1.	In the A)	Varuna	e morai c B)	Rna	tne wo	C)	Rta	word D)	Vayu		
2.	The f	ive koshas are:	: Anna. 1	orana. m	nano	an	d ananda.				
	A)	jiva	B)	ajiva	,	C)	Brahman	D)	vijnana		
3.	The r	oot word <i>Brh</i> 1	neans								
	A)	To destroy			B)	To gr	ow				
	C)	To sustain			D)	To cr	reate				
4.	Anun	Anumana is not accepted by the following school									
	A)	Carvakas			B)	Adva					
	C)	Jainism			D)	Budd	hism				
5.	The f	following term	is used i	in Budd	hism to	represe	ent 'the will to	be born	,		
	A)	Abhava			B)	Nama	a				
	C)	Rupa			D)	Bhav	a				
6.	Duhk	tha -nirodha is		he							
	A)	Eight -fold p			B)	Tri-ra	atna				
	C)	Four noble t	ruths		D)	Pram	anas				
7.		is one of th	e padara	athas in	Vaises	ikas.					
	A)	Self			B)		being				
	C)	Existence			D)	Liber	ation				
8.	One of the kinds of action (karma) in Vaisesikas is										
	A)	Gunas			B)	Prakr	ti				
	C)	Expansion			D)	Purus	sha				
9.	is a kind of extra-ordinary perception in Nyaya.										
	A)	Yogaja			B)	Savik	alpaka				
	C)	Nirvikalpaka	a		D)	Akan	nksa				
10.	Acco	According to Jainism, the nature of soul is									
	A)	Inert			B)	Unco	nscious				
	C)	Consciousne	ess		D)	Non-	conscious				
11.	The c	category of	is divid	ed into	matter,	space, 1	notion, rest an	nd time ir	n Jainism		
	A)	jiva			B)	guna					
	C)	mukta			D)	ajiva					
12.	The t	erm <i>pudgala</i> n	neans								
	A)	Matter			B)	Jiva					
	C)	Non-existen	ce		D)	Brahı	man				

13.		nvariable, uni ished by	iversal	relation	(vyap	tı) ac	cording to	Carvaka	can be
	A)	Inference			B)	Perce	otion		
	C)	Comparison			D)	Testin	nony		
14.	The C	Carvakas reject	the follo	wing ele	ement.				
	A)	Agni			B)	Ap			
	C)	Vayu			D)	Akasa			
15.	. Who said the following: "Know that whatever exists arises from causes and conditions and is in every respect impermanent"?								
	A)	Sankara	•		B)	Rama	nuja		
	C)	Buddha			D)	Maha	vira		
16.	For th	e following sys	stem, co	nsciousr	ness is t	he proc	duct of matte	er.	
	A)	Carvaka	ĺ		B)	Jainisi			
	C)	Nyaya			D)	Yoga			
17.	Accor	ding to Miman	nsa, the	word <i>ap</i>	<i>urva</i> m	eans			
	A)	Rare	,	1	B)		seen potenc	ey	
	C)	Seen potency	7		D)	Ritual	S	•	
18.	The p	ramanas accept	ted by th	e Prabh	akaras a	are			
	A) 1	Two	•		B)	Three			
	C)	Five			D)	Six			
19.	The w	ord <i>pratyahara</i>	a means	the cont	trol of				
	A)	Senses			B)	Body			
	C)	Self			D)	Breath	1		
20.	Akhya	ativada is accep	oted by t	he follo	wing sc	hool			
	A)	Yoga			B)	Dvaita			
	C)	Prabhakara M	1imamsa	ì	D)	Bhatta	a Mimamsa		
21.	The w	ord <i>viparyaya</i>	means						
	A)	Cognition			B)	Right	cognition		
	C)	Wrong cogni	tion		D)	Non-c	ognition		
22.	Yoga	is defined as th	ne cessat	ion of th	ne modi	fication	n of		
	A)	Citta	B)	Citta-v	rtti	C)	Jiva	D)	Sarira
23.		- produces the	notion o	f "I" and	d "Mine	e".			
	A)	Purusa	B)	Ahamk		C)	Ajnana	D)	Karma
2.4	,					,	•	,	
24.		omplete self-su				C	Imam-	D)	Dmom = 44:
	A)	Bhakti	B)	Karma		C)	Jnana	D)	Prapatti

26. "Performance of duty and observance of morality are convertible terms" was said by A) Radhakrishnan C) J. Krishnamurti D) Gandhi  27. The process of widening, and integration is involved in evolution according to Sri Aurobindo. A) shortening B) heightening C) lengthening D) None of these  28 is the Supreme ego according to Iqbal. A) Self B) Man C) Reality D) God  29. According to Radhakrishnan gives a very intimate knowledge of its object because it is knowing by becoming. A) intellect B) intuition C) sense experience D) None of these  30. The book, The Untouchables-Who Were They and Why They Became Untouchables? - was written by A) Gandhi B) Vivekananda C) Dr. Ambedkar D) Iqbal  31. Hegel looked upon the world as process. A) Organic D) Both organic and inorganic C) Non-organic D) Both organic and inorganic  32. Knowing and are the methods of arriving at truth according to Socrates. A) willing B) seeing C) thinking D) doing  33. In Plato, the sense experience of appearances are known by the word A) Viewing B) Imagining C) Doing D) Knowing  34 is a composite of form and matter according to Aristotle. A) Attributes B) Quality C) Substance D) Quantity  35. The self -contained end of anything, according to Aristotle is A) Formal B) Material	25.		- regards the ur				the body of Go	od.			
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		C)	Efficient		D)						

			_			n between one		-
A)	forms	B)	matter		C)	appearance	D)	reality
		tes,	- is an e	xistent	thing w	hich requires	nothing	g but itself
A)	quantity	B)	intuitio	on	C)	substance	D)	quality
	is the higher	st level o	of know	ledge, s	says Spi	noza.		
		B)					D)	Spirit
Accor	ding to St. Aug	gustine,	God is s	self-exis	stent, in	nmutable and		
A)	eternal	B)			~``		D)	causal
For H	ume, the origin	nal stuff	of thoug	ght is				
A)	Cause	B)	Substa	ince	C)	Impression	D)	Idea
	•	accordin	g to Loc		F			
	_			,				
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		the pow	er in an				our mi	ind.
				,				
,								
			is our p	ower o	f memo	ry that gives	the imp	oression of
	minuous iucin	109.						
A)	Hume			B)	Plato			
	Hume			B) D)	Plato Desca	rtes		
A) C) 'All tr	Hume Locke riangles have th		les' is aı	D) n examj	Descar	judgme	ent.	
A) C) 'All tr A)	Hume Locke riangles have the synthetic	nree ang		D) n examp B)	Descar ole of analyt	judgme	ent.	
A) C) 'All tr	Hume Locke riangles have the synthetic	nree ang		D) n examj	Descar ole of analyt	judgme	ent.	
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A) C)  All tr A) C)  Become A) C)  The lo A) C)  For So A)	Hume Locke riangles have the synthetic analytic-synthetic analytic-synthetic analysis Both analysis Both analysis Logical Positivist Logical analy Logical ration	hetic of Bei s and sy ts are als ysts nalists c knowled	ing and land inthesis so know edge is presented in the pr	D) n examp B) D) Nothing B) n as B) D) cossible what a t	Descarble of analyt None asynthe Synthe Logica None through	ic of these lesis esis esis of these h disciplined -		action
	to exist A)  Accord A)  For H A)  The of A)  C)  For Local A)  C)  Accord	to exist.  A) quantity  is the highe  A) Intellect  According to St. Aug  A) eternal  For Hume, the origin  A) Cause  The origin of ideas, and  A) Thought  C) Being  For Locke, is  A) quantity  C) quality  According to	to exist.  A) quantity B)  is the highest level of A) Intellect B)  According to St. Augustine, A) eternal B)  For Hume, the original stuff A) Cause B)  The origin of ideas, according A) Thought C) Being  For Locke, is the pown A) quantity C) quality	to exist.  A) quantity B) intuition	to exist.  A) quantity B) intuition	to exist.  A) quantity B) intuition C)  is the highest level of knowledge, says Spiral A) Intellect B) Intuition C)  According to St. Augustine, God is self-existent, in A) eternal B) non-eternal C)  For Hume, the original stuff of thought is A) Cause B) Substance C)  The origin of ideas, according to Locke is A) Thought B) Expert C) Being D) Know  For Locke, is the power in an object to produce A) quantity B) substance C)  According to if the power of memory according to is our power of memory according to	to exist.  A) quantity B) intuition C) substance	A) quantity B) intuition C) substance D)  is the highest level of knowledge, says Spinoza.  A) Intellect B) Intuition C) Absolute D)  According to St. Augustine, God is self-existent, immutable and A) eternal B) non-eternal C) rational D)  For Hume, the original stuff of thought is A) Cause B) Substance C) Impression D)  The origin of ideas, according to Locke is A) Thought B) Experience C) Being D) Knowledge  For Locke, is the power in an object to produce any idea in our man A) quantity B) substance C) quality D) action  According to, 'it is our power of memory that gives the impression of the substance of the power of memory that gives the impression according to, 'it is our power of memory that gives the impression of the power of the po

49.	For Pla	ato, believing even if it is base	d upon	seeing is in the stage of
	A)	Knowing	B)	Opinion
	C)	Understanding	D)	Willing
50.	Accord		g is the	fundamental character, namely that it
	A)	impossible	B)	possible
	C)	Both possible and impossible	D)	
51.	By na	tura naturans, Spinoza means		
	A)	Substance and attributes	B)	Substance
	C)	Attributes	D)	Quality
52.	Accordand		g of mo	otion includes the idea of generation
	A)	creation	B)	sustenance
	C)	destruction	D)	rest
53.	Leibniz	z says that God wills antecede	ntly the	good and consequently the
	A)	Better	B)	Worst
	C)	Worse	D)	Best
54.	Causal rather a	•	t a qua	lity in the objects we observe, but is
	A)	habit of dissociation	B)	Habit of association
	C)	habit of non-association	D)	None of these
55.		ding to Locke, ideas con which our knowledge is made.		the chief sources of the raw materials
	A)	compound	B)	complex
	C)	imaginary	D)	simple
56.	Hegel	in dialectic method talks about	t the tria	ad of Being, Nothing and
	A)	Non-becoming	B)	Becoming
		Willing		Non-willing
57.	For Ka	ant, the world of experience is	known	as reality.
	A)	noumenal	B)	non-phenomenal
	C)	intuitive	D)	phenomenal
58.		- said that philosophy is a batt	le agair	ast the bewitchment of our intelligence
	A)	Wittgenstein	B)	A.J. Ayer
	C)	Russell	D)	P.F. Strawson
59.		according to Socrates is the	absenc	ee of knowledge
٥).	A)	Error	B)	Bad
	C)	Evil	D)	Unconsciousness

60.		e work, <i>Tractatus</i> , wittgenste		oped the theory of meaning.				
	A)	use	B)	picture				
	C)	behavioural	D)	ideational				
61.	Eule of		ween S a	nd P in categorical judgments by means				
	A)	Squares	B)	Circles				
	C)	Rectangles	D)	Brackets				
62.		is one proposition suppor	rted by tl	ne evidence of other propositions.				
	A)	Argument	B)	Statement				
	C)	Analogy	D)	None of these				
63.	In the premises (if true) are offered as complete or conclusive evidence of the truth of the conclusion.							
	A)	induction	B)	opposition				
	C)	obversion	D)	deduction				
64.	The-	term refers to what the j	propositi	on is talking about.				
	A)	subject	B)	predicate				
	C)	copula	D)	middle				
65.	The 1	two universal categorical stat		re 'A' and				
	A)	I	B)	O				
	C)	E	D)	Both I and O				
66.	'No elephants are reptiles' is an example of							
	A)	Universal affirmative	B)	Universal negative				
	C)	Particular affirmative	D)	Particular negative				
67.	'Everybody is responsible for his actions' has the following standard form.							
	A)	All persons are responsible						
	B)	No persons are responsible						
	C)	Some persons are responsi						
	D)	, <u>.</u> .						
68.		m is if the statement	only refe	ers to some of its members.				
	A)	distributed						
	B)	both distributed and undist						
	C)	neither distributed nor und	listribute	d				
	D)	undistributed						
69.		contradictory of the statemen		dents are invited' is				
	A)	All students are not invited	d					
	B)	No students are invited						
	C)	Some students are not invi	ited					
	D)	Some students are invited						

70.	In sub-altern relation, the same subject and predicate and the same but differ										
	in		D)								
	A)	quantity-quality quality - quantity	B)	universal-particular None of these							
	C)	quanty - quantity	D)	None of these							
71.		The obvert of 'All elephants are vegetarians' is									
	A)	All elephants are non-vegetarians									
	B)	1									
	C)	No elephants are non-vegeta									
	D)	All elephants are not non-ve	getarian	ns							
72.	All n	nen are mortal									
	All n	All men are rational									
	All r	All rational beings are mortal									
	The	The above argument commits the fallacy of									
	A)	Undistributed middle	B)	Illicit minor							
	C)	Illicit major	Ď)	Ambiguous major							
		-	,								
73.		rule of mixed hypothetical syllo	gism is								
	A)	Deny the antecedent									
	B)		or deny	the consequent							
	C)	C) Affirm the consequent									
	D)	D) Both denying the antecedent and affirming the consequent									
74.	Indu	ction is the process by which	ar	e discovered.							
	A)	particulars	B)	universalized particulars							
	C)	universals	D)	None of these							
75.	The	The method of agreement takes into account only instances.									
· 5.	A)	_	B)	negative							
	C)	Both positive and negative		_							
	C)	Both positive and negative	D)	Netther positive nor negative							
76.		e method of concomitant variat									
	A)	elimination	B)	inclusion							
	C)	agreement	D)	Both elimination and inclusion							
77.	The 1	two postulates of induction are	the law	of Universal causation and							
	A)	nature	B)	order							
	C)	uniformity of nature	D)	observation							
78.		is a tentative suggestion that is put forward for explaining the facts observed.									
	A)		B)	Hypothesis							
	C)	Induction	D)	Opposition of propositions							
	$\sim$	mauchon	נם	Opposition of propositions							

79.	Com	Compound propositions are also known as propositions.								
	A)	atomic	B)	singular						
	C)	simple	D)	molecular						
80.	propositions are compound propositions with two or more alternatives.									
	A)	conjunctive	B)	disjunctive						
	C)	negative	D)	affirmative						
81.	The	symbol is known	as a monadic	operator.						
	A)	conjunction	B)	disjunction						
	C)	equivalence	D)	negation						
82.	All -	All are truth-functional connectives.								
	A)	variables	B)	constants						
	C)	subjects	D)	predicates						
83.	Conj	Conjunction is true only if								
	A)	Both conjuncts are fa								
	B)	Both conjuncts are tru	ıe							
	C)	One conjunct is true a	and other is fa	lse						
	D)	None of these								
84.	The statement, 'The barometer is falling and there will be a storm' is represented as									
		PvQ	B)	~Q						
		P. ~Q	,	P.Q						
85.	'If R	'If Ram studies well, then he will pass' is an example for								
	A)	Disjunction	B)	Negation						
	C)	Conjunction	D)	Material implication						
86.		denies that pleasure	is the actual o	object of choice.						
	A)	Aristotle	B)	Sidgwick						
	C)	Kant	D)	Bradley						
87.	The	oath taken by the medica	al doctors is k	nown as oath.						
	A)	Socratic	B)	Hippocratic						
	C)	Kantian	D)	Platonic						
88.		is not a principle	e of medical e	thics						
	A)	Truth	B)	Informal consent						
	C)	Autonomy	D)	Pleasure						
89.	One	of the defining features	of legal ethics	is						
	A)	Truth	B)	Respect of client confidence						
	C)	Argument	D)	Quick disposal of the case						

90.	a grou	hment is the ip or individual	-		a partic	ular act	-	ant outc	ome upon
	A)	mild			B)	law			
	C)	legal			D)	author	ritative		
91.		im of thecommitting the	-		ishment	t is to s	top everyone	in the co	ommunity
	A)	deterrence			B)	reforn	native		
	C)	retributive			D)	capita	l punishment		
92.		ange the offend	ler's att	itude to	what th	ney havo	e done, we ha	ive the	theory
	A) C)	deterrent retributive			B) D)	reforn None	native of these		
93.	The I	Jniversal virtues	s are kn	own ac.		virtues			
93.	A)	primary	B)		lary		legal	D)	cardinal
94.	The th	nree kinds of na	tural rig	ghts are:	right to	o life, ri	ght to liberty	and righ	t to
	A)	know	B)	proper	-	C)	talk	D)	work
95.	The c	ardinal virtues a	are	in n	umber.				
	A)	two	B)	three		C)	five	D)	four
96.	One o	of the following	is not i	ncluded	in the c	cardinal	virtues.		
	A)	Wisdom	B)	Non-k	illing	C)	Courage	D)	Justice
97.		supported p	sycholo	gical he	donism				
	A)	** *	B)	_		C)	Plato	D)	Carnap
98.	The is the view that the moral quality of an act consists in some inherent or absolute quality of the act without regard to the results.								
	A)				B)	forma			
	C)	emotivism			D)	positiv	/ism		
99.		olete the follow ne by thy will a			'Act a	as if the	e maxim of t	hy action	n were to
	A)	principle of n			B)	law of	uniformity o	f nature	
	C)	law of justice			D)	univer	sal law of nat	ture	
100.	Categ	orical Imperativ	ve is the	e moral 1	theory o	of			
	A)	Aristotle			B)	Kant			
	C)	A.J. Ayer			D)	Bradle	ey		
101.		seeks pleas		the grea	test nur				
	A)	Ethical hedon			B)	-	ological hedo	nism	
	C)	Egoistic hedo	nism		D)	Utilita	rianism		

102.	The p A) C)	unishment, 'Eye for retributive deterrence	eye' com	es unde B) D)	reform		ounishmei	nt.		
103.	The fo	oremost fundamenta Speak B)	l right is tl Write		to C)	Live	D)	Work		
		•		_	,		,			
104.	The dA)	efinition, 'straight or good B)	r accordin right		e' mean C)	s valid	D)	truth		
105.	Two t	hinkers who support Mill B)	ted utilitar Bradle		are Ben C)	tham and Kant	D)	Plato		
106.	Three	Three kinds of karma are: sanchita, agama and								
	A)	Satkarya		B)	Parina	ama				
	C)	Prarabdha		D)	Satka	rana				
107.	The book, <i>Methods of Ethics</i> was written by:									
	A)	Sidgwick		B)	Aristo	otle				
	C)	Bradley		D)	Carna	p				
108.	The w	ord 'norm' means	in e	thics						
	A)	guidance		B)	standa	ard				
	C)	truth		D)	good					
109.	A distinction between cognitive and emotive meaning was made by									
	A)	Emotivists		B)		al positivists	•			
	C)	Hedonists		D)	Scept					
110.	The following philosopher addressed the central question, 'Why should I be moral?'									
	A)	Bentham		B)	Carna	p				
	C)	Mill		D)	Bradl	*				
111.	To think in means for Kierkegaard is to recognize that one is faced with personal choices.									
	A)	existence		B)	essen	ce				
	C)	reality		D)	world	l				
112.	The b	ook <i>Logical Investi</i> g	ations wa	s writte	n by					
	A)	Wittgenstein		B)	Russe	:11				
	C)	Husserl		D)	Moor	e				
113.	Accor	ding which philosop	her, "Dre	ad reve	als noth	ing"?.				
	A)	Heidegger	•	B)	Sartre					
	C)	Husserl		D)	Kierk	egaard				

114.	According to Sartre, man is free.							
	A)	blessed to be	B)	absolutely				
	C)		D)	relatively				
115.		according to Russell, do no	t functio	on like names				
113.				Predicates				
	A)	•	B)					
	C)	Definite descriptions	D)	Objects				
116.	According to Frege, is the predicative part of a sentence and it is one-place predicate.							
	A)	concept-word	B)	sense-reference				
	C)	-	D)					
	<i>C)</i>	ram variatey	2)	subject predicate				
117.	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,							
	A)	Wittgenstein	B)	Moore				
	C)	Russell	D)	Sartre				
118.	In <i>Anukampa Dasakam</i> emphasizes the importance of kindness to all living beings.							
	A)		B)	Sankara				
	C)	•	D)	Chattambi Swamikal				
119.	Chattambi Swamikal wrote the following work:							
11).				Vedadikara Nirupanam				
	A)	•						
	C)	Jati-lakshanam	D)	Jivakarunya Panchakam				
120.	"One in kind, one in faith, one in God is man. Of one source, of one form, difference therein is none". This was said by:							
	A)	Narayana Guru	B)	M.N. Roy				
	C)	Vivekananda	Ď)	Chattambi Swamikal				

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