ Democritus
- ☐ Protagoras

Question No.80

4.00

Bookmark ☐

Exhausted: Tired

- ☐ Depressed : Sad
- ☐ Considerate: Rude
- ☐ Progressive: Regressive
- ☐ Arrogant: Docile

Question No.81

4.00

Bookmark ☐

'A defence of commonsense' is written by

- ☐ Willam James
- ☐ G.E Moore
- ☐ Rudolf Carnap
- ☐ B.Russell

Question No.82

4.00

Bookmark ☐

The figure of the categorical syllogism is decided by the position of the

- ☐ major term
- ☐ minor term
- ☐ copula
- ☐ middle term

Question No.83

4.00

Bookmark ☐

Pramana in Indian philosophy implies

- ☐ the thing to be known
- ☐ means of valid knowledge
- ☐ means of invalid knowledge
- ☐ means of knowledge

Question No.84

4.00

Bookmark ☐

Kumarila's Theory of Error is

- ☐ Viparitakhyati
- ☐ Anyatha khyati
- ☐ Sat khyati
- ☐ Akhyati

Question No.85

4.00

Bookmark ☐

The author of "The Critique of Pure Reason"

- ☐ Sastre
- ☐ Kant
- ☐ Berkeley
- ☐ Leibnitz

Question No.86

4.00

Bookmark ☐

Leibniz defines substance 'a monad' as

- ☐ Both physical and mental object
- ☐ Mental object
- ☐ Physical object
- ☐ Active force

Question No.87

4.00

Bookmark ☐*The means of knowledge are called in Indian philosophy, as*

- ☐ prameya
- ☐ pramata
- ☐ pramiti
- ☐ pramana.

Question No.88

4.00

Bookmark ☐

The City of God is written by

- ☐ Acquires
- ☐ St.Augustine
- ☐ Plato
- ☐ Aristotle

Question No.89

4.00

Bookmark ☐

Aristotle's ethics can be best termed as

- ☐ virtue ethics
- ☐ emotive ethics
- ☐ prescriptive ethics
- ☐ descriptive ethics

Question No.90

4.00

Bookmark ☐

The first systematic expounder of Advaita Vedanta is

- ☐ Nagarjuna
- ☐ Ramanuja
- ☐ Sankara
- ☐ Gaudapada

Question No.91

4.00

Bookmark ☐

The doctrine of innate ideas was propounded

- ☐ Berkeley
- ☐ Spinoza
- ☐ Descartes
- ☐ Locke

Question No.92

4.00

Bookmark ☐

Sartre, Heidegger are the _____ philosophers

- ☐ Realist
- ☐ Nominalist
- ☐ Idealist
- ☐ Existentialist

Question No.93

4.00

Bookmark ☐

Study the following information carefully and answer the question below it

The Director of an MBA college has decided that six guest lectures on the topics of Motivation, Decision Making, Quality Circle, Assessment Centre, Leadership and Group Discussion are to be organised on each day from Monday to Sunday.

- (i) One day there will be no lecture (Saturday is not that day), just before that day Group Discussion will be organised.
- (ii) Motivation should be organised immediately after Assessment Centre.
- (iii) Quality Circle should be organised on Wednesday and should not be followed by Group Discussion
- (iv) Decision Making should be organised on Friday and there should be a gap of two days between Leadership and Group Discussion

On which day the lecture on Leadership will be organised?

- ☐ Monday
- ☐ Tuesday
- ☐ Thursday
- ☐ Saturday

Question No.94

4.00

Bookmark ☐

When the bus was at full speed, its brakes failed and an accident was _____

- ☐ A is true but R is false
- ☐ Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A
- ☐ A is false but R is true
- ☐ Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

Question No.95

4.00

Bookmark ☐

Rta literally means.

- ☐ Seasons
- ☐ The course of things
- ☐ Temporal changes.
- ☐ Ceremony

Question No.96

4.00

Bookmark ☐*The Saktas are worshippers of*

- ☐ Sakti
- ☐ Surya
- ☐ Ganesa
- ☐ Siva

Question No.97

4.00

Bookmark ☐

According To Sankara, the Nature of Brahman is

- ☐ Saguna
- ☐ Nirguna
- ☐ neither Saguna nor nirguna
- ☐ All of these

Question No.98

4.00

Bookmark ☐

Who was the chief exponent of Dvaita

- ☐ Sankara
- ☐ Mandana
- ☐ Ramanuja
- ☐ Madhva

Question No.99

4.00

Bookmark ☐

According to rationalism,

- ☐ all knowledge is possible through sense-experience alone
- ☐ all knowledge is possible through revelation alone
- ☐ all knowledge is possible through intuition alone
- ☐ all knowledge is possible through reason alone

Question No.100

4.00

Bookmark ☐

Anekantavada means

- ☐ many ness of thing
- ☐ many ness of reality
- ☐ many ness of god
- ☐ many ness of individuality

Sr No.	MA Philosophy
1	Which fraction comes next in the sequence
	$\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{5}{8}, \frac{7}{16}, ?$
Alt1	9/32
Alt2	10/17
Alt3	11/34
Alt4	12/35

2	Choose the missing term out of the given options: Ac _ cab _ baca _ aba _ acac
Alt1	aacb
Alt2	acbc
Alt3	babb
Alt4	bcbb

3	Leaf is related to Sap in the same way as Bone is related.....?.....
Alt1	Fluid
Alt2	Blood
Alt3	Marrow
Alt4	Calcium

4	Select the lettered pair that has the same relationship as the original pair of words: Rotate: Gyrate
Alt1	Putrefy: Reject
Alt2	Anachronism: Cubism
Alt3	Accolade: Criticism
Alt4	Absolve: Exonerate

5	Choose the alternative, which is similar to the given words: Liver : Heart : Kidney
Alt1	Blood
Alt2	Nose
Alt3	Lung
Alt4	Urine

6	Spot the defective segment from the following:
Alt1	The more you read
Alt2	the more will you
Alt3	get to know
Alt4	about more things

7	Choose the meaning of the idiom/phrase from among the options given: A rainy day
Alt1	a holiday
Alt2	a difficult time
Alt3	a fine day
Alt4	a wet day

8	The villagers plan to ----- the elections in protest.
Alt1	avoid
Alt2	ignore
Alt3	neglect
Alt4	boycott

9	Choose the option closest in meaning to the given word: PUERILE
Alt1	vulgar
Alt2	perverse
Alt3	childish
Alt4	young

10	Choose the antonymous option you consider the best: OBTUSE
Alt1	fast
Alt2	sharp
Alt3	reliable
Alt4	lucid

11	In a Cricket tournament, each of the six teams will play every other team exactly once during the league phase. How many matches will be played during the league phase in total ?
Alt1	12
Alt2	36
Alt3	15
Alt4	24

12	A walks 10 metres in front and 10 metres to the right. The every time turning to his left, he waks 5, 15 and 15 metres respectively. How far is he now from the starting point ?
Alt1	15 metres
Alt2	5 metres
Alt3	10 metres
Alt4	30 metres

13	The sum of the income of A and B is more than that of C and D taken together. The sum of the income of A and C is the same as that of b and D taken together. Moreover, A earns half as much as the sum of the income of b and D. Whose income is he highest ?
Alt1	A
Alt2	B

Alt3	C
Alt4	D

14	Five boys A, B, C, D and E are seated on a bench. A is to the left of C. b is to the immediate right of D and there are two people between C and D. E is to the extreme right of the row. Who is exactly at the middle of this group ?
Alt1	A
Alt2	B
Alt3	C
Alt4	E

15	A man is facing south. He turns 1350 in the anticlockwise direction and then 1800 in the clockwise direction. Which direction is he facing now?
Alt1	North East
Alt2	North West
Alt3	South East
Alt4	South West

16	Find the number which when added to itself 17 times becomes 126.
Alt1	13
Alt2	7
Alt3	9
Alt4	18

17	Ravi is exactly 9999 days old today. How old is he?
Alt1	27
Alt2	28
Alt3	26
Alt4	29

18	A Maths teacher usually has 21 students in his class. A,B & C are asleep. D&E are in the bathroom and the teacher has sent F&G to the principal's office. How many students are left in the classroom?
Alt1	18
Alt2	19
Alt3	15
Alt4	17

19	JIPMER is coded as 589142; AIPMT is coded as 78910; Then JEE is coded as
Alt1	910
Alt2	544
Alt3	789
Alt4	914

20	Mr. Arvind drove 90 km at 30 kmph and then an additional 90 km at 45 kmph. What is his average speed over his 180 km ?
Alt1	37.5 kmph
Alt2	35 kmph
Alt3	36 kmph
Alt4	38 kmph

21	Which one of the following statement is necessarily true?
Alt1	The sun sets in the west
Alt2	Hot air flows upwards
Alt3	Every man has a beard
Alt4	A square has four sides

22	The discipline of Philosophy involves
Alt1	Observation of natural events
Alt2	Scientific Measurements
Alt3	Conceptual Analysis
Alt4	Study of Market Risks

23	Philosophical thinking makes us
Alt1	Affluent
Alt2	Healthy
Alt3	Wiser about various aspects of life
Alt4	Indifferent to life

24	Plato was
Alt1	a student of Aristotle
Alt2	a teacher of Socrates
Alt3	the king of Sparta
Alt4	none of the above

25	The Earth's rotating on its axis in the opposite direction is
Alt1	a logical impossibility
Alt2	a logical possibility
Alt3	a future probability
Alt4	an empirical actuality

26	Which one among the following is a <i>nastika </i><i>darsana</i>?
Alt1	Jainism
Alt2	Nyaya
Alt3	Vedanta
Alt4	Mimamsa

27	Which one among the following is included in the <i>Prastanatraya</i>?
Alt1	Ramayana
Alt2	Mahabharata
Alt3	Mimamsakas

Alt4	Brahmasutras
------	--------------

28	<i>Purusartha </i><i>chatustaya </i>comprises of
Alt1	<i>jnana</i>, <i>karma</i>, <i>bhakti</i>, <i>yoga</i>
Alt2	<i>dharma</i>, <i>artha</i>, <i>kama</i>, <i>moksha</i>
Alt3	<i>darsana</i>, <i>jnana</i>, <i>bhakti</i>, <i>tapas</i>
Alt4	<i>daya</i>, <i>dana</i>, <i>karuna</i>, <i>kshma</i>

29	Choose the correct sentence from below
Alt1	There are eighteen <i>Puranas</i>
Alt2	<i>Bhagavad </i><i>Gita </i>is a part of <i>Ramayana</i>
Alt3	There is only one <i>Veda</i>
Alt4	<i>Mahabharata </i>has only seven chapters

30	The expression <i>Satyameva </i><i>Jayate </i>is taken from
Alt1	<i>Mundakaponishada</i>
Alt2	<i>Bhagavad </i><i>Gita</i>
Alt3	<i>Atharva </i><i>Veda</i>
Alt4	<i>Ramayana</i>

31	According to <i>Advaita </i><i>Vedanta</i>, the validity of knowledge is
Alt1	<i>svatah</i>
Alt2	<i>paratah</i>
Alt3	both <i>svatah </i>and <i>paratah</i>
Alt4	neither <i>svatah </i>nor <i>paratah</i>

32	<i>Atmakhyati </i>is a theory of error maintained by
Alt1	<i>Nyaya</i>
Alt2	<i>Prabhakara </i><i>Mimamsa</i>
Alt3	<i>Yogacara </i>Buddhism
Alt4	<i>Advaita </i><i>Vedanta</i>

33	"Sound is eternal" 'because it is caused' commits the fallacy of
Alt1	<i>Savyabhicara</i>
Alt2	<i>Viruddha</i>
Alt3	<i>Asiddha</i>
Alt4	<i>Bhadita</i>

34	In which stage of <i>astangayoga</i>, the distinction between the knower, the known, and the knowledge disappears?
Alt1	<i>Asamprajnasamadhi</i>
Alt2	<i>Savitkarasamadhi</i>
Alt3	<i>Sanandasamadhi</i>
Alt4	<i>Sasmitasamadhi</i>

35	According to Samkhya, <i>purusa </i>is
Alt1	conscious and active
Alt2	unconscious and active
Alt3	conscious and inactive
Alt4	unconscious and inactive

36	Match the following:								
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>a) Nagarjuna</td><td>i) <i>Vishishtadvaita</i></td></tr> <tr> <td>b) Sankara</td><td>ii) Four Noble Truths</td></tr> <tr> <td>c) Gautama Buddha</td><td>iii) <i>Madhyamika Karika</i></td></tr> <tr> <td>d) Ramanujacharya</td><td>iv) Viveka Chudamani</td></tr> </table>	a) Nagarjuna	i) <i>Vishishtadvaita</i>	b) Sankara	ii) Four Noble Truths	c) Gautama Buddha	iii) <i>Madhyamika Karika</i>	d) Ramanujacharya	iv) Viveka Chudamani
a) Nagarjuna	i) <i>Vishishtadvaita</i>								
b) Sankara	ii) Four Noble Truths								
c) Gautama Buddha	iii) <i>Madhyamika Karika</i>								
d) Ramanujacharya	iv) Viveka Chudamani								
Alt1	a-iv, b-ii, c-iii, d-i								
Alt2	a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv								
Alt3	a-iii, b-iv, c-ii, d-i								
Alt4	a-ii, b-iv, c-iii, d-i								

37	If an argument is valid, then
Alt1	the premises imply the conclusion
Alt2	the conclusion implies the premise(s)
Alt3	the conclusion and the premises imply each other
Alt4	none of the above hold

38	He believes that "she will pass the examination if and only if she studies for at least four hours a day." The statement within the quotation is
Alt1	not a truth-functional statement
Alt2	a truth-functional statement
Alt3	not a statement at all
Alt4	an imperative sentence

39	The necessary condition for a valid deductive argument is that
Alt1	neither its premises nor its conclusion be false
Alt2	the premises must not be false
Alt3	the conclusion must not be false
Alt4	it should not have true premises along with a false conclusion

40	The argument that "All men are mortal. Therefore, No men are honest" is invalid because
Alt1	The premise is false
Alt2	The conclusion is false
Alt3	The conclusion does not follow from the premise
Alt4	Both the premise and the conclusion are false.

41	Assuming that every statement has a truth value True or False, and safely assuming that there are no ghosts, we can say that the statement "All ghosts are kind-hearted" to be
Alt1	False
Alt2	True
Alt3	an ill-formed statement
Alt4	none of the above

42	If A is a brother of B, and B is a sister of C, then it follows that
Alt1	A is a brother of C
Alt2	B is a brother of A
Alt3	C is a brother of A
Alt4	C is a sister of B

43	A sentence 'P only if Q' is to be understood as
Alt1	If P then Q
Alt2	If Q then P
Alt3	P just in case Q
Alt4	none of the above

44	If P is a sufficient condition for Q, then
Alt1	it is impossible for P to be false and Q to be true
Alt2	it is impossible for P to be false and Q to be false
Alt3	it is impossible for P to be true and Q to be false
Alt4	none of the above holds

45	A set of statements is logically consistent, if and only if
Alt1	every statement in that set is true
Alt2	only some statements in that set are true
Alt3	it is possible for every statement in the set to be true
Alt4	some statements in the set are false

46	Ethics deals with the questions regarding
Alt1	what we normally do
Alt2	what we ought to do
Alt3	what we need to do
Alt4	what we like to do

47	Objects like pens and sheets of paper are of
Alt1	no value
Alt2	instrumental value
Alt3	intrinsic value
Alt4	emotional value

48	2009 was the centenary year of publication of Gandhiji's book titled
Alt1	<i>Hind </i><i>Swaraj</i>
Alt2	<i>Satyagraha </i><i>in </i><i>South </i><i>Africa</i>
Alt3	<i>Hindu </i><i>Dharma</i>

Alt4	<i>The </i><i>Story </i><i>of </i><i>My </i><i>Experiment </i><i>with </i><i>Truth</i>
------	--

49	The Two World theory was proposed by
Alt1	Socrates
Alt2	Aristotle
Alt3	the Stoics
Alt4	Plato

50	The view "Esse est percipi" was held by
Alt1	David Hume
Alt2	Karl Marx
Alt3	Jean-Paul Sartre
Alt4	George Berkeley

51	Theoretical ideas, according to Kant,
Alt1	are constitutive of experience
Alt2	are abstracted from experience
Alt3	regulate our thinking about matters of fact
Alt4	substitutive of experience

52	According to the Correspondence Theory of Truth, truth is
Alt1	epistemically unconstrained
Alt2	epistemically constrained
Alt3	epistemically neither constrained nor unconstrained
Alt4	relative

53	According to Kant, aesthetic experience is experience of
Alt1	purpose without purposiveness
Alt2	purposiveness without purpose
Alt3	purposiveness with purpose
Alt4	neither purpose nor purposiveness

54	According to later Wittgenstein, meaning of a sentence is
Alt1	a picture being represented by a sentence
Alt2	the truth value of the sentence
Alt3	the object to which the sentence refers to
Alt4	the use that the sentence has

55	Proper nouns are abbreviated descriptions is the view held by
Alt1	Aristotle
Alt2	Saul Kripke
Alt3	Donald Davidson
Alt4	Bertrand Russell

56	The absolute moral principle in Kant's ethics, has
Alt1	theoretical objectivity
Alt2	practical objectivity

Alt3	both theoretical and practical objectivity
Alt4	no objectivity at all

57	According to Kant, ideas
Alt1	have only objective value
Alt2	have only regulative value
Alt3	have only religious value
Alt4	have no value at all

58	The Principle of Induction can be justified by
Alt1	a non-demonstrative argument
Alt2	the Principle of Uniformity of Nature
Alt3	a hypothetico-deductive argument
Alt4	none of the above

59	Locke held that the 'primary qualities' of physical objects exist
Alt1	in the objects
Alt2	in the mind of the observer
Alt3	both in the objects and in the mind of the observer
Alt4	none of the above

60	According to Frege, the two sentences 'The Morning Star is the Evening Star' and 'The Morning Star is the Morning Star'
Alt1	are same in terms of meaning and reference
Alt2	are same in terms of meaning but differ in terms of reference
Alt3	differ in terms of meaning but are the same in terms of reference
Alt4	differ both in terms of meaning and reference

61	The father of modern western philosophy
Alt1	John Locke
Alt2	Rene Descartes
Alt3	Thales
Alt4	David Hume

62	Which of the following school admits the existence of earth, water, fire and air and rejects the ether
Alt1	Carvaka
Alt2	Samkhya
Alt3	Nyaya
Alt4	Jainism

63	Logical Atomism is the doctrine propounded by
Alt1	Ludwig Wittgenstein
Alt2	Quine
Alt3	Bertrand Russell
Alt4	Gilbert Ryle

64	Who is the chief exponent of Mayavada
Alt1	vallaba
Alt2	Ramanuja
Alt3	Madhva
Alt4	Samkara

65	The 'Naturalistic Fallacy' is attributed to
Alt1	A.J. Ayer
Alt2	G.E. Moore
Alt3	Bertrand Russell
Alt4	T.H. Green

66	The doctrine of Dialectical Materialism is advocated by
Alt1	G.W.F. Hegel
Alt2	Socrates
Alt3	Karl Marx
Alt4	Thomas Hobbes

67	When Citta is related to any object it assumes the form of that object. This form is known as
Alt1	Citta Vrtti
Alt2	Citta Bhumi
Alt3	Jnana
Alt4	Klesha

68	The doctrine of 'Trusteeship' is propounded by
Alt1	Swami Vivekananda
Alt2	B. Ambedkar
Alt3	R. Tagore
Alt4	Mahatma Gandhi

69	The concept of Universal Religion is advocated by
Alt1	Sri Aurobindo
Alt2	S. Radhakrishnan
Alt3	Swamy Vivekananda
Alt4	Rajnish

70	According to Thales, the fundamental stuff of the universe is
Alt1	Boundless something
Alt2	Fire
Alt3	Air
Alt4	Water

71	How many pramanas are accepted by Ramanuja
Alt1	2

Alt2	3
Alt3	4
Alt4	6

72	Ethics is the science of
Alt1	Habits
Alt2	Conduct
Alt3	Custom
Alt4	Thought

73	The theory, Isvara is the reflection of Brahman in Maya, while Jiva is the reflection of Brahman in Avidya, is called as
Alt1	Pratibimbavada
Alt2	Pratitya Samudpada
Alt3	Syadvada
Alt4	Bhedabhada

74	The doctrine of communism of wealth and communism of wives is advocated by
Alt1	Karl Marx
Alt2	Thomas Hobbes
Alt3	Plato
Alt4	Aristotle

75	Samkhya accepted three valid sources of knowledge. They are
Alt1	Pratyaksha, Anumana and Upamana
Alt2	Anumana, Upamana and Sabda
Alt3	Pratyaksha, Anumana and Arthapathi
Alt4	Pratyaksha, Anumana and Sabda

76	Gandhi believes that ahimsa does not simply mean non-killing, it implies
Alt1	Non-Cooperation
Alt2	Absolute truthfulness
Alt3	Conquest of anger and pride
Alt4	Trusteeship

77	According to Sri Aurobindo, Yoga is
Alt1	Realisation of Divinity
Alt2	Attainment of supernatural existence
Alt3	Realisation of truth
Alt4	Attainment of power like God

78	Who said that, "Dead are all Gods"
Alt1	Herber Spencer
Alt2	Nietzsche
Alt3	Soren Kierkegaard
Alt4	Jean Paul Sartre

79	The doctrine of Innate Ideas was refuted by
Alt1	Rene Descartes
Alt2	David Hume
Alt3	John Locke
Alt4	George Berkeley

80	Right faith, Right knowledge and Right conduct are known as
Alt1	Trigunas
Alt2	Prasthan Triya
Alt3	Tripitakas
Alt4	Triratnas

81	The Coherence theory of truth holds that
Alt1	Truth is absence of doubt
Alt2	Truth is agreement with facts
Alt3	Truth is agreement with other statements
Alt4	Truth is that which pays

82	The thoery, "Men ought to seek pleasure", is known as
Alt1	Psychological Hedonism
Alt2	Ethical Hedonism
Alt3	Egoistic Hedonism
Alt4	Universalistic Hedonism

83	"Man is the pleasure thinking and pain avoiding animal" is stated by
Alt1	Jeremy Bentham
Alt2	J.S. Mill
Alt3	T.H. Green
Alt4	Karl Marx

84	Prabakara's theory of error is known as
Alt1	Anyathakhyativada
Alt2	Anirvachaniyakhyativada
Alt3	Atmakhyativada
Alt4	Akhyativada

85	The term 'Eudaimonia' means
Alt1	Temperance
Alt2	Use thoery
Alt3	Happiness
Alt4	Pleasure theory

86	According to S. Radhakrishnan, the ultimate human destiny is
Alt1	Jivanmukthi
Alt2	Videhamukthi
Alt3	Sarvamukthi
Alt4	Eat, drink and enjoy

87	Man is the measure of all things' is said by
Alt1	Socrates
Alt2	Protagoras
Alt3	Gorgeas
Alt4	Plato

88	Syadvada' theory was advocated by
Alt1	Jainism
Alt2	Buddhism
Alt3	Samkhya
Alt4	Advaita Vedanta

89	The 'Private Language argument' was propounded by
Alt1	A.J. Ayer
Alt2	Gilbert Ryle
Alt3	Richard Rorty
Alt4	Ludwig Wittgenstein

90	Samkara's theory of world is known as
Alt1	Brahma Parinama vada
Alt2	Prakrti Parinama vada
Alt3	Brahma Vivarta vada
Alt4	Arambavada

91	Principia Ethica is written by
Alt1	G.E. Moore
Alt2	Bertrand Russell
Alt3	A.J. Ayer
Alt4	J.L. Austin

92	All wealth belongs to God, and those who hold it are trustees, not possessors - is held by
Alt1	Leo Tolstey
Alt2	Sri Aurobindo
Alt3	S. Radhakrishnan
Alt4	Mahatma Gandhi

93	According to Mahatma Gandhi, the Supreme Good is
Alt1	Ahimsa
Alt2	Sarvodaya
Alt3	God
Alt4	Morality

94	How many kinds of ignorance are mentioned by Sri Aurobindo
Alt1	7
Alt2	3
Alt3	9

Alt4	5
------	---

95	According to Empiricists, all knowledge begins from
Alt1	Understanding
Alt2	God
Alt3	Experience
Alt4	Reason

96	The term 'Categorical mistake' was introduced by
Alt1	A.J. Ayer
Alt2	Gilbert Ryle
Alt3	Ludwig Wittgenstein
Alt4	Richard Rorty

97	Hedonistic Calculus' is formulated by
Alt1	J.S. Mill
Alt2	Jeremy Bentham
Alt3	Karl Marx
Alt4	T.H. Green

98	"Man is born free but everywhere is in chains" is asserted by
Alt1	J.J. Rousseau
Alt2	Thomas Hobbes
Alt3	John Locke
Alt4	Hugo Grotius

99	Samadhi, in which meditator and the object of meditation are completely fused together, is known as
Alt1	Savitarka samadhi
Alt2	Sasmita Samadhi
Alt3	Savicara Samadhi
Alt4	Asamprajnata samadhi

100	A person who always try to overcome evil by good, anger by love, untruth by truth, himsa by ahimsa is known as
Alt1	Wise person
Alt2	Gandhian thinker
Alt3	Satyagrahi
Alt4	Politician

361 PU M A Philosophy

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Locke is a/an _____.

- ☐ realist
- ☐ rationalist
- ☐ empiricist
- ☐ idealist

2 of 100

138 PU_2016_361_E

According to Advaita, *māyā* is-----

- ☐ sadasat
- ☐ sat
- ☐ *sadasat-vilakṣaṇa*
- ☐ asat

3 of 100

165 PU_2016_361_E

Spinoza advocated _____.

- ☐ panentheism
- ☐ pantheism
- ☐ psycho-physical interactionism
- ☐ occasionalism

4 of 100

100 PU_2016_361_E

According to the Upaniṣads, the ultimate Reality is -----.

- ☐ Puruṣa
- ☐ Brahman
- ☐ Īśvara
- ☐ Māyā

5 of 100

102 PU_2016_361_E

The *puruṣārthas* are -----.

- ☐ dharma, artha, kāma, & mokṣa
- ☐ artha, kāma & mokṣa
- ☐ dharma, kāma & mokṣa
- ☐ dharma, artha, kāma & svarga

6 of 100

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Spinoza held that substance _____

- ☐ and God are one
- ☐ has two attributes
- ☐ does not exist
- ☐ God and nature are one and the same

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108 PU_2016_361_E

Astikāya and *anastikāya* are concepts of -----.

- ☐ Nyāya
- ☐ Buddhism
- ☐ Cārvāka
- ☐ Jainism

8 of 100

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Jñānakāṇḍa consists of the -----.

- ☐ Brāhmaṇas & Āranyakas
- ☐ Samhitas & Upaniṣads
- ☐ Āranyakas & Upaniṣads
- ☐ Samhitas & Brāhmaṇas

9 of 100

137 PU_2016_361_E

The author of the *Śrībhāṣya* is -----.

- ☐ Jaimini
- ☐ Rāmānuja

- ☐ Kapila
- ☐ Śaṅkara

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188 PU_2016_361_E

In a bi-conditional statement: If p is true and q is false, the statement is _____.

- ☐ unpredictable
- ☐ both true and false
- ☐ True
- ☐ False

11 of 100

114 PU_2016_361_E

The founder of *Sūnya-vāda* Buddhism is -----.

- ☐ Nāgārjuna
- ☐ Dharmakīrti
- ☐ Vasubandhu
- ☐ Dinnāga

12 of 100

171 PU_2016_361_E

Kant's philosophy is popularly known as _____.

- ☐ dialectical materialism
- ☐ phenomenology
- ☐ critical philosophy
- ☐ historical materialism

13 of 100

184 PU_2016_361_E

"You cannot step into the same stream twice" is the view of _____.

- ☐ Anaxagoras
- ☐ Parmenides
- ☐ Heraclitus
- ☐ Pythagoras

14 of 100

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The architect of phenomenology is _____.

- ☐ Albert Camus

- ☐ Heidegger
- ☐ Husserl
- ☐ Sartre

15 of 100

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Cārvāka philosophy is -----.

- ☐ occultism
- ☐ idealism
- ☐ nihilism
- ☐ materialism

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Advaita is -----.

- ☐ atheistic
- ☐ trans-theistic
- ☐ sceptic
- ☐ theistic

17 of 100

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According to Leibniz, the reality consists of -----.

- ☐ monads
- ☐ atoms
- ☐ ideas
- ☐ impressions

18 of 100

168 PU_2016_361_E

Kant's method is popularly known as ----- method.

- ☐ regressive
- ☐ transcendental
- ☐ deductive
- ☐ dialectical

19 of 100

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Sense-experience is the only source of knowledge is the view of -----.

- ☐ idealists
- ☐ rationalists
- ☐ existentialists
- ☐ empiricists

20 of 100

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Leibniz made a distinction between _____.

- ☐ truth and validity
- ☐ noumenon and phenomenon
- ☐ contingent and necessary truths
- ☐ cause and effect

21 of 100

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Dvaita was propounded by _____.

- ☐ Vyasa
- ☐ Vallabha
- ☐ Madhva
- ☐ Ramanuja

22 of 100

111 PU_2016_361_E

Buddha is primarily a _____.

- ☐ moral teacher
- ☐ mendicant
- ☐ philosopher
- ☐ metaphysician

23 of 100

147 PU_2016_361_E

Which is not a school of Vedanta?

- ☐ Yoga
- ☐ Viśiṣṭādvaita
- ☐ Dvaita
- ☐ Advaita

24 of 100

107 PU_2016_361_E

Mahākaruṇā and *mahāprajña* are concepts of -----.

- ☐ Sāṅkhya
- ☐ Nyāya
- ☐ Vedānta
- ☐ Buddhism

25 of 100

173 PU_2016_361_E

The triadic movement of reason, according to Hegel consists of:-

- ☐ thesis, anti-thesis and synthesis
- ☐ thesis and anti-thesis
- ☐ anti-thesis and synthesis
- ☐ thesis and synthesis

26 of 100

130 PU_2016_361_E

That Brahman is qualified by *cit* and *acit* is the view of _____.

- ☐ Śaṅkara
- ☐ Madhva
- ☐ Rāmānuja
- ☐ Patañjali

27 of 100

131 PU_2016_361_E

A school in Indian philosophy is heterodox (*nastika*) because it rejects _____.

- ☐ Vedas
- ☐ liberation
- ☐ karma
- ☐ God

28 of 100

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The author of the *Bhāgavatha* is-----

- ☐ Vasiṣṭa
- ☐ Kalidasa
- ☐ Valmiki

☐ Vyasa

29 of 100

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The author of *Mīmāṃsā-sūtra* is -----.

☐ Śaṅkara

☐ Jaimini

☐ Gautama

☐ Kanada

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Cārvāka admits the following four elements -----.

☐ earth, air, fire and ether

☐ earth, air, water and fire

☐ air, water, fire and ether

☐ earth, water, fire and ether

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174 PU_2016_361_E

According to Locke, the mind is a/an -----.

☐ store house of ideas

☐ blank sheet of paper in the beginning

☐ mind is dependent on sense-organs

☐ instrument of reason

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Logic is popularly known as the science of -----.

☐ reasoning

☐ debates

☐ thinking

☐ disputation

33 of 100

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Locke made a distinction between -----.

☐ mater and form

- ☐ appearance and reality
- ☐ primary and secondary qualities
- ☐ ideas and impressions

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The *Itihasas* are_____.

- ☐ *śruti* and *smṛti*
- ☐ Āgamas and Purāṇas
- ☐ *Rāmāyaṇa* and *Mahābhārata*
- ☐ Bhagavad-gītā and Manu-smṛti

35 of 100

163 PU_2016_361_E

According to Descartes, mind and matter are _____.

- ☐ forms of intuition
- ☐ substances
- ☐ attributes
- ☐ qualities

36 of 100

179 PU_2016_361_E

Aristotelian ethics is popularly known as _____ ethics.

- ☐ deontic
- ☐ Nicomachean
- ☐ descriptive
- ☐ situational

37 of 100

132 PU_2016_361_E

The concept of _____ is a characteristic feature of Dvaita.

- ☐ identity
- ☐ identity-in-difference
- ☐ unity
- ☐ difference

38 of 100

172 PU_2016_361_E

Hegel's philosophy is known as _____.

- ☐ realism
- ☐ critical idealism
- ☐ objective idealism
- ☐ absolute idealism

39 of 100

116 PU_2016_361_E

The metaphysics of Jainism is _____.

- ☐ subjectivistic
- ☐ realistic and pluralistic
- ☐ realistic
- ☐ idealistic

40 of 100

110 PU_2016_361_E

The theory of dependent origination in Buddhism is a part of the _____ noble truth.

- ☐ second
- ☐ fourth
- ☐ third
- ☐ first

41 of 100

140 PU_2016_361_E

The *Artha-śāstra* was authored by -----.

- ☐ Valmiki
- ☐ Chanakya
- ☐ Manu
- ☐ Kalidasa

42 of 100

109 PU_2016_361_E

Avadhi (clairvoyance) is a source of knowledge in _____.

- ☐ Jainism
- ☐ Yoga
- ☐ Buddhism
- ☐ Sāṅkhya

43 of 100

101 PU_2016_361_E

The *Prasthāna-traya* includes -----.

- ☐ the Upaniṣads, the Brahmasūtra & the Vedas
- ☐ the Vedas, the Itihāsas & the Purāṇas
- ☐ the Upaniṣads, the Āgamas & the Bhagavadgītā
- ☐ the Upaniṣads, the Brahmasūtra & the Bhagavadgītā

44 of 100

149 PU_2016_361_E

Which among the following is a *Purāṇa*?

- ☐ Bhāgavata
- ☐ Bhagavad-gītā
- ☐ Yājñavalkya-smṛti
- ☐ Brahma-sūtra

45 of 100

162 PU_2016_361_E

Aristotle held that form and matter are _____.

- ☐ do not exist
- ☐ separable
- ☐ inseparable
- ☐ mere names

46 of 100

135 PU_2016_361_E

Bādarayāṇa is the author of the-----

- ☐ Nyāya-sūtra
- ☐ Bhagavad-gītā
- ☐ Rāmāyaṇa
- ☐ Brahma-sūtra

47 of 100

141 PU_2016_361_E

The three-gems (*trairatna*) constitute the *sadhana* for liberation in:

- ☐ Jainism
- ☐ Advaita
- ☐ Sankhya
- ☐ Nyāya

48 of 100

146 PU_2016_361_E

Niskāma-karma means ----- action.

- ☐ desireless
- ☐ disinterested
- ☐ prohibited
- ☐ daily

49 of 100

161 PU_2016_361_E

St. Anselm is known for his _____.

- ☐ teleological
- ☐ ontological argument
- ☐ causal argument
- ☐ argument from design

50 of 100

134 PU_2016_361_E

The organs of knowledge (*jñanendriyas*) are -----.

- ☐ Mind, intellect, memory, ego and body
- ☐ Body, senses, mind, ego and prakriti
- ☐ Ear, nose, tongue, skin and eyes
- ☐ Hands, legs, tongue, organs of excretion and generation

51 of 100

139 PU_2016_361_E

The means of knowledge are called _____.

- ☐ pramā
- ☐ pramāṇa
- ☐ pramātr
- ☐ prameya

52 of 100

142 PU_2016_361_E

Gradual-liberation is called_____.

- ☐ videha-mukti
- ☐ sadyomukti
- ☐ krama-mukti
- ☐ jivan-mukti

53 of 100

136 PU_2016_361_E

The means to liberation, according to Rāmānuja are -----.

- ☐ jñāna & bhakti
- ☐ karma & bhakti
- ☐ jñāna & karma
- ☐ bhakti & prapatii

54 of 100

180 PU_2016_361_E

To be is to be perceived is the slogan of _____.

- ☐ Descartes
- ☐ Berkeley
- ☐ Hume
- ☐ Locke

55 of 100

170 PU_2016_361_E

Space and time, according to Kant are_____.

- ☐ percepts
- ☐ ideals
- ☐ forms of intuition
- ☐ concepts

56 of 100

133 PU_2016_361_E

The *Daksinaṃūrthi-Stotra* of Śaṅkara conveys the philosophy of-----.

- ☐ Kashmir-Śaivism
- ☐ Śaiva-Siddhānta

- ☐ Advaita
- ☐ Vīraśaivism

57 of 100

103 PU_2016_361_E

“Jñāna” means -----.

- ☐ cognition
- ☐ wisdom
- ☐ knowledge
- ☐ awareness

58 of 100

113 PU_2016_361_E

The view that the effect pre-exists in the cause is known as _____.

- ☐ satkāryavāda
- ☐ asatkāryavāda
- ☐ arambhavāda
- ☐ anekāntavāda

59 of 100

169 PU_2016_361_E

For Kant "All bodies have extension" is an example for _____ judgment.

- ☐ synthetic
- ☐ analytic
- ☐ a posteriori
- ☐ a priori

60 of 100

115 PU_2016_361_E

The word “jīna” means -----

- ☐ master
- ☐ conquerer
- ☐ observer
- ☐ redeemer

61 of 100

230 PU_2016_361_M

Who was born on 15 August - 1872?

- ☐ Sri Aurobindo
- ☐ Tilak
- ☐ Ranade
- ☐ Gokhale

62 of 100

255 PU_2016_361_M

The author of the *Groundwork of the Metaphysics of Morals* is _____.

- ☐ Mill
- ☐ Heidegger
- ☐ Kant
- ☐ Sartre

63 of 100

254 PU_2016_361_M

Jean Paul Sartre is a _____ philosopher.

- ☐ Existential
- ☐ Analytical
- ☐ Epicurean
- ☐ Post-Modernism

64 of 100

228 PU_2016_361_M

Sri Aurobindo's philosophy can be considered as _____.

- ☐ Immanent
- ☐ Integral
- ☐ Transcendental
- ☐ Realistic

65 of 100

223 PU_2016_361_M

Radhakrishnan is a/an _____.

- ☐ atheist
- ☐ idealist
- ☐ naturalist
- ☐ rationalist

66 of 100

234 PU_2016_361_M

A Syllogism has _____.

- ☐ 1 premise & 2 conclusions
- ☐ 2 premises & 1 conclusion
- ☐ 3 premises
- ☐ 2 premises only

67 of 100

247 PU_2016_361_M

Bio-ethics deals with _____.

- ☐ man
- ☐ nature
- ☐ ethics in medicine
- ☐ ethics in business

68 of 100

233 PU_2016_361_M

Which system is atheistic?

- ☐ Sankhya
- ☐ Yoga
- ☐ Dvaita
- ☐ Nyaya

69 of 100

258 PU_2016_361_M

The act of categorical imperative of Kant is _____.

- ☐ unconditional
- ☐ circumstantial
- ☐ conditional
- ☐ consequential

70 of 100

224 PU_2016_361_M

According to Sri Aurobindo, _____ is the formative power of God.

- ☐ Truth
- ☐ Reality
- ☐ Love
- ☐ Maya

71 of 100

243 PU_2016_361_M

The First Lady Teacher of India is _____.

- ☐ Laksmibai
- ☐ Pandita Ramabai
- ☐ Savitribai Phule
- ☐ Sarojini Naidu

72 of 100

238 PU_2016_361_M

Radhakrishnan aspired for _____ between the East & the West.

- ☐ division
- ☐ synthesis
- ☐ analysis
- ☐ hierarchy

73 of 100

235 PU_2016_361_M

Sri Aurobindo is a _____.

- ☐ humanist
- ☐ mystic
- ☐ atheist
- ☐ moralist

74 of 100

250 PU_2016_361_M

The author of *On Liberty* is _____.

- ☐ J.S.Mill
- ☐ Kant
- ☐ Bentham
- ☐ G.E.Moore

75 of 100

249 PU_2016_361_M

Philosophy of beauty is called _____.

- ☐ Metaphysics
- ☐ Epistemology
- ☐ Aesthetics
- ☐ Axiology

76 of 100

252 PU_2016_361_M

Maximum pleasure for maximum people is the statement of _____.

- ☐ Sophists
- ☐ Kantianism
- ☐ Utilitarianism
- ☐ Existentialism

77 of 100

240 PU_2016_361_M

Swami Vivekananda is a disciple of _____.

- ☐ Tagore
- ☐ Gokhale
- ☐ Ranade
- ☐ Ramakrishna

78 of 100

241 PU_2016_361_M

Eco-ethics deals with _____.

- ☐ environmental-ethics
- ☐ business-ethics
- ☐ bio-ethics
- ☐ meta-ethics

79 of 100

256 PU_2016_361_M

Jean Paul Sartre is _____ philosopher.

- ☐ French
- ☐ British
- ☐ German
- ☐ American

80 of 100

245 PU_2016_361_M

Deep ecology is associated with _____.

- ☐ Vandana Shiva
- ☐ Russell
- ☐ Peter Singer
- ☐ Arne Naess

81 of 100

269 PU_2016_361_D

Individuals is a book written by _____.

- ☐ Heidegger
- ☐ Husserl
- ☐ Strawson
- ☐ Gilbert Ryle

82 of 100

261 PU_2016_361_D

The book " *The Ideas* " is written by _____.

- ☐ Husserl
- ☐ Sartre
- ☐ Leibniz
- ☐ Descartes

83 of 100

279 PU_2016_361_D

The notion of body and mind problem is found in the philosophy of _____.

- ☐ Kant
- ☐ Descartes
- ☐ Aristotle
- ☐ Leibniz

84 of 100

298 PU_2016_361_D

Length is an example of _____.

- ☐ Modality
- ☐ Quantity
- ☐ Quality
- ☐ Relation

85 of 100

277 PU_2016_361_D

"Descriptive metaphysics" is a concept in the philosophy of _____.

- ☐ Strawson
- ☐ Plato
- ☐ Aristotle
- ☐ Kant

86 of 100

287 PU_2016_361_D

Basic Particulars, according to Strawson, are _____.

- ☐ Spiritual beings
- ☐ Numbers
- ☐ Material bodies
- ☐ Ideas

87 of 100

285 PU_2016_361_D

Heidegger's philosophical method is called _____ phenomenology.

- ☐ Hermeneutic
- ☐ Transcendental
- ☐ Existential
- ☐ Descriptive

88 of 100

263 PU_2016_361_D

According to William James, an idea becomes true if it _____

- ☐ is evaluated
- ☐ works
- ☐ corresponds with reality
- ☐ reveals objects

89 of 100

284 PU_2016_361_D

Ontology designates the _____ thinking.

- ☐ correct
- ☐ logical
- ☐ contemporary
- ☐ wrong

90 of 100

291 PU_2016_361_D

Plato is a/an _____.

- ☐ Subjective-Idealist
- ☐ Objective-Idealist
- ☐ Transcendental-Idealist
- ☐ Idealist

91 of 100

272 PU_2016_361_D

The book *Critique of Pure Reason* is written by _____.

- ☐ Kant
- ☐ Locke
- ☐ Quine
- ☐ Berkeley

92 of 100

296 PU_2016_361_D

That Reality is multi-dimensional is conveyed by _____.

- ☐ *Asatkarya-vada*
- ☐ *Vivarta-vada*
- ☐ *Anekanta-vada*
- ☐ *Satkarya-vada*

93 of 100

266 PU_2016_361_D

Creativity is the principle according to _____.

- ☐ Whitehead
- ☐ Husserl
- ☐ Sartre
- ☐ Bergson

94 of 100

288 PU_2016_361_D

The author of *Savitri* is _____.

- ☐ Tagore
- ☐ Tilak
- ☐ Gandhi
- ☐ Sri Aurobindo

95 of 100

278 PU_2016_361_D

Colour is an example of _____.

- ☐ modality
- ☐ quantity
- ☐ quality
- ☐ relation

96 of 100

295 PU_2016_361_D

Existence refers to the _____ of things.

- ☐ empty-ness
- ☐ how-ness
- ☐ what-ness
- ☐ that-ness

97 of 100

289 PU_2016_361_D

P-predicates are applied to _____.

- ☐ God
- ☐ Persons
- ☐ Material objects
- ☐ Thinking

98 of 100

273 PU_2016_361_D

According to Aristotle, God is the _____.

- ☐ Cause of Being
- ☐ Creator
- ☐ Lord of the universe
- ☐ Unmoved Mover

99 of 100

275 PU_2016_361_D

Quine's Ontology means _____.

- ☐ Being
- ☐ on what there is
- ☐ substances
- ☐ Being- as-being

100 of 100

281 PU_2016_361_D

Heidegger is concerned about _____.

- ☐ fundamental ontology
- ☐ metaphysics
- ☐ epistemology
- ☐ logic

PU M A Philosophy

1 of 100

133 PU_2015_361

The eightfold path (*astanga-marga*) was taught by-----.

- ☐ Mahavira
- ☐ Sankara
- ☐ Madhva
- ☐ Buddha

2 of 100

126 PU_2015_361

That Brahman is qualified by *cit* and *acit* is the view of -----.

- ☐ Rāmānuja
- ☐ Kapila
- ☐ Śaṅkara
- ☐ Patanjali

3 of 100

142 PU_2015_361

Kant is known for his –

- ☐ meta-ethics
- ☐ descriptive ethics
- ☐ prescriptive ethics
- ☐ deontic ethics

4 of 100

110 PU_2015_361

----- is the author of the *Vaiśeṣika-sūtra*.

- ☐ Gautama
- ☐ Jaimini
- ☐ Sankara
- ☐ Kanada

5 of 100

115 PU_2015_361

Nyāya specializes in -----.

- ☐ ethics
- ☐ logic & epistemology
- ☐ metaphysics

☐ soteriology

6 of 100

204 PU_2015_361

Gnostic being has enough_____

☐ ignorance

☐ knowledge

☐ love

☐ Faith

7 of 100

114 PU_2015_361

The following *pramāṇa* is not acceptable to Nyāya -----.

☐ inference

☐ non-apprehension

☐ perception

☐ verbal testimony

8 of 100

162 PU_2015_361

"You cannot step into the same stream twice" is the view of-----.

☐ Heraclitus

☐ Parmenides

☐ Pythagoras

☐ Anaxagoras

9 of 100

105 PU_2015_361

Cārvāka philosophy represents -----.

☐ nihilism

☐ absolutism

☐ idealism

☐ materialism

10 of 100

109 PU_2015_361

The Doctrine of Dependent Origination of Buddhism is derived from the -----.

☐ first Noble Truth

☐ fourth Noble Truth

☐ second Noble Truth

☐ third Noble Truth

11 of 100

197 PU_2015_361

Moksa is a state of _____.

- ☐ ananda and non-ananda
- ☐ confusion
- ☐ ananda
- ☐ pain

12 of 100

180 PU_2015_361

Sarvadharma samabhava is _____.

- ☐ a) Hindu orientation
- ☐ b) Islam Orientation
- ☐ c) both a & b
- ☐ d) equal respect to all religions

13 of 100

163 PU_2015_361

Zeno is known for his -----.

- ☐ paradoxes
- ☐ dialectics
- ☐ universals
- ☐ Fallacies

14 of 100

196 PU_2015_361

According to Sarvamukti, the individual is ____.

- ☐ unreal
- ☐ absolute
- ☐ both
- ☐ real

15 of 100

184 PU_2015_361

Gandhiji was influenced by the writings of _____.

- ☐ John Dewey
- ☐ Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- ☐ Russell

☐ Ruskin

16 of 100

144 PU_2015_361

The notion of 'naturalistic fallacy' was introduced by-----

☐ Moore

☐ Locke

☐ Kant

☐ Mill

17 of 100

130 PU_2015_361

According to Advaita, maya is-----.

☐ real & non-real

☐ neither real nor non-real

☐ real

☐ non-real

18 of 100

112 PU_2015_361

The word "*jina*" means -----.

☐ master

☐ observer

☐ conquerer

☐ redeemer

19 of 100

146 PU_2015_361

Esse est percipi is the slogan of -----

☐ Berkeley

☐ Locke

☐ Descartes

☐ Leibniz

20 of 100

143 PU_2015_361

The author of *Liberty* is -----

☐ Mill

☐ Bentham

☐ Hume

☐ Moore

21 of 100

128 PU_2015_361

The organs of knowledge (*jñanendriyas*) are-----.

- ☐ mind, intellect, memory, ego and body
- ☐ body, senses, mind, ego and *prakṛiti*
- ☐ hands, legs, tongue, organs of excretion, and generation
- ☐ ear, nose, tongue, skin, and eyes

22 of 100

125 PU_2015_361

Jīva-Brahman identity is advocated by -----.

- ☐ Śaṅkara
- ☐ Madhva
- ☐ Rāmānuja
- ☐ Vallbha

23 of 100

177 PU_2015_361

According to logicians, a proposition is significantly said to be-----.

- ☐ true
- ☐ false
- ☐ both true and false
- ☐ either true or false

24 of 100

176 PU_2015_361

The inductive inference proceeds from -----.

- ☐ particulars to particulars
- ☐ particulars to generalizations
- ☐ generalizations to particulars
- ☐ generalizations to generalizations

25 of 100

141 PU_2015_361

The distinction between is and ought was made by -----

- ☐ Berkeley
- ☐ Hume
- ☐ Locke

☐ Bentham

26 of 100

108 PU_2015_361

That the soul is as big as the physical body is the view of -----.

☐ Buddhism

☐ Vaiśeṣika

☐ Sāmkhya

☐ Jainism

27 of 100

113 PU_2015_361

According to Buddhism, reality is -----.

☐ immutable

☐ multifaceted

☐ impermanent

☐ permanent

28 of 100

149 PU_2015_361

Monadology is authored by-----.

☐ Descartes

☐ Hume

☐ Leibniz

☐ Spinoza

29 of 100

202 PU_2015_361

In the primeval origin the world is dominated by_____

☐ Ignorance

☐ Consciousness

☐ Bad faith

☐ Truth

30 of 100

147 PU_2015_361

Descartes advocated-----.

☐ phenomenalism

☐ psycho-physical parallelism

☐ occasionalism

- ☐ psycho-physical interactionism

31 of 100

161 PU_2015_361

"Matter and form cannot be separated from each other" is the view of-----.

- ☐ Aristotle
- ☐ Heraclitus
- ☐ Plato
- ☐ Zeno

32 of 100

160 PU_2015_361

"Utility is the criterion of truth" is the slogan of-----.

- ☐ idealists
- ☐ empiricists
- ☐ rationalists
- ☐ pragmatists

33 of 100

207 PU_2015_361

Integral Yoga is also known as:-

- ☐ Hatha yoga
- ☐ Jnana yoga
- ☐ Purna yoga
- ☐ Raja yoga

34 of 100

181 PU_2015_361

According to Gandhiji, the purpose of life is _____.

- ☐ to know others
- ☐ to acquire more and more
- ☐ ability to acquire
- ☐ to know one's own self

35 of 100

148 PU_2015_361

Aristotelian ethics is popularly known as -----.

- ☐ deontic ethics
- ☐ descriptive ethics
- ☐ situational ethics

- ☐ Nicomachean ethics

36 of 100

164 PU_2015_361

The important work of Soren Kierkegaard is -----.

- ☐ Republic
☐ Either Or
☐ Monadology
☐ The Prince

37 of 100

205 PU_2015_361

Sri Aurobindo's philosophy can be considered as _____

- ☐ transcendental
☐ integral
☐ immanent
☐ realistic

38 of 100

175 PU_2015_361

"God and nature are one and the same" is the view of -----.

- ☐ Spinoza
☐ Berkeley
☐ Kant
☐ Descartes

39 of 100

183 PU_2015_361

Gandhiji advocates that _____ is the pre-requisite for salvation.

- ☐ Satyagraha
☐ Ahimsa
☐ Sarvodaya
☐ Swadeshi

40 of 100

195 PU_2015_361

There is a misconception that Indian philosophy ends with _____.

- ☐ faith
☐ optimism
☐ bliss

☐ pessimism

41 of 100

182 PU_2015_361

_____ means Self-rule.

☐ Non-Violence

☐ Swaraj

☐ Swadeshi

☐ Styagraha

42 of 100

185 PU_2015_361

Gandhiji's resistance is towards_____.

☐ evil

☐ non-violence

☐ good

☐ violence

43 of 100

127 PU_2015_361

Rāmānuja believes in-----

☐ samādhi

☐ videhamukti

☐ kaivalya

☐ jīvanmukti

44 of 100

178 PU_2015_361

According to Gandhiji Truth is_____.

☐ Evil

☐ Good

☐ Truthfulness

☐ God

45 of 100

179 PU_2015_361

Gandhiji proposed the concept of Trusteeship for_____.

☐ social equality

☐ economic centralization

☐ political power sharing

☐ economic equality

46 of 100

206 PU_2015_361

Man is involved in the movement of_____.

- ☐ a) Evolution
- ☐ b) involution
- ☐ c) both a & b
- ☐ d) consciousness

47 of 100

107 PU_2015_361

The distinction between *jīva* and *ajīva* is seen in the metaphysics of -----.

- ☐ Nyāya
- ☐ Cārvāka
- ☐ Buddhism
- ☐ Jainism

48 of 100

111 PU_2015_361

The view that cause pre-exists in the effect is known as -----.

- ☐ *vivarta-vāda*
- ☐ *asatkārya-vāda*
- ☐ *satkārya-vāda*
- ☐ *anekāntavāda*

49 of 100

132 PU_2015_361

The *Artha-sastra* was written by -----.

- ☐ Valmiki
- ☐ Vyasa
- ☐ Kautilya
- ☐ Manu

50 of 100

209 PU_2015_361

According to Gandhiji ----- is the strongest weapon of purity.

- ☐ Swadeshi
- ☐ Swaraj
- ☐ Sarvodaya

☐ Satyagraha

51 of 100

129 PU_2015_361

Badarayana is the author of the-----.

- ☐ Brahma-sutra
- ☐ Bhagavad-gita
- ☐ Ramayana
- ☐ Nyaya-sutra

52 of 100

140 PU_2015_361

The author of the Republic is -----

- ☐ Plato
- ☐ Gandhi
- ☐ Rousseau
- ☐ Aristotle

53 of 100

198 PU_2015_361

The moral law of karma is _____.

- ☐ man's nature itself
- ☐ the expression of nature of god
- ☐ The expression of nature of absolute
- ☐ Regulated by Isvara

54 of 100

214 PU_2015_361

Tagore is a -----

- ☐ naturalist
- ☐ pragmatist
- ☐ realist
- ☐ humanist

55 of 100

131 PU_2015_361

The means of knowledge are called----- .

- ☐ pramatrs
- ☐ pramanas
- ☐ prameyas

☐ pramas

56 of 100

203 PU_2015_361

Integral Yoga means_____

☐ Union with divine

☐ union

☐ perfection

☐ separation

57 of 100

208 PU_2015_361

All contemporary Indian thinkers are -----.

☐ a) atheists

☐ b) theists

☐ c) Both

☐ d) rationalists

58 of 100

106 PU_2015_361

Induction is a leap in the dark for -----.

☐ Buddhism

☐ Jainism

☐ Cārvāka

☐ Vedānta

59 of 100

145 PU_2015_361

Emotive theory of ethics was introduced by-----

☐ Carnap

☐ Wittgenstein

☐ Ayer

☐ Russell

60 of 100

201 PU_2015_361

According to Aurobindo _____ is the formative power of God.

☐ Maya

☐ reality

☐ truth

☐ love

61 of 100

232 PU_2015_361

A syllogism consists of -----.

- ☐ two premises and a conclusion
- ☐ three premises
- ☐ two premises only
- ☐ one premise and two conclusions

62 of 100

243 PU_2015_361

According to Plato, Forms are -----.

- ☐ temporal
- ☐ names
- ☐ descriptions
- ☐ eternal

63 of 100

225 PU_2015_361

"Jnana" means -----.

- ☐ error
- ☐ knowledge
- ☐ cognition
- ☐ doubt

64 of 100

249 PU_2015_361

The pursuit of truth is the -----.

- ☐ all
- ☐ end of life
- ☐ contract in life
- ☐ means of life

65 of 100

230 PU_2015_361

The *Vibhavas* of Lord Visnu are -----.

- ☐ ten
- ☐ four
- ☐ five

☐ three

66 of 100

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Gandhiji considered -----is the best of riches.

☐ selfishness

☐ selflessness

☐ contentment

☐ greediness

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255 PU_2015_361

The practicality in any action refers to-----.

☐ hedonism

☐ pragmatism

☐ emotivism

☐ naturalism

68 of 100

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"All things are in flux" is the statement made by the following pre-Socratic philosopher:

☐ Anaximander

☐ Parmenides

☐ Zeno

☐ Heraclitus

69 of 100

242 PU_2015_361

According to Socrates, knowledge is obtained through-----.

☐ recollection

☐ reason

☐ practice of disciplined conversation

☐ sense-experience

70 of 100

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The *Pancakṛtyas* are found in the philosophy of -----.

☐ Saiva-Siddhanta

☐ Jainism

☐ Visistadvaita

☐ Dvaita

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The *Panca-mahavratas* do not include -----.

- ☐ non-stealing
- ☐ non-violence
- ☐ non-possession
- ☐ non-intoxication

72 of 100

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Aristotle held the view that-----.

- ☐ matter and form coexist
- ☐ matter and form exist independent of each other
- ☐ form is created out of matter
- ☐ there is no form

73 of 100

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Bio-ethics deals with -----.

- ☐ ethics in business
- ☐ man
- ☐ nature
- ☐ ethics in medicine

74 of 100

231 PU_2015_361

Swami Raghavendra is a famous saint associated with -----.

- ☐ Advaita
- ☐ Virasaivism
- ☐ Dvaita
- ☐ Visistadvaita

75 of 100

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The study of Eco-ethics refers to-----.

- ☐ environment
- ☐ bio ethics
- ☐ pragmatism

☐ metaethics

76 of 100

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The means to liberation, according to Advaita is -----.

☐ *jnana*

☐ *prapatti*

☐ *bhakti*

☐ *karma*

77 of 100

245 PU_2015_361

The principle of 'Golden Mean' was introduced by-----.

☐ Plato

☐ Socrates

☐ Aristotle

☐ Plotinus

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The *parama-purusartha* is-----.

☐ *kama*

☐ *artha*

☐ *dharma*

☐ *moksa*

79 of 100

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The author of *Confessions* is-----.

☐ St. Bonaventure

☐ St. Augustine

☐ St. Anselm

☐ St. Aquinas

80 of 100

254 PU_2015_361

Ethics is the science of-----.

☐ ultimate good

☐ world

☐ man

- ☐ all the above

81 of 100

287 PU_2015_361

Regarding the nature of substance, Locke held that-----.

- ☐ I know not what it is
- ☐ it is made of qualities
- ☐ it is a combination of sensible qualities
- ☐ it is a simple entity

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262 PU_2015_361

The *Divya-prabhandhas* are important scriptures of -----.

- ☐ Dvaita
- ☐ Visistadvaita
- ☐ Advaita
- ☐ Virasaivism

83 of 100

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In Dvaita, ----- is the main cause of liberation.

- ☐ *prasada*
- ☐ *jnana*
- ☐ *karma*
- ☐ *prapatti*

84 of 100

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Berkeley's famous slogan is-----.

- ☐ I know not what it is
- ☐ I think, therefore I am
- ☐ utility is the criterion of truth
- ☐ to be is to be perceived

85 of 100

280 PU_2015_361

Descartes held that the important attribute of mind is-----

- ☐ intuition
- ☐ deduction
- ☐ thinking

- ☐ extension

86 of 100

285 PU_2015_361

Monads, according to Leibniz, are ranked as-----.

- ☐ highest and lower monads
- ☐ highest, higher and lower monads
- ☐ higher and lower monads
- ☐ highest and higher monads

87 of 100

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The *Raghuvamsa* is a work of -----.

- ☐ Bhoja
- ☐ Utpala
- ☐ Valmiki
- ☐ Kalidasa

88 of 100

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The *Bhagavad-Gita* has ----- chapters.

- ☐ 18
- ☐ 12
- ☐ 14
- ☐ 16

89 of 100

286 PU_2015_361

Locke held that mind in the beginning is-----.

- ☐ *tabula rasa*
- ☐ passive
- ☐ endowed with impressions
- ☐ a complex entity

90 of 100

290 PU_2015_361

According to Rabindranath Tagore, the origin of man was divided into ---aspects of man.

- ☐ spiritual or biological
- ☐ mental or spiritual
- ☐ biological or physical

- ☐ biological or mental

91 of 100

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The *Agnihotra* is a ----- *karma*.

- ☐ *nisiddha*
☐ *kamya*
☐ *nitya*
☐ *naimittika*

92 of 100

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----- is the ethical back ground of Indian Social Organization.

- ☐ Trust
☐ Faith
☐ Love
☐ The law of karma

93 of 100

261 PU_2015_361

The *Atmabodha* is an important work of -----.

- ☐ Madhva
☐ Ramanuja
☐ Meikandar
☐ Sankara

94 of 100

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According to Rabindranath Tagore, the aspect of man's nature defined as -----.

- ☐ Self Realization
☐ Jivan-Devata
☐ Brahman
☐ Soul

95 of 100

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Spinoza introduced-----

- ☐ epiphenomenalism
☐ occasionalism
☐ psychophysical parallelism

- ☐ psychophysical interactionism

96 of 100

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Spinoza identifies God with -----

- ☐ modes
☐ attributes
☐ substance
☐ qualities

97 of 100

264 PU_2015_361

In Visistadvaita, there are ----- *Alvars*.

- ☐ 16
☐ 24
☐ 12
☐ 63

98 of 100

284 PU_2015_361

In his theory of knowledge, Leibniz made a distinction between-----.

- ☐ ideas and impressions
☐ necessary and contingent truths
☐ primary and secondary qualities
☐ relations of ideas and matters of fact

99 of 100

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The number of *Nayanmars* are-----.

- ☐ 16
☐ 63
☐ 12
☐ 24

100 of 100

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Leibniz replaced the notion of substance with-----.

- ☐ force
☐ atom
☐ monad

☐ soul