

M. Phil./Ph. D. Entrance Test – 2015**Subject: Philosophy****Paper – I**

Important: Please consult your Admit Card/Roll No. slip before filling your Roll Number on the Test Booklet and Answer Sheet.

Roll No. **In Figure** **In Words**

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O.M.R. Answer Sheet Serial No.

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Signature of Candidate: _____

Signature of Invigilator: _____

Time: 60 Minutes **Number of Questions: 50** **Maximum Marks: 50**

DO NOT OPEN THE SEAL ON THE BOOKLET UNTIL ASKED TO DO SO.

INSTRUCTIONS:

- Write your Roll No. on the Questions Booklet and also on the OMR Answer Sheet in the space provided and nowhere else.
- Enter the Question Booklet Serial No. on the OMR Answer Sheet. Darken the corresponding bubbles with **Black Ball Point/Black Gel Pen**.
- Do not make any identification mark on the Answer Sheet or Question Booklet.
- Please check that this Question Booklet contains **50** Questions. In case of any discrepancy, inform the Assistant Superintendent within 10 minutes of the start of Test.
- Each question has four alternative answer (A,B,C,D) of which only one is correct. For each question, darken only one bubble (A or B or C or D), whichever you think is the correct answer, on the Answer Sheet with **Black Ball Point/Black Gel Pen**. **There shall be no negative marking for wrong answers.**
- If you do not want to answer a question, leave all the bubbles corresponding to that question blank in the Answer Booklet. No marks will be deducted in such cases.
- Darken the bubbles in the OMR Answer Sheet according to the Serial No. of the question given in the Question Booklet.
- If you want to change an already marked answer, erase the shade in the darkened bubble completely.
- For rough work only the blank sheet at the end of the Question Booklet be used.
- The Answer Sheet is designed for computer evaluation. Therefore, if you do not follow the instructions given on the Answer Sheet, it may make evaluation by the computer difficult. **Any resultant loss to the candidate on the above account, i.e. not following the instructions completely, shall be of the candidate only.**
- After the test, hand over the Question Booklet and the Answer Sheet to the Assistant Superintendent on duty.
- In no case the Answer Sheet, the Question Booklet, or its part or any material copied/noted from this Booklet is to be taken out of the examination hall. Any candidate found doing so would be expelled from the examination.
- A candidate who creates disturbance of any kind or changes his/her seat or is found in possession of any paper possibly of any assistant or found giving or receiving assistance or found using any other unfair means during the examination will be expelled from the examination by the Centre Superintendent/Observer whose decision shall be final.
- Communication equipment such as mobile phones, pager, wireless set, scanner, camera or any electronic/digital gadget etc., is not permitted inside the examination hall. Use of calculators is not allowed.
- The candidates will not be allowed to leave the Examination Hall/Room before the expiry of the allotted time.

1. Rta denotes

A) Permanency of the world	B) The order of the world
C) Eternity of the absolute	D) Morality of living beings

2. The synonym of Brahma is

A) Rtasayyogya	B) Bharivamsa
C) Hiranyagarbha	D) None of these

3. Trivarga indicates

A) Moksha dharma and artha	B) Dharma kama and moksha
C) Kamaartha and dharma	D) Kamaartha and moksha

4. Neti-neti negates

A) All descriptions about Brahman	B) The Brahman
C) The reality of this world	D) The reality of atman

5. A substance according to Jaina is possessed of

A) Changing essential characters and unchanging modes	B) Unchanging essential characters and changing modes
C) Only unchanging essential characters	D) Only unchanging modes

6. According to Jaina the essential characteristic of soul is

A) Consciousness	B) Thinking	C) Meditation	D) Intuition
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7. Anekantavada means

A) Manyness of god	B) Manyness of reality
C) Manyness of individuality	D) Manyness of thing

8. Gautama Buddha gave us a causal chain of suffering which is known as dvadasanidhana. Which among the following expresses the causation theory of Buddhism.

A) Satkaryavada	B) Asatkaryavada	C) Vivartavada	D) Pratitsamutpadvada
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9. Gandhi believes that ahimsa does not simply mean non-killing, it implies

A) Conquest of anger and pride	B) Non-cooperation
C) Solute truthfulness	D) None of the above

10. The philosophy of _____ was a classical form of objective idealism.

A) Plato	B) Aristotle	C) Descartes	D) None of these
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11. The epistemology of _____ and _____ became the classical expression of subjective idealism

A) Berkeley, Kant	B) Berkeley, Hume	C) Hume, Spinoza	D) Hume and Kant
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12. According to Plato learning of ideas is really _____
 A) Thought B) Recollection C) Experience D) Dream
13. According to _____ individual horses are not substances, they are mere copies of substance 'horseness'
 A) Plato B) Aristotle C) Spinoza D) Berkeley
14. Aristotle's theory of universal is called
 A) Realism B) Nominalism
 C) Nominalistic realism D) Realistic Nominalism
15. Which kind of argument to prove the existence of God shows that the very essence of the idea of perfect God implies his existence.
 A) Ontological argument B) Cosmological argument
 C) Causal argument D) Teleological argument
16. According to St. Augustine, the supreme end of moral life is _____
 A) No pleasure no pain B) An ascetic life
 C) Happiness D) Devotion
17. The epistemology of & became the classical expression of subjective idealism
 A) Berkeley, Kant B) Berkeley, Hume C) Hume, Spinoza D) None of these
18. admits a "two world" concept, the world of imitations & the world of
 A) Aristotle, perfect entities B) Plato, perfect entities
 C) Plato, practical objects D) None of above
19. To have the concept is to have in mind the of the object
 A) Primary qualities B) Defining Characteristics
 C) Real Characteristics D) None of above
20. The scientific interpretation of the term 'individual' as a member of society rests on the conception of man as a biosocial being whose essence is the aggregate of social relations. This view is given by.....
 A) Plato B) Aristotle C) Marx D) Berkeley
21. believed we recollect the concepts from a previous existence, prior to our birth in this world, in which we perceived them directly.
 A) Plato B) Aristotle C) Descartes D) Berkeley

22. By substance, in the primary sense, Aristotle means that which is
- Predicable of a subject
 - Present in a subject
 - Both predicable of a subject and present in a subject
 - Neither predicable of a subject nor present in a subject
23. Which of the following sciences is a part of aesthetics?
- Theoria
 - Proxis
 - Techne
 - Logic
24. Aristotle's work on logic is known as
- Theoria
 - Organon
 - Proxis
 - Techne
25. Aristotle's theory of 'universal' is called
- Realism
 - Nominalism
 - Nominalistic Realism
 - Realistic Nominalism
26. The Ontological argument was criticized by
- Descartes
 - Lebnitz
 - Spinoza
 - Kant
27. While giving the proof for the existence of God, Descartes imagined that he was saying the same thing as
- Plato
 - Aquinas
 - Aristotle
 - Anselm
28. The idea of God is an original endowment. It is as as the idea of myself, according to Descartes.
- Innate
 - Empirical
 - Mental
 - None of these
29. According to Spinoza, substance and modes are related in such a way that
- Substance is most basic
 - Modes are most basic to substance
 - Substance and modes are two independent things
 - They are mutually dependent
30. The perception of external objects is termed, that of internal phenomena is
- Sensation, thinking
 - Sensation, reflection
 - Representation, reflection
 - None of the above
31. The two attributes i.e. thought and extension correspond to two classes of
- Qualities
 - Substances
 - Modes
 - None of these
32. The monads are and everything is potential or implicit in it.
- Very strong
 - Active
 - Windowless
 - None of these

33. Locke suggests that the understanding is like a piece of on which perception inscribes its character.
- A) White paper B) Stone C) Metal D) None of these
34. Berkeley thinks the objective ideas are impressed upon finite spirits by the from without.
- A) Infinite spirit B) Mind C) Physical objects D) None of these
35. Classical subjective idealism is represented by Berkeley, Hume &
- A) Kant B) Spinoza C) Fichte D) Augustine
36. The sensation of one colour differs from another colour due to the if it.
- A) Difference B) Opposition C) Objective nature D) None of these
37. Berkeley is
- A) Idealist B) Realist C) Pragmatist D) None
38. In the philosophy of nature Prefers the teleological to the mechanical view.
- A) Locke B) Berkeley C) Spinoza D) Hume
39. Who among the following western philosophers attempted to refute "Matter"?
- A) Kant B) Berkeley C) Locke D) Hume
40. "Substance is a product of human imagination" is said by
- A) Descartes B) Spinoza C) Locke D) Hume
41. According to Kant, moral duty is
- A) The command of God B) Given by one's intuition
C) The imperative of pure reason D) Determined by majority
42. Kant's rationalism is opposed to
- A) Empiricism. B) Hedonism C) Neo-Platonism D) None of these
43. According to Kant, Knowledge begins with sense, proceeds thence to and ends in
- A) Understanding, reason. B) Reason, understanding
C) Noumena, phenomena D) None of the above.
44. The key notion of Hegel is
- A) The world B) Idea C) Geist D) None
45. Who among the following criticized Christianity as 'slaves' revolt' and as 'slave morality'?
- A) Sartre B) Russell C) Nietzsche D) Moore

46. Nietzsche, Spengler, Bergson are the exponents of
A) Nominalism B) Pragmatism C) Realism D) None of these
47. Phenomenology is an investigation of phenomena and it deals with only but not the
- A) Universals, Particulars B) Particulars, Universals
C) Quality, Quantity D) Quantity, Quality
48. Which of the following theories works to make the foundations of the science to rid it of the pseudo concepts of metaphysics
A) Pragmatism B) Idealism C) Logical positivism D) None of these
49. By 'proposition' Means any symbolic form - words, thoughts, symbols, or gestures which can express what may be said to be true or false.
A) Carnap B) Frege C) Russell D) None of these
50. states "every proposition in which a description which describes nothing has a primary occurrence is false."
A) Moore B) Russell C) Frege D) None of these

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