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**TEST BOOKLET**

Sl. No. **00686**

**Subject Code : 17**

**Subject : Logic & Philosophy**

**LECTURERS FOR NON-GOVT. AIDED COLLEGES OF ODISHA**

**Time Allowed : 3 Hours**

**Maximum Marks : 165**

**: INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES :**

1. **IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET CONTAINS 31 PAGES AND DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.**
2. You have to enter your **Roll No.** on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside. **DO NOT** write anything else on the Test Booklet.  

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3. The Test Booklet contains **165** questions. Each question comprises four answers. You have to select the correct answer which you want to mark (darken) on the Answer Sheet. In case, you feel that there is more than one correct answer, you should mark (darken) the answer which you consider the best. In any case choose **ONLY ONE** answer for each question. If more than one answer is darkened it will be considered as wrong.
4. You have to mark (darken) all your answers **ONLY** on the **separate OMR Answer Sheet** provided, by using **BLACK BALL POINT PEN**. You have to do rough work on the space provided in the Test Booklet only. See instruction in the Answer Sheet.
5. All questions carry equal marks, i.e. of one mark for each correct answer and each wrong answer will result in negative marking of **0.25** mark.
6. Before you proceed to mark (darken) in the Answer Sheet the answers to various questions in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet as per the instructions in your Admit Card.
7. After you have completed filling in all your answers on the Answer Sheet and after completion of the examination, you should hand over to the Invigilator the **Original Answer Sheet (OMR Answer Sheet)** issued to you. You are allowed to take with you the candidate's copy/second page of the Answer Sheet along with the Test Booklet after completion of the examination for your reference.

**SEAL**

**Candidate's full signature**

**Invigilator's signature**

RS – 16/25

(Turn over)

**2018**



1. Examine the argument and choose the correct name of the fallacy out of the following

**Codes :**

- (i) All horses are four footed animals.
- (ii) No oxen are horse.

Therefore, no oxen are four footed animals.

**Codes :**

- (A) Fallacy of illicit major
- (B) Fallacy of illicit minor
- (C) Fallacy of undistributed middle
- (D) Fallacy of four terms

2. An argument has essentially :

- (A) Truth and Form
- (B) Truth and Fallacy
- (C) Truth and Proposition
- (D) Form and Proposition

3. Examine the argument in the light existential import and choose the correct name of the fallacy out of the following codes :

No philosopher is scientist.

All philosophers are mathematicians.  
Therefore, some mathematicians are not scientist.

**Codes :**

- (A) Fallacy of illicit major
- (B) Fallacy of illicit minor
- (C) Fallacy of undistributed middle
- (D) Existential Fallacy

4. If 'No soldiers are pacifists' is true what may be inferred about the truth or falsehood of the proposition 'some soldiers are pacifists' from the following :

- (A) True
- (B) False
- (C) Undetermined
- (D) None of these

5. If 'some scientists are philosophers' is true what may be inferred about the truth or falsehood of the proposition 'All scientists are philosophers' from the following :

- (A) True
- (B) False
- (C) Partially false
- (D) Undetermined

6. Which is the correct answer of the order of categorical propositions A, E, I, O in accordance with Boolean interpretation :
- (A) Sp = 0, sp = 0, sp = 0, sp = 0  
 (B) Sp = 0, sp = 0, sp = 0, sp = 0  
 (C) Sp = 0, sp = 0, sp = 0, sp = 0  
 (D) Sp = 0, sp = 0, sp = 0, sp = 0
7. Which is not the correct answer of the following ?
- (A) In Inductive inference the conclusion is logically larger than the premises  
 (B) In Deductive inference the conclusion is logically larger than the premises  
 (C) The concern of Deductive is formal truth  
 (D) The concern of Inductive inference is material truth and probability
8. Which one of the following is the correct answer regarding the criterion of evaluation of Hypothesis ?
- (A) Relevance, verifiability and simplicity  
 (B) Compatibility with previous hypothesis and simplicity  
 (C) Compatibility with previous hypothesis and power of predictability  
 (D) Relevance, verifiability, compatibility with previous hypothesis and power of predictability and simplicity
9. Which one of the following is the correct answer regarding the steps of Scientific Method ?
- (A) The problem, preliminary hypothesis, formulating the main hypothesis  
 (B) Formulating the main hypothesis, deducing further consequences  
 (C) Testing the consequences, application of the consequences  
 (D) All of these



10. 'The more a society becomes rich (i. e. decrease in poverty), its population decreases. Therefore, poverty is cause of increase in population' is an example of the application of which of the Method of Scientific Enquiry according to Mill ?

- (A) Method of Residues
- (B) Method of Agreement
- (C) Method of Concomitant Variation
- (D) Method of Difference

11. Formal ground of Induction is :

- (A) Law of Uniformity of Nature
- (B) Causal Law
- (C) Neither (A) nor (B)
- (D) Both (A) and (B)

12. Which one of the following is not the correct definition ?

- (A) A is the necessary condition for x if in the absence of A, x occurs
- (B) A is the sufficient condition for x if in the presence of A, x must occur

(C) A is the necessary condition for x if in the absence of A, x cannot occur

(D) If A is the sufficient condition for x, then the absence of A is the necessary condition for x

13. Consider the following and determine what is the method of Mill applied here ?

Positive instances		Negative instances	
Antecedent	Consequent	Antecedent	Consequent
ABC	abc	ABC	abc
ADE	ade	BC	bc

Therefore, A is the cause of :

- (A) The method of Agreement
- (B) The method of Difference
- (C) The method of Agreement and Difference
- (D) The method of Concomitant Variation

14. The number of valid mood in categorical syllogism is :

- (A) Ten
- (B) Sixteen
- (C) Nineteen
- (D) Eighteen



15. 'Ramesh is an eligible voter, because Ramesh is over the age of eighteen years' is an example of :
- (A) Conversion  
 (B) Enthymeme  
 (C) Obversion  
 (D) Contraposition
16. 'Only sons marry only daughter' is :
- (A) A case of fallacy of Amphiboly (Ambiguity)  
 (B) A case of fallacy of Equivocation (Ambiguity)  
 (C) A case of fallacy of Exclusion  
 (D) A case of fallacy of Illicit Generalization
17. 'Tables have four legs, elephants have four legs too. Hence, tables, just like elephants, are animals' is :
- (A) A case of fallacy of Amphiboly (Ambiguity)  
 (B) A case of fallacy of False Analogy  
 (C) A case of fallacy of Exclusion  
 (D) A case of fallacy of Illicit Generalization
18. 'Sreemati is a 35-year old woman, and most women of her age are married, hence she too must be married' is :
- (A) A case of fallacy of Amphiboly (Ambiguity)  
 (B) A case of fallacy of Equivocation (Ambiguity)  
 (C) A case of fallacy of Exclusion  
 (D) A case of fallacy of Mal-Observation
19. 'I have met two persons from Pakistan and both were dishonest, so all Pakistanis are dishonest' is :
- (A) A case of fallacy of Amphiboly  
 (B) A case of fallacy of Equivocation  
 (C) A case of fallacy of Exclusion  
 (D) A case of fallacy of Illicit Generalization



20. "All physical objects have mass; this table is a physical object, Therefore, this table has mass" is :

- (A) A case of fallacy of undistributed middle
- (B) A case of fallacy of illicit major
- (C) A case of the fallacy of illicit minor
- (D) A case of valid argument in categorical syllogism

21. 'If the first native is a spy, then he lies. If he lies, then he denies being a spy. Therefore, if the first native is a spy, then he denies being a spy' is an example of :

- (A) Pure hypothetical syllogism.
- (B) Mixed hypothetical syllogism
- (C) Disjunctive syllogism
- (D) Constructive Dilemma

22. In Logic three Laws of Thought means which of the following :

- (A) Law of Identity, Law of Uniformity of Nature and Law of Denotation

(B) Law of Identity, Law of Excluded Middle and Law of Uniformity of Nature

(C) Law of Identity, Law of Contradiction and Law of Excluded Middle

(D) Law of Connotation, Law of Identity, Law of Distribution

23. Which of the following is not the correct answer ?

(A) Denotation of a term connotes the features of the object and connotation only denotes the object

(B) Denotation denotes the object

(C) Connotation connotes the features of the object

(D) When one increases the other decreases and vice versa

24. CELARENT is the valid mood of :

(A) The 3<sup>rd</sup> Figure

(B) The 2<sup>nd</sup> Figure

(C) The 1<sup>st</sup> Figure

(D) The 4<sup>th</sup> Figure



25. Which of the following is not the correct form of immediate inference :

- (A) Some snakes are not poisonous, therefore, some poisonous (reptiles) are not snakes
- (B) Some snakes are poisonous, therefore, some poisonous (reptiles) are snakes
- (C) All snakes are not poisonous, therefore, some poisonous (reptiles) are snakes
- (D) No snakes are poisonous, therefore, no poisonous (reptiles) are snakes

26. If 'some politicians are liars' is true, then which of the following is not correct ?

- (A) 'Some politicians are not liars' is true
- (B) 'All politicians are liars' is undetermined
- (C) 'No politicians are not liars' is false
- (D) None of these

27. Some M is P.

All S is M.

Therefore, some S is not P.

Which of the following is the correct answer ?

- (A) It commits the fallacy of four-terms
- (B) It commits the fallacy of undistributed middle
- (C) It commits the fallacy of illicit minor
- (D) It commits the fallacy of illicit major

28. Which of following is not included in the Rules for the validity of categorical Syllogism ?

- (A) Middle term must be distributed at least once in both the premises
- (B) If any term is distributed in the conclusion it must be distributed in the premise
- (C) A valid categorical Syllogism can have two negative premises.
- (D) There must be the three propositions and three terms in a valid categorical Syllogism



29. Which one from the four alternatives consists of MOODS of Traditional Logic is not acceptable to modern Logicians ?
- (A) DATISI, DISAMIS, BRAMANTIP, FESAPO  
 (B) FERISON, BRAMANTIP, FESAPO, FRESISON  
 (C) DARAPTI, FELAPTON, BRAMANTIP, FESAPO  
 (D) FERIO, BAROCO, DARAPTI, FELAPTON
30. Which one from the following is not included in the list of Rules of the 4<sup>th</sup> figure of the categorical Syllogism ?
- (A) If the major premise is affirmative, then minor premise must be an universal proposition  
 (B) If the minor premise is positive, then the conclusion must be a particular proposition  
 (C) If one of the premises is negative, then major premise must be universal proposition  
 (D) The conclusion must be a particular proposition
31. Which of the following opposition of propositions is acceptable to Modern Logicians ?
- (A) Contrary  
 (B) Sub-contrary  
 (C) Sub-altern  
 (D) Contradictory
32. Which of the following is not included in the list of rules of Conversion ?
- (A) The subject term of the premise will be changed as the predicate term of the conclusion and the predicate term of the premise will be changed as the subject term of the conclusion  
 (B) There cannot be any change in the quality of the premise and the conclusion  
 (C) There is change of the quantity of the premise and the conclusion  
 (D) The term which is not distributed in the premise cannot be distributed in the conclusion



33. Which of the following is not the correct answer regarding the distribution of terms of categorical proposition ?
- (A) A proposition distributes the subject term and does not distribute the predicate term
- (B) E proposition distributes the predicate term and does not distribute the subject term
- (C) I proposition distributes neither the subject term nor the predicate term
- (D) O proposition distributes the predicate term but does not distribute the subject term
34. According to modern logical interpretation "Rabindranath is a poet" is :
- (A) A general proposition
- (B) A singular proposition
- (C) A particular proposition
- (D) A multiply general proposition
35. A general proposition is formed from a propositional function by placing :
- (A) A universal quantifier before it
- (B) An existential quantifier before it
- (C) Either a universal or an existential quantifier before it
- (D) Either a universal or an existential quantifier after it
36. The correct symbolization of 'Some humans are not kind' is :
- (A)  $(x)(Hx \supset \sim Kx)$
- (B)  $(\exists x)(Hx \cdot \sim Kx)$
- (C)  $(\exists x)(Hx \cdot Kx)$
- (D)  $(\exists x)(Hx \vee \sim Kx)$
37. An argument is invalid if :
- (A) All the premises are true and the conclusion is false
- (B) Both the premises and the conclusion are false
- (C) Only conclusion is true
- (D) Only premises are false

38. A specific statement form which has only false substitution instances is called :
- (A) Contingent
  - (B) Tautology
  - (C) Contradiction
  - (D) Complete
39. The universal quantification of a propositional function is true if and only if :
- (A) Some of its substitution instances are true
  - (B) Some of its substitution instances are not true
  - (C) None of its substitution instance is true
  - (D) All of its substitution instances are true
40. The existential quantification of a propositional function is true if and only if :
- (A) At least one substitution instance is true
  - (B) At least two substitution instances are true
  - (C) All of its substitution instances are true
  - (D) None of its substitution instance is false
41. Boolean Algebra is :
- (A) A formal deductive system
  - (B) An inductive system
  - (C) Neither a formal deductive system nor an inductive system
  - (D) Not a system of the algebra of classes
42.  $\sim(p \cdot q) = (\sim p \vee \sim q)$  is the rule of replacement called :
- (A) Commutation
  - (B) Distribution
  - (C) Association
  - (D) De Morgan's theorem
43. The rule of replacement called transposition is symbolized as :
- (A)  $(p \supset q) = (\sim p \vee q)$
  - (B)  $[(p \cdot q) \supset r] = [p \supset (q \supset r)]$
  - (C)  $(p \supset q) = (\sim q \supset \sim p)$
  - (D)  $p = \sim\sim p$



44. A conjunction as a truth-functional compound statement is true :

- (A) If both its conjuncts are true
- (B) If one of the conjuncts is true
- (C) If one of the conjuncts is false
- (D) If both of its conjuncts are false

45. How many rows are required to draw truth-table for  $(\sim A \supset B) \cdot (C \vee \sim D)$  ?

- (A) Two
- (B) Four
- (C) Eight
- (D) Sixteen

46.  $(p \supset q) \cdot (r \supset s)$

$p \vee r$

...  $q \vee s$

This form of the rule of inference is called :

- (A) Destructive Dilemma
- (B) Hypothetical Syllogism
- (C) Modus Ponens
- (D) Constructive Dilemma

47.  $E \supset \sim F / \therefore (E \supset \sim F) \vee (\sim G \supset H)$  contains the application of the rule of inference called :

- (A) Addition
- (B) Conjunction
- (C) Modus Tollens
- (D) Simplification

48.  $M \supset \sim (N \vee \sim O) / \therefore M \supset (\sim N \cdot \sim \sim O)$  contains the application of the rule of replacement called :

- (A) Material Implication
- (B) Exportation
- (C) De Morgan's theorem
- (D) Transposition

49. R is a quasi-ordering of A if and only if :

- (A) R is a binary relation
- (B) R is a binary relation which is reflexive in A
- (C) R is a binary relation which is transitive in A
- (D) R is a binary relation which is reflexive and transitive in A

50. 'e' is proper subset of 'E' if and only if :

- (A) It is a member of E and equal to E
- (B) It is a member of E and not equal to E
- (C) It is not a member of E
- (D) It is larger than E

51.  $O \supset [(P \cdot \sim Q) = (P \cdot \sim \sim R)] \therefore O \supset [(P \cdot \sim Q) = (\sim \sim P \cdot \sim \sim R)]$  contains the application of the rule of replacement called :

- (A) Double Negation
- (B) Commutation
- (C) Distribution
- (D) Tautology

52. The negation of the conjunction of two statements is logically equivalent to :

- (A) The disjunction of their negation
- (B) The conjunction of their negation
- (C) The simple conjunction of them
- (D) The simple disjunction of them

53. Two statements P and Q are said to be equivalent when :

- (A) P is true and Q is not true
- (B) P is false and Q is true
- (C) Both P and Q are true or both P and Q are false
- (D) Irrespective of the value of P when Q is true

54. From the two premises :

1. If the book had been there upon the table it could have been seen
2. The book is not seen upon the table' we can validly derive

- (A) The book had been there upon the table
- (B) The book had not been there upon the table
- (C) The book had been seen upon the table
- (D) None of these



55.  $(\exists x)(\phi x)$

... $\phi x$  is the symbolic expression of the principle of Existential Instantiation

where :

(A) 'v' is an individual constant

(B) is an individual variable

(C) is an individual symbol

(D) 'v' is an individual constant, other than 'y', that has no prior occurrence in the context

56. The correct symbolization using quantifier of 'Snakes are poisonous' is :

(A)  $(x)(Sx \supset Px)$

(B)  $(x)(Sx \supset \sim Px)$

(C)  $(\exists x)(Sx \cdot Px)$

(D)  $(\exists x)(Sx \cdot \sim Px)$

57. The correct symbolization using quantifier of 'Lawyers and Doctors are graduates' :

(A)  $(x)[(Lx \cdot Dx) \supset Gx]$

(B)  $(x)[(Lx \vee Dx) \supset Gx]$

(C)  $(\exists x)[(Lx \cdot Dx) \cdot Gx]$

(D)  $(\exists x)[(Lx \vee Dx) \vee Gx]$

58. 'A true proposition is one that works' is the view advocated in the theory of truth called :

(A) Correspondence

(B) Coherence

(C) Pragmatic

(D) None of these

59. 'I know p' means :

(A) p must be true

(B) I must believe that p is true

(C) I must have evidence for p (reason to believe p)

(D) All of these

60. 'A triangle is a closed plane figure bounded by three straight lines' is :

(A) Reportive definition

(B) Stipulative definition

(C) Casual definition

(D) Ostensive definition

61. The meaning of a word consists of the 'aura of favourable or unfavourable feeling that hovers about a word' is called :
- (A) Emotive meaning  
 (B) Poetic meaning  
 (C) Pictorial meaning  
 (D) Cognitive meaning
62. The simplest form of vagueness occurs when :
- (A) The word limits itself within the domain of applicability  
 (B) The word pervades the domain of non-applicability  
 (C) The word has a precise cutoff point between the applicability and non-applicability  
 (D) All of these
63. Which of the following is true in the scope of definition of a word ?
- (A) The definition should not be too broad  
 (B) The definition should not be too narrow  
 (C) Even if the definition of the word is neither too broad nor too narrow, it should not also be unsatisfactory  
 (D) All of these
64. Which of the following is the correct symbolization of 'if anything is damaged then the servant will be blamed' ?
- (A)  $(\exists x) (Dx \cdot Sx)$   
 (B)  $(\exists x) (Dx \cdot \sim Sx)$   
 (C)  $(x) \sim (Dx \supset \sim Sx)$   
 (D)  $(x) (Dx \supset Sx)$
65. Which of the following is/are the requirements of an axiomatic system ?
- (A) Consistency  
 (B) Completeness  
 (C) Both (A) and (B)  
 (D) Symbols
66. Which of the following is not the concern of dealing in propositional logic ?
- (A) Logical actions  
 (B) Logical properties  
 (C) Logical quality  
 (D) Logical action



67. According to Kant, '500 – 100 = 400' can be treated as :
- (A) Analytic judgement
  - (B) Apriori judgement
  - (C) Synthetic judgement
  - (D) Synthetic Apriori judgement
68. Which of the following is the fundamental dictum of Descartes ?
- (A) Esse est Percepi
  - (B) Cogito Ergo Sum
  - (C) Synthetic Apriori judgement
  - (D) Distinction between primary and secondary qualities
69. The idea of God, according to Descartes is :
- (A) External ideas
  - (B) Complex idea
  - (C) Innate idea
  - (D) Fictitious idea
70. Which of the following statements is not correct ?
- (A) Berkeley advocates immaterialism
  - (B) According to Hume impressions are atomic
  - (C) According to Descartes, there is pre-established harmony
  - (D) Kant was roused from his 'dogmatic slumber' by Hume
71. 'The light of nature (the reason and the conscience) is able only to convince us of sin and not to give us complete information concerning our duty' is the view of :
- (A) Descartes
  - (B) Bacon
  - (C) Hume
  - (D) Kant
72. 'The Discourse on method' is one of the chief works of :
- (A) Locke
  - (B) Spinoza
  - (C) Descartes
  - (D) Leibnitz

73. 'The human body, like all organic bodies' is a machine. Artificial automata and natural bodies distinguished only in degree' is the view of :
- (A) Locke  
(B) Spinoza  
(C) Descartes  
(D) Kant
74. 'Existence is an essential attribute without which no being would be unlimitedly perfect' is view of :
- (A) Kant  
(B) Spinoza  
(C) Locke  
(D) Descartes
75. Ideas, according to Berkeley, don't have what :
- (A) External existence  
(B) Acceptance  
(C) Internal existence  
(D) Experience
76. What was sensation in Locke is impression in whose philosophy ?
- (A) Berkeley  
(B) Hume  
(C) Kant  
(D) Spinoza
77. Which of the following book is authored by Hume ?
- (A) A Treatise of Human Nature  
(B) An Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding  
(C) Metaphysics  
(D) A Critique of Pure Reason
78. According to Hume, passions is the basis of what ?
- (A) Judgements  
(B) Awareness  
(C) Notions  
(D) Actions
79. Rejection of distinction between primary and secondary qualities is given by whom ?
- (A) Locke  
(B) Berkeley  
(C) Spinoza  
(D) Kant



80. What is the name of the book authored by Locke ?

- (A) An Essay Concerning Human Understanding
- (B) Treatise on Nature
- (C) Principle Ethcis
- (D) Principle of Mathematics

81. How many grades of knowledge are there according to Locke ?

- (A) One
- (B) Two
- (C) Three
- (D) Four

82. Berkeley's subjective idealism was reduced to what ?

- (A) Solipsism
- (B) Agnosticism
- (C) Scepticism
- (D) Nihilism

83. According to Hume, 'impression' means :

- (A) Perception with force
- (B) Perception with no force

(C) Necessity

(D) Images

84. Match the following :

- |              |                             |
|--------------|-----------------------------|
| I. Locke     | 1. To be is to be perceived |
| II. Berkeley | 2. Noumenon                 |
| III. Hume    | 3. Tabula raza              |
| IV. Kant     | 4. The Problem of induction |

Codes :

- |     | I | II | III | IV |
|-----|---|----|-----|----|
| (A) | 4 | 3  | 2   | 1  |
| (B) | 2 | 3  | 4   | 1  |
| (C) | 3 | 1  | 4   | 2  |
| (D) | 1 | 2  | 3   | 4  |

85. The first part of the Critique of Pure Reason is :

- (A) The Transcendental Aesthetic
- (B) The Transcendental Dialectic
- (C) The Critique of Judgement.
- (D) The Foundation of Metaphysics of Ethics

86. In which of his book Kant dealt with 'the conflict of the Good Principle with the Evil for the Mastery over Man'.
- (A) Perpetual Peace  
 (B) Religion within the Limits of Reason  
 (C) Critique of Pure Reason  
 (D) Critique of Practical Reason
87. "All our knowledge begins with the senses, proceeds thence to the understanding, and the ends with reason" is the view of :
- (A) Locke  
 (B) Berkeley  
 (C) Hume  
 (D) Kant
88. Who is the author of the book 'New Essays concerning the Human Understanding' ? Choose from the alternatives :
- (A) Locke  
 (B) Hume  
 (C) Leibnitz  
 (D) Descartes
89. 'God is the Monad of monads' is the view of :
- (A) Descartes  
 (B) Spinoza  
 (C) Kant  
 (D) Leibnitz
90. 'Both immortality and the existence of God are "postulates" of the moral life' is view of :
- (A) Leibnitz  
 (B) Kant  
 (C) Bacon  
 (D) Descartes
91. Which one of the following books is not authored by Bacon ?
- (A) Novum Organum  
 (B) The Advancement of Learning  
 (C) New Atlantis  
 (D) Tractatus Religio-Philosophicus
92. Which theory implies the law of identity of indiscernibles ?
- (A) Continuity  
 (B) Contradiction  
 (C) Identity  
 (D) Both (A) and (B)



93. Regarding mind-body relation Descartes' theory is considered as a :
- (A) Interactionism  
(B) Occasionism  
(C) Ephi-phenomenalism  
(D) Naturalism
94. What is 'Modes', according to Spinoza ?
- (A) Attributes of Substance  
(B) Reflections of Substance  
(C) Parts of Substance  
(D) Modifications of Substance
95. Spinoza was a :
- (A) Theist  
(B) Pantheist  
(C) Atheist  
(D) Polytheist
96. Which of the following is the correct answer about Monads of Leibnitz ?
- (A) Frameless  
(B) With windows  
(C) Windowless  
(D) Material
97. According to Leibnitz, Soul acts as
- (A) Final cause  
(B) Inner cause  
(C) Law  
(D) Rules
98. 'God is not a transcendent creator, but **natura naturans**, over against the sum of finite beings, **natura naturata**' is the view of :
- (A) Leibnitz  
(B) Spinoza  
(C) Descartes  
(D) Kant
99. Locke believes in :
- (A) Naïve Realism  
(B) Representational Realism  
(C) Critical Realism  
(D) Neo-Realism
100. Akhyātivāda is the theory of error advocated by :
- (A) The Prābhākaras  
(B) The Vedāntins  
(C) The Bhāttas  
(D) The Naiyāyikas

101. 'Samavāya is an independent ontological category' is admitted by:

- (A) The Bhāṭṭas
- (B) Nyāya-Vaiśeṣikas
- (C) The Buddhists
- (D) The Advaita Vedāntins

102. The Sāṃkhya Satkārya means:

- (A) The effect exists
- (B) An effect exists only after production
- (C) A cause exists prior to causal operation
- (D) The effect pre-exists in its cause

103. Which one of the following is not accepted as a kind of jñāna in Sāṃkhya philosophy?

- (A) Sāṃsiddhika
- (B) Prākṛtika
- (C) Vaikṛtika
- (D) Jogika

104. Which of the following is not accepted as a kind of pramāṇa in Sāṃkhya philosophy?

- (A) Drṣṭa
- (B) Anumāṇa
- (C) Upamāṇa
- (D) Āptavacana

105. Which one of the following is not accepted in Buddhist philosophy?

- (A) Everything is impermanent
- (B) Everything is empty
- (C) Everything is suffering
- (D) In addition to psycho-physical conglomeration there exists an eternal and permanent self

106. Grades of existence (sattā) is admitted by:

- (A) Śāṅkara
- (B) Nāgārjuna
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) Udayana



107. 'Prāmānya of cognition is extrinsic to itself' is the view of advocated in :

- (A) Nyāya
- (B) Bhāṭṭa Mīmāṃsā
- (C) Vedānta
- (D) Prābhākara Mīmāṃsā

108. Anvitābhīdhanāvāda as a theory of meaning is advocated by :

- (A) Prābhākaras
- (B) Bhāṭṭas
- (C) Naiyāyikas
- (D) Vaiyākaraṇas

109. Abhihitānvayavā as a theory of meaning is advocated by :

- (A) Prābhākaras
- (B) Bhāṭṭas
- (C) Jainas
- (D) Vaiyākaraṇas

110. Anirvacanīhyakhyāti as an explanation of error advocated by :

- (A) Rāmānuja
- (B) Śaṅkara
- (C) Nāgārjuna
- (D) Gautama

111. Anyathākhyātivāda as an explanation of error is advocated by :

- (A) Jainas
- (B) Buddhists
- (C) Naiyāyikas
- (D) Cārvākas

112. How many padārthas are admitted by Gautama in Nyāya-sūtra ?

- (A) Seven
- (B) Ten
- (C) Twelve
- (D) Sixteen

113. Which of the following is not included in the list padārthas in Vaiśeṣika Philosophy ?

- (A) Dravya
- (B) Sāmānya
- (C) Saṃśaya
- (D) Samavāya

114. Duḥkha(suffering), according to Sāṅkhya philosophy, is :

- (A) The modification of raja guṇa
- (B) The modification of tamas guṇa
- (C) The modification of sattva guṇa
- (D) Mahat

115. Cognition of the absentee (pratiyogi of abhāva) according to Nyāya Philosophy is gained through :

- (A) Sāmānya-lakṣṇa pratyakṣa
- (B) Jñāna-lakṣṇa pratyakṣa
- (C) Yogaja pratyakṣa
- (D) Anumāna

116. A substance is possessed of some unchanging essential characters (gunas) and changing modes paryāyaṣ is the veiw of :

- (A) Buddhists
- (B) Vedantins
- (C) Jainas
- (D) Sāṃkhyas

117. Śabda as a pramāṇa has not been accepted by which of the following schools of Indian philosophy ?

- (A) Vedānta
- (B) Nyāya
- (C) Bauddha
- (D) Sāṃkhya

118. Which of the following is the view of Cārvāka ?

- (A) Consciousness is the spiritual quality and an adventitious quality of the self
- (B) Consciousness is the essence of the self and it is over and above the body
- (C) Consciousness is a by-product of the combination of the material elements
- (D) Consciousness is known by inference

119. The difference between Sautrāntikas and Vaibhāṣikas is :

- (A) Unlike Sautrāntikas, Vaibhāṣikas hold that external objects are directly known in perception and not inferred
- (B) Sautrāntikas are realists and Vaibhāṣikas are not realists
- (C) Vaibhāṣikas do not accept importance of Sūtra-pitaka but Sautrāntikas accept importance of it
- (D) Vaibhāṣikas accept importance of Abhidharma - mahāvibhāṣa



120. The relation between the ball and its movement in a moving ball, according to Vaiśeṣika is :

- (A) Tādātmya
- (B) Saṃyoga
- (C) Samavāya
- (D) Svarūpa

121. By which of the following sense-object-contact (sannikarṣa), according to Nyāya, the red colour of the rose is known ?

- (A) Saṃyoga
- (B) Samavāya
- (C) Saṃyukta Samavāya
- (D) Saṃyukta Samaveta Samavāya

122. The foundation of all teachings of Buddha is :

- (A) Pratītya-samutpāda-vāda
- (B) Anitya-vāda

(C) Kṣaṅkatva-vāda

(D) Nairātmya-vāda

123. The three states of Consciousness, according to Śāṅkara, are known as :

- (A) Sat, Chit, Ānanda
- (B) Satyam, Jñānam, Anantam
- (C) Jāgrat, Svapna, Suṣupti
- (D) Jāgrat, Svapna, Turīya

124. Which of the following philosophical schools has given arguments for the existence of God ?

- (A) Cāravāka
- (B) Nyāya
- (C) Mīmāṃsā
- (D) Bauddha

125. According to Sāṃkhya, Purusa is :

- (A) Evolute
- (B) Evolvement
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) Neither (A) nor (B)

126. 'The passions causing bondage are anger, pride, infatuation and greed (krodha, māna, māyā, evaṃ lobha)' is the view of :

- (A) Sāṃkhya philosophy
- (B) Vedānta philosophy
- (C) Jaina philosophy
- (D) Bauddha philosophy

127. 'Nirvāṇa does not mean extinction of existence, but the extinction of misery and of the cause of rebirth' is the view held by :

- (A) Jainas
- (B) Buddhas
- (C) Naiyāyikas
- (D) Advaitins

128. 'Fire is cold, because it is a substance' commits hetvābhāsa known in Nyāya philosophy as :

- (A) Satpratipakṣa
- (B) Bādita

- (C) Asiddha
- (D) Savyabhicāra

129. 'There is absence (abhāva) of cowness in a dog' is :

- (A) Prāgabhāva
- (B) Dhvamsābhāva
- (C) Anyonyābhāva
- (D) Atyantābhāva

130. According to Śāṅkara, 'Sachidānanda' is Brahman's :

- (A) Svarūpa lakṣaṇa
- (B) Tatastha lakṣaṇa
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) Neither (A) nor (B)

131. 'Liberation as the state of perfection is attainable while one is alive' is not the view of :

- (A) Śāṅkara
- (B) Rāmānuja
- (C) Buddha
- (D) Mahavira



132. An inference, according to Nyāya, is called *anvayavyatireki* ?
- (A) Hetu is both positively and negativley related to sādhyā
- (B) Hetu is only negatively related to sādhyā
- (C) Hetu is only positively related to sādhyā
- (D) Hetu is neither positively nor negativley related to sādhyā
133. 'Fundamental ethical concepts are pseudo-concepts and ethical statements are meaningless expression of emotion as they are neither analytic nor synthetic' is the view advocated by :
- (A) Ayer
- (B) Russell
- (C) Kant
- (D) Mill
134. Utilitarianism defines the concept 'right' as that thing which :
- (A) Leads to satisfaction of desires
- (B) One ought to do
- (C) Leads to good conduct
- (D) Leads an action without attachment
135. The moral philosopher who defends deontological theory in modern western philosophy is :
- (A) Locke
- (B) Berkeley
- (C) Kant
- (D) Hume
136. Which of the following statements is a value statement ?
- (A) The cat is a mammal
- (B) The Apple is a fruit
- (C) The Sun rises in the East
- (D) The rose is a beautiful flower
137. The ethical Maxim "Duty for duty's sake" is asserted by :
- (A) Hume
- (B) Kant
- (C) Hegel
- (D) Mill

138. The classical version of Utilitarianism is formulated by :
- (A) Plato and Aristotle  
 (B) Descartes and Spinoza  
 (C) Hume and Kant  
 (D) Bentham and Mill
139. Niṣkāma-karma is the central moral teaching of :
- (A) Vedas  
 (B) Upaniṣads  
 (C) Purāṇas  
 (D) Gitā
140. Buddha's ethical 'Middle path' is comparable to the 'golden mean' of :
- (A) Plato  
 (B) Aristotle  
 (C) Spinoza  
 (D) Locke
141. 'Sila, samādhī, Prajñā are the paths to Nirvāṇa' is the contribution of :
- (A) Mahāvīra  
 (B) Buddha  
 (C) Kapila  
 (D) Rāmānuja
142. In Jainism 'Mahā-vrata' (Great Vows) are assigned to :
- (A) Laymen  
 (B) Clergy  
 (C) Intellectual  
 (D) Professionals
143. Karma in the Gitā means acting according to one's own :
- (A) Aṣrama Dharma  
 (B) Varṇa Dharma  
 (C) Samāj Dharma  
 (D) Kula Dharma
144. Which of the following is exclusively necessary for Loka-samagraha ?
- (A) Doctrine  
 (B) Niṣkāma-karma  
 (C) Attachment  
 (D) Concept
145. According to Buddhism, 'non-stealing' means :
- (A) Abstention from what is not given or not earned  
 (B) Awareness  
 (C) Readiness for taking bribes  
 (D) Abstention from intoxication



146. Which one of the following is the correct sequence of the four kinds of Puruṣārthas ?
- (A) Kāma, Dharma, Artha, Mokṣa  
 (B) Dharma, Kāma, Artha, Mokṣa  
 (C) Artha, Mokṣa, Kāma, Dharma  
 (D) Dharma, Artha, Kāma, Mokṣa
147. Both Varnas and Aśramas are linked to which of the following ?
- (A) Dharma  
 (B) Mokṣa  
 (C) Karma-sanyāsa  
 (D) Death
148. Śauca or purity is a moral virtue clubbed under Niyama in the philosophy of :
- (A) Yoga  
 (B) Nyāya  
 (C) Cārvāka  
 (D) Vaiśeṣika
149. 'Good is not reducible to natural term' is the view advocated by :
- (A) G. E. Moore  
 (B) J. S. Mill  
 (C) J. L. Mackie  
 (D) Kant
150. A man who seeks pleasure and fails to get it, is facing the paradox of :
- (A) Eudaemonism  
 (B) Rigourism  
 (C) Hedonism  
 (D) Altruism
151. To explain his theory of justice Rawls uses which of the following ?
- (A) Veil of ignorance  
 (B) Veil of necessity  
 (C) Veil of argument  
 (D) Veil of sufficiency
152. The terms 'right' and 'wrong' are used to evaluate which of the following ?
- (A) Actions  
 (B) Concept  
 (C) Terms  
 (D) Notion
153. Santosa (Contentment) is a moral obligation advocated by :
- (A) Buddhism  
 (B) Jainism  
 (C) Mīmāṃsā  
 (D) Yoga

154. 'The right action is to follow the middle course, or the golden mean between the two extremes' is the view of :

- (A) Plato
- (B) Aristotle
- (C) Hegel
- (D) Pyrrho

155. 'An act is morally right if and only if it serves one's own self-interest' is the view called :

- (A) Psychological Egoism
- (B) Ethical Egoism
- (C) Altruism
- (D) Intuitionism

156. 'Moral obligation is essentially a function of human interest, pleasure and well being' is the view called :

- (A) Anthropocentric view of morality
- (B) Bio-centric view of morality
- (C) Theological view of morality
- (D) None of these

157. 'There is a need for an ethic dealing with man's relation to land, to plant and animals which grow upon it' is view of :

- (A) Aldo Leopold
- (B) Kant
- (C) Arne Naess
- (D) George Sessions

158. 'Deep Ecology goes beyond a limited piecemeal shallow approach to environmental problems and attempts to articulate a comprehensive non-anthropocentric worldview' is view of :

- (A) Aldo Leopold
- (B) Aristotle
- (C) Arne Naess
- (D) C L Stevenson

159. According to Aristotle, Cardinal Virtues are :

- (A) Courage, temperance, wisdom, justice
- (B) Liberty, magnificence
- (C) Magnanimity, friendliness, truthfulness
- (D) All of these



160. The necessity of a surrogate mother normally arises when a couple fails to have a child because of :
- (A) Infertility of the wife
  - (B) Impotency of the husband
  - (C) Both (A) and (B)
  - (D) Neither (A) nor (B)
161. Which of the following is not in the guidelines laid down by Carlos Gomezas as measure to prevent misuse of voluntary euthanasia ?
- (A) When the patient is terminally ill
  - (B) When the patient does not suffer from an incurable and painful disease
  - (C) When there is no hope of recovery or even remission
  - (D) When the patient gives his consent for mercy killing
162. In Bio-medical Ethics Cloning raises which of the following ethical question ?
- (A) Is it unethical to reproduce a human child by means of human cloning ?
  - (B) Do cloned children be exposed to possible threats against their autonomy and individuality ?
  - (C) Would it be morally wrong to destroy human embryos for stem cell research that benefit mankind ?
  - (D) All of these
163. Ethical objection to genetic interventions and manipulation resolve around what ?
- (A) The possible risks involved in the technique and the possibility for enhancement of human traits in future generation
  - (B) The possibility for enhancement of human traits in future generation
  - (C) Both the possible risks involved in the technique and the possibility for enhancement of human traits in future generation
  - (D) Neither the possible risks involved in the technique nor the possibility for enhancement of human traits in future generation

164. A surrogate mother is one who :

- (A) Lends herself to be inseminated by the sperm of a male who is not her husband
- (B) Is not the biological mother of the child
- (C) Is the wife of the donor father
- (D) Does not lend herself to be inseminated by the sperm of a male who is her husband

165. The highest virtue known as 'Brahma-vihāra', according to saddharma of Goutama Buddha comprises which of the following ?

- (A) Karuṇā and Muditā
- (B) Mettā and Karuṇā
- (C) Mettā, Karuṇā and Upekkhā
- (D) Mettā, Karuṇā, Muditā and Upekkhā



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