1.	Philo	osophy in India is essentially									
	A)	Spiritual	B)	Material							
	C)	Ritualistic	D)	Agnostic							
2.	Rta c	lenotes									
	A)	Powers of God	B)	Bondage and Liberation							
	C)	The order of the world	D)	Soul and immortality							
3.	The	Upanisads, the Bhagavadgita	and the	Brahmasutra constitute the three cannons of							
	A)	Nyaya	B)	Vaisesika							
	C)	Mimamsa	D)	Vedanta							
4.	Doin	Doing action without aspiring its fruits is called									
	A)	Karma	B)	Vikarma							
	C)	Akarma	D)	Niskamakarma							
5.	Bhag	Bhagavadgita forms the part of of Mahabharata									
	A)	Bhismaparva	B)	Santiparva							
	C)	Adiparva	D)	MoksadharmaParva							
6.	Nam	Name the system that accepts pratyaksa (perception) as the only valid pramana									
	A)	Buddhism	B)	Jainism							
	C)	Carvaka	D)	Mimamsa							
7.	The Doctrine of momentariness is associated with										
	A)	Buddhism	B)	Advaita							
	C)	Nyaya `	D)	Jainism							
8.	The	first step of the Buddhist Asta	ngamar	ga							
	A)	Right resolve	B)	Right conduct							
	C)	Right mindfulness	D)	Right views							
9.	The a	author of <i>Panchadasi</i>									
	A)	Mandana Mishra	B)	Vidyaranya							
	C)	Sriharsa	D)	MadhusudhanaSaraswati							
10.	The	following is NOT a category	of Vaise	sika							
	A)	Dravya	B)	Guna							
	C)	Samanya	D)	Purusha							

11.	The number of <i>pramanas</i> accepted in Nyaya-Vaisesika									
	A)	4	B)	6						
	C)	7	D)	5						
12.	The view that the effect originally exist in the material cause prior to its production is called A) Asatkaryavada B) Satkaryavada									
	A)) Asatkaryavada		Satkaryavada						
	C)	Parinamavada	D)	Vivarthavada						
13.	AcharyaNagarjuna is the founder of the following school of Buddhism									
	A)	Madhyamika	B)	Yogacharya						
	C)	Sautrantika	D)	Vaibhasika						
14.	The last JainaTirthamkara was									
	A)	Mahavira	B)	Parsvanatha						
	C)	Kundakunda	D)	Nagasena						
15.	Find the correct pair of philosophers that belong to the same school									
	A)	Nagarjuna, Kundakunda	B)	Dinnaga, Jaimini						
	C)	Gotama, Vatsayana	D)	KumurilaBhatta, Kanada						
16.	Atomistic pluralism was the contribution of									
	A)	Jainism	B)	Carvaka						
	C)	Vaisesika	D)	Advaita						
17.	Ramanuja describes three classes of souls. According to it 'Shesa' and 'Garuda' belong to									
	A)	Nitya-Mukta	B)	Mukta						
	C)	Baddha	D)	None of the above						
18.	Acco	rding to whom matter and sou	ıls are tl	ne attributes of God?						
	A)	Sankara	B)	Ramanuja						
	C)	Gaudapada	D)	Kanada						
19.	The s	system that advocated the real	ity of fi	ve-fold differences						
	A)	Advaita	B)	Visistadvaita						
	C)	Dvaita	D)	Shuddhadvaita						

20.	Match list I (Philosophers) with the using the codes given below the list List I a. Swami Vivekananda b. SriAurobindo c. J.Krishnamurthi d. Ambedkar				the lists	List II (doctrines) and select the correct answer ts List II 1. Neo-Buddhism 2. Choiceless Awareness 3. Integral Yoga 4. Practical Vedanta			
		u. All	ibeakai				4. Fractical vedanta		
	A) B) C) D)	(a) 3 2 3 4	(b) 4 1 4 3	(c) 2 4 1 2	(d) 1 3 2 1				
21.	The author of <i>The Life Divine</i>								
	A)	S.Rac	lhakrish			B)	J.Krishnamurthi		
	C)	Aurol	bindo			D)	Mahatma Gandhi		
22.	The Ja A) C)	•					hatma Gandhi Apurva Ksanikavada		
23.	According to Gandhi, Satyagraha is a method of								
_0.	A)	_	ersion	, 201700		B)	Coercion		
	C)	Both	A&B			D)	Neither A nor B		
24.	Hind S A)	Swaraj 1918	is Gand	hi's fun	dament	al philo B)	sophical work, written in the year 1909		
	C)	1930				Ď)	1905		
25.	•				·	and Ma B) D)	itriya on the Absolute Self occurs in the Chandogya Upanisad Katha Upanisad		
26.	Which	one o	f the foll	lowing 9	are cons	sidered :	as the meditations of the philosophers?		
20.	A)	Mant		lowing a	ire cons	B)	Brahmanas		
	C)	Hymi	ns			Ď)	Upanisads		
27.				ch			ne custodian		
	A)	Indra				B)	Varuna		
	C)	Agni				D)	Vishnu		

28.	According to Panca Kosa theory of Advaita, the outer most core of the jiva is									
	A)	Manoma		B)		naya Kosa				
	C)	Anandan	naya Kosa	D)	Vijnan	amaya Kosa				
29.	Whic	Which one of the following is NOT a purusartha?								
	A)	Dharma	<u> </u>	B)	Artha					
	C)	Moksa		D)	Guna					
30.	In N	yaya epistei	nology, the	recognition o	of some ob	ject is called				
	A)	Nirvikalı	oaka cogniti	on B)	B) Savikalpaka cognition					
	C)	Pratyabh	ijna	D)	Virudo	lha				
31.	"Knowledge is Virtue" is the formula of									
	A)	Socrates		B)	Hegel					
	C)	Berkeley	•	D)	Descar	tes				
32.	What is the fundamental note of Aristotle's philosophy?									
	A)	The form	is the idea							
	B)	Matter a	nd form are	separable						
	C)	, <u> </u>								
	D)	D) None of the above								
33.	How many kinds of "causes" are recognized by Aristotle?									
	A)	Five		B)	Three					
	C)	Six		D)	Four					
34.	Matc	ch List I (Pl	nilosophers)	with List II	(Books) as	nd select the correct answer using				
	the codes given below the lists:									
		List I		List II						
		a) Loc		1. <i>The</i> C	Crito					
		b) Plat			•	rning Human Understanding				
		,	stotle	3. Medi						
		d) Des	cartes	4. Categ	gories					
		a	b	c	d					
	A)	2	1	4	3					
	B)	4	3	2	1					
	C)	2 3	1	3	4					
	D)	3	4	1	2					

35.	Match List I (Contribution) with List II (Philosophers) and select the correct answe using the codes given below the list:									
		_	st I		List II					
		a) Theory			1. Kant					
			Aind Proble	em	2. Wittgenstein					
			ican Revol			3. Plato				
		d) Langua				4. Descartes				
		a)gg. g				= cocurrent				
		a	b	c		d				
	A)	2	4	1		3				
	B)	4	3	2		1				
	C)	2	1	4		3				
	D)	3	4	1		2				
36. Spinoza explains the body-mind problem through the following doctrine										
36.										
	A)			. 11 . 1:	B)	Epiphenomenalism				
	C)	Psycno-Pi	nysical Para	anensm	D)	Pre-established Harmony				
37.	The p	hilosopher	who said th	at to sta	rt with	, mind is a "clean slate"				
	A)	Plato			B)	Aristotle				
	C)	Locke			D)	Berkeley				
38.	For D	lato, the ulti	mata raalit	v ic						
50.	A)	Particular		y 15	B)	Universals				
			8		,	Both Universals & Particulars				
	C)	Matter			D)	Boul Universals & Particulars				
39.		_	om the rel	ation be	tween	cause and effect is psychological, but not				
	logica									
	A)	Leibnitz			B)	Hegel				
	C)	Hume			D)	Kant				
40.	The p	hilosopher v	who said "I	think th	erefore	e I exist".				
	A)	Descartes			B)	Plato				
	C)	Spinoza			D)	Leibnitz				
	٠,	Spinozu			_,					
41.		octrine of "	modes" wa	s subscr	•					
	A)	Hegel			B)	Kant				
	C)	Spinoza			D)	Leibnitz				
42.	The n	hilosopher 1	hat subscri	bed to th	ne doct	rine of innate ideas				
	A)	Locke	5365611		B)	Hume				
	C)	Descartes			D)	Berkeley				
	-)				-,	<i>y</i>				

43.	According to Kant, knowledge consists of									
	A)	All synthetic judgments								
	B)	All analytic judgments								
	C)	Synthetic a priori judgments								
	D)									
44.	The j	philosopher that demarcates be	etween	phenomena and noumena						
	A)	Hegel	B)	Berkeley						
	C)	Kant	D)	Schlick						
45.	Find	the odd pair that does not belo	ong to tl	ne same school or trend						
	A)	Descartes, Spinoza	B)	Locke, Hume						
	C)	Wittgenstein, Carnap	D)	Descartes, Locke						
46.	Whic	Which of the following is NOT the work of Wittgenstein?								
	A)	Logical Syntax of Language	e							
	B)	Philosophical Investigations								
	C)	Tractatus Logico Philosoph	iicus							
	D)	On Certainty								
47.	The objective of the 'principle of verification', advocated by the logical positivists is									
	to re	reject								
	A)	Propositions of God	B)	Propositions of Soul						
	C)	Propositions of world	D)	Metaphysical propositions						
48.	The	The later Wittgenstein subscribed to								
	A)	Picture Theory of meaning								
	B)	Use theory of meaning								
	C)	Both Picture and Use theori	ies of m	eaning						
	D)									
49.	The Philosophical method of Hegel is called									
	A)	Mathematical Method	B)	Empirical Method						
	C)	Dialectical Method	D)	Transcendental Method						
50.	Thor	nas Aquinas is regarded as one	e of the	greatest						
	A)	Greek Philosophers	B)	Rationalist Philosophers						
	C)	Scholastic Philosophers	D)	Linguistic Philosophers						
51.	In hi	s book <i>Summa Theologica</i> , Ac	uinas g	gave the proofs for						
	A)	God's existence	B)	The existence of Soul						
	C)	The existence of Heaven	D)	The existence of Universals						

52.	"Believe in order that you may understand" – This is the dictum of										
	A) Plato				B)	St. A	ıgustine				
	C)	Descartes			D)	Hege	1				
53.	"The very idea of God implies his existence" – This argument is called										
	A)	Cosmological	ent	B)	Ontol	ogical argum	ent				
	C)	Teleological a	rgumer	nt	D)	Mora	l argument				
54.	Descartes recognizes mind and matter as substances which are created by God.										
	A)	Absolute		B) Relative							
	C)	Neutral			D)	Real					
55.	Acco	According to Plato, the is eternal, unchangeable and imperishable									
	A)	A) God				Idea					
	C)	Soul			D)	Cause	2				
56.		Assertion (A): Locke thinks that there are no innate principles in the mind. Reason (R): Ideas are not present in the understanding from the beginning, but received through sensation.									
	A)	Both A and R		-		correct o	explanation o	f A			
	,	B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A									
		C) A is true but R is false									
	D)	A is false but l									
57.	'The A)	meaning of a pro	positio B)			ethod o			•		
58.	The 1	pioneer of subjec	tive Ide	ealism							
	A)		B)	Green		C)	Plato	D)	Berkeley		
59.	Who said that real is rational and rational is real?										
	A)	Berkeley	B)	Leibni	itz	C)	Hegel	D)	Aristotle		
60.		ch part of Kant' bility?	s <i>Criti</i>	ique of	Pure	Reason	deals with	the a pr	iori forms of		
	A)	Transcendenta	l Logic		B)	Trans	cendental An	alytic			
	C)						cendental Dia	alectic			
61.	Who	was the founder	of trad	itional l	ogic?						
	A)	George Boole			B)	Russe	e11				
	C)	Aristotle		D)	White	Whitehead					

62.	A proposition which is always true is called								
	A)	Tautology	B)	Contradiction					
	C)	Contingent	D)	None of the above					
63.	Condi	tional propositions are divided	into						
	A)	Hypothetical and Disjunctive							
	B)	Categorical and Simple							
	C)	Simple and compound							
	D)	Exclusive and Exceptive							
64.	In	propositions the subject	term is	distributed					
	A)	Universal	B)	Particular					
	C)	Affirmative	D)	Negative					
65.	According to "quality", propositions are divided into								
	A)	Universal and particular	B)	Affirmative and negative					
	C)	Necessary and Assertory	D)	Verbal and Real					
66.	Two u	niversal propositions differing	in qual	ity are said to be in					
	A)	Contradictory opposition	B)	Contrary opposition					
	C)	Sub-contrary opposition	D)	Sub-altern opposition					
67.	If 'A' proposition is true, 'E' and 'I' propositions are								
	A)	True & False	B)	True & True					
	C)	False & True	D)	False & False					
68.	In the square of opposition, A and I propositions are called								
	A)	Contraries	B)	Sub-contraries					
	C)	Contradictories	D)	Sub-alterns					
69.		nmediate inference in which e predicate of a proposition is		a legitimate transposition of the subject					
	A)	Obversion	B)	Conversion					
	C)	Contraposition	D)	Inversion					
70.	What i	is the proposition that cannot b	e conve	erted?					
	A)	A proposition	B)	O proposition					
	C)	E proposition	D)	I proposition					
71.	In wh	_	is the	predicate in both the major and minor					
	A)	First figure	B)	Second figure					
	C)	Third figure	D)	Fourth figure					

72.	How many possible moods, we may have in each figure?										
	A)	Four	B)	Six							
	C)	Eight	D)	Sixteen							
73.	Nam	Name the fallacy of the following argument. "All cold is dispelled by heat. His ailment is cold. Therefore his ailment can be dispelled by heat"									
	A) C)	Ambiguous Major Ambiguous Middle	B) D)	Ambiguous Minor Illicit Major							
74.	Whic	Which one of the following mood is called "Barbara"?									
	A)	AII	B)	AAA							
	Ć)	EAE	D)	EIO							
75.	Name the "fallacy" in the following argument "All cows are quadrupeds No dogs are cows No dogs are quadrupeds"										
	A)	Illicit Major	B)	Illicit Minor							
	C)	Ambiguous Major	D)	Undistributed Middle							
76.	Who	Who is called the father of Inductive Logic?									
	A)	J.S.Mill	B)	Bain							
	C)	Sir John Herschel	D)	Francis Bacon							
77.	The	The examples for E and O propositions are									
	A)	All flowers are red, No fl	lowers are	red.							
	B)	All flowers are red, some	e flowers a	re red.							
	C)	No flowers are red, some	flowers a	re not red.							
	D)	,									
78.	'Affi	rming the consequent' and	'Denying	the antecedent' are the fallacies of							
	A)	Categorical syllogism									
	B)	Hypothetical syllogism									
	C)	Disjunctive syllogism									
	D)	Mixed syllogism									

79.	Whic	1. Induction establishes get 2. Induction is based on ob 3. In Induction, there is an	neral rea servatio	n of facts.						
	A) C)	All are true 1 is true, 2 & 3 are false	B) D)							
80.	Which A) B) C) D)	Formation of Hypothesis, Observation, Formation of Observation, Generalization	Observa Hypoth n, Form	sequence of the stages of Induction? tion, Generalization and Verification. esis, Generalization and Verification. ation of hypothesis, Verification. on of Hypothesis and Generalization.						
81.	Truth	Truth and falsehood may be predicated of propositions, but not of								
	A)	Arguments	B)	<u> </u>						
	C)	Both A&B	D)	None of these						
82.	The a	attributes of validity and inva	lidity be	long to						
	A)	Deductive arguments	B)	_						
	C)	Both A&B	D)	None of the above						
83.	The f	The following book is an important landmark in the history of symbolic logic								
	A)	Critique of Judgment	B)	Organon						
	C)	Principia Mathematica	D)	System of Logic						
84.	$p\supset$	q is false when								
	A)	p is true, q is true	B)	p is true, q is false						
	C)	p is false, q is true	D)	p is false, q is false						
85.		If Aand B are true statements and X and Y are false statements, which of th following Compound statement is true?								
		$(X\supset X)\supset Y$		$(A\supset X)\supset Y$						
	C)	$(Y \supset A) \supset Y$	D)	$A\supset (B\supset Y)$						
86.	A)	word 'good' comes from the O Which is useful for the sup Which is moral		•						
	B) C)	Which is right								
	D)	Which is straight								
	ν_{j}	man is suaigni								

87.	Deonto A)	ological value	•	of mor	ality is g	grounde C)			pt of D)	obliga	tion
88.	The et A)	hical ma Locke		luty for B)	duty's s Berkel		asserte C)	d by Kant		D)	Hume
89.	Utilitarian theories ground morality i A) good B) value					in the p C)	ursuit o fact	f	D)	happin	ess
90.	'This is good' is a statement of A) Value B) Fact C) Both value and fact D) Neither value						er value	nor fac	t		
91.	The moral theory which asserts that 'the greatest good for the greatest number' is known as										
	A)	Emotiv	vism			B)	Utilita	rianism	1		
	C)	E) Ethical egoism				D)	Psycho	ological	l egoism	ı	
92.	Hippoo A) C)										
93.	The m A) B) C) D)	human human human	actions s have choice	s are pro free wil s are ca	e based edeterm Il to cho auses an ot cause	ined ose bet d hence	ween the	e altern s are no	atives. ot having	g free w	ill.
94.	The theory that considers punishment as 'paying back' offenders or criminals for their wrongful deed:										
	A)		ent thec	ory		B)	Reform	native t	heory		
	C)	Retrib	utive th	eory		D)	Rehab	ilitation	theory		
95.	 Which one of the following is the work of Aristotle? A) Five Types of Ethical Theory B) Principles of Morals and Legislation C) Metaphysics of Morals D) Nicomachean Ethics 										
96.	Pick o	ut the pl	hilosopl	her who	is NO	Γ associ	ated wi	th Utili	tarianisı	m:	
	Pick out the philosopher who is NO A) Jeremy Bentham					B)	James Mill				
	C)	J.S.Mi				D)	Immar	nuel Ka	nt		

97.	Those A)	who deny the I Necessarians Indeterminists		m of the	Will, a B) D)	Deter	ed rminists A and B			
98.	"We r A)	eap as we sow" Soul	is the B)	doctrine God	of	C)	Karma	D)	Error	
99.	Accor A)	ding to Hedonis	sm B)	is the u	ıltimate	e standa C)	ord of morality beauty	y D)	value	
100.	The pl A) C)	hilosopher who Jeremy Benth Sidgwick	•	s psycho	logical B) D)	hedonism J.S.Mill All the above				
101.	_	philosopher that formulated the ishment: Kant Hegel					ntham	ory of ret	ributive	
102.	Which A) C)	n among the following Freedom of W Existence of C	ill .	g is NOT	a mora B) D)	Immo	late? ortality of Sou ence of World			
103.	What A) B) C) D)	t is the maxim of F.H.Bradley? Duty for Duty Sake My Station and its Duties Greatest happiness of the greatest number Ends and Means are convertible terms								
104.	Ethics A) C)	positive normative	ce.		B) D)	natur descr	al iptive			
105.	Which A) C)	one of the following Prudence Indulgence	owing	is NOT	a cardi B) D)	nal virt Justic Forti	ce			
106.	Cardin A) B) C) D)	nal virtues are so They give hap They are the g They help for They are hing	piness gatewa liberat	s and ple ys of kno tion of th	asure owledg ie soul		e moral life sv	wings.		

107.	According to whom the ethical statements are emotive?										
	A)	F.H.Br			B)		manuel Kant				
	C)	A.J.Ay	•		D)	J.S.	Bentham				
108.	According to Jeremy Bentham, right action is that which maximizes:										
100.	A) Happiness				B)	Ide					
	C)	Pleasu			D)		erests				
	c, I leasure				2)						
109.	For Kant, Freedom of the Will is										
	A) an impossibility					a va	ague concept				
	C)	-	late of m		D)		a posteriori truth.				
110.	Match List I (works) with List II (philosophers) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:										
	the c	en below	the lists:			* * **					
	List I						List II				
	a) Principles and Morals and Legis					<i>l</i> .	1. F.H.Bradley				
	b) Ethical Studies.						2.Jeremy Bentham				
	c) Foundations of the Metaphysics of Morals. 3. A.J.Ayer.										
	d) Language, Truth and Logic. 4. Immanuel Kant										
			L.		a						
	4)	a	b	C 1	d						
	A)	2	1	4	3						
	B)	4		2	1						
	C)	2 3	3 4	1 1	4 2						
	D)	3	4	1	2						
111.	"Method of Bracketing" is the philosophical method of										
	A)	Phenor	nenologis	sts	B)	The	eistic Existentialists				
	C)	Atheist	ic exister	ntialists	D)	Log	gical positivists				
112	Whi	ch one of t	ha fallar	vina is th	o work of	Viork	ageord?				
112.	A)			_	B)		egadid: ochology of the World-Views				
	C)					-	ing and Time				
	C)	Limer	O1		D)	Беі	ng ana 1tme				
113.	The philosopher that distinguishes between 'sense' and 'reference'.										
	A)	oore		B)	Ber	rtrand Russell					
	C)	C) G.Frege				Ruc	dolf Carnap				
114.	The philosopher that refuted the statement 'to be is to be perceived'										
114.	A) G.F.Hegel						Frege				
	C)	,					.Aver				

115.	Kierkegaard's proposition 'I must think in order to exist' is the topsy-turvy of the dictum of									
	A)	Hegel	B)	Berkeley						
	C)	Husserl	Ď)	Frege						
116.	A) B) C)	v								
	D)	D) Tractatus Logico Philosophicus								
117.		advocated Existentialism .								
117.	A)	Edmund Husserl	B)	Jean Paul Sartre						
	C)	A.J.Ayer	D)	William James						
118.	Name the author of the famous anthology <i>Linguistic Turn</i> .									
	A)	3. 0								
	C)	Richard Rorty	D)	G.E.M.Anscombe						
119.	Select the work of Narayana Guru.									
	A)	Darshana Mala	B)	AdiBhasha						
	C)	JivakarunyaNirupanam	D)	Harijan						
120.	Which one of the following statements is NOT true in respect of Chattamp Swamikal?									
	A) He was a Hindu saint and social reformer									
	B) He accepted orthodox interpretation of Hindu texts									
	C) He worked for the emancipation of women									
	D) Narayana Guru was his contemporary									
