

1. The author of *Brahmasutra*  
A) Badarayana                      B) Sankara  
C) Ramanuja                        D) Rsabhadeva.
2. The theory that every judgement is relative is called  
A) Sunyavada                        B) Syadvada  
C) Svabhavavada                    D) Suttanipata
3. The number of categories recognized in the Vaisesika system.  
A) 9                      B) 16                      C) 12                      D) 7
4. Khyati-vada is a doctrine that explains the nature of  
A) Soul                      B) God                      C) Error                      D) Cause.
5. The view that the effect cannot be said to exist before it is produced by same cause is called  
A) Asat karyavada                    B) Satkaryavada  
C) Parinamavada                    D) Vivarthavada
6. The founder of Madhyamika School of Buddhism  
A) Nagarjuna                        B) Naganesa  
C) Buddhaghosa                      D) Yasodhara
7. The first Jaina Tirthankara  
A) Mahavira                        B) Rsabhadeva  
C) Parsvanata                        D) Kundakunda
8. According to Ramanuja the world with all its change and multiplicity is  
A) Real                      B) Unreal                      C) Inexplicable                      D) Maya
9. The teacher of Adi Sankara  
A) Goudapada                        B) Govinda  
C) Thotaka                        D) Hasthamalaka
10. 'Tripitakas' are the sacred texts of  
A) Jainism                        B) Carvaka  
C) Buddhism                        D) Sankhya
11. The Philosopher that advocated the five-fold difference:  
A) Sankara                        B) Ramanuja  
C) Nimbarka                        D) Madhva
12. Which is called Uttara Mimamsa  
A) Vaisesika                      B) Vedanta                      C) Samkhya                      D) Yoga
13. The number of chapters in Bhagavadgita  
A) Nine                      B) Sixteen                      C) Twenty                      D) Eighteen

14. Which of the following steps are called antaranga-sadhana in the practice of yoga  
 A) Yama and Niyama                      B) Asana and Pranayama  
 C) Pratyahara and Samadhi            D) Dharana, Dhyana and Samadhi
15. The Gita teaches  
 A) Action                                      B) Inaction  
 C) Renunciation of action            D) Renunciation of fruits of action
16. The law of which Varuna is the Custodian is called  
 A) Rta    B) Rsabha                                      C) Rudra    D) Rk
17. Which of the following are called Prasthanatraya  
 A) Upanisads, Vedanta sutras and Bhagavadgita  
 B) Ramayana, Mahabharata and Puranas  
 C) Mantras, Brahmanas and Aranyakas  
 D) Rk, Yajur and Atharva Vedas.
18. Ramanuja explains the relation between matter, soul and God through the following doctrine  
 A) Apurva                                      B) Adhyasa                                      C) Avarana                                      D) Aprataksiddhi
19. Worshipping of a single God, while accepting the existence or possible existence of other deities is called  
 A) Monotheism                                      B) Henotheism  
 C) Monism    D) Polytheism
20. The author of *Mulamadhyamika Karika*  
 A) Sankara    B) Kanada    C) Nagarjuna                                      D) Aryadeva
21. The theory of dependent origination was propounded by  
 A) Buddhism    B) Jainism    C) Carvaka    D) Mimamsa
22. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists.
- |    | List I                                   |  | List II           |
|----|--|--|-------------------|
| a. | Sankhya–karika                           |  | (1) Gotama        |
| b. | Nyaya–sutra                              |  | (2) Iswarakrishna |
| c. | Mimamsa–sutra                            |  | (3) Ramanuja      |
| d. | Gadyatraya                               |  | (4) Jainism       |
|    | a            b            c            d |  |                   |
| A) | 3            2            1            4 |  |                   |
| B) | 4            1            2            3 |  |                   |
| C) | 2            1            4            3 |  |                   |
| D) | 1            2            4            3 |  |                   |
23. The Mahavakya ‘Prajnanam Brahma’ means  
 A) Consciousness is Brahman            B) I am Brahman  
 C) That thou Art                                      D) This self is Brahman

24. The word Veda means  
 A) Bliss B) Beauty  
 C) Existence D) Knowledge
25. In respect of religion, Buddhism is divided into two schools, the -----and the -----  
 A) Yogacara, Sautrantika B) Madhyamika, Vaibhasika  
 C) Hinayana, Mahayana D) Tengalai and Vadagalai
26. Sri Aurobindo recognizes the importance of the following  
 A) Spirit B) Matter  
 C) Both spirit and matter D) Neither spirit nor matter
27. According to the Pancakosa theory of Advaita, the inner most core of the jiva is  
 A) Annamaya kosa B) Manomaya kosa  
 C) Anandamaya kosa D) Vijnanamaya kosa
28. The rules and the regulations to govern the lives of Buddhist monks are given in  
 A) Suttapitaka B) Vinayapitaka  
 C) Abhidharmapitaka D) None of the above
29. The Vedanta subscribed by Swami Vivekananda is called  
 A) Dvaita Vedanta B) Dvaitadvaita Vedanta  
 C) Shuddhadvaita Vedanta D) Practical Vedanta
30. Gandhiji's 'The Story of My Experiments with Truth' was originally written in Gujarati. Who translated it into English?  
 A) Maganlal Gandhi B) Mahadev Desai  
 C) Pyarelal D) Sushila Nayar.
31. St.Thomas Aquinas is regarded as one of the important  
 A) Greek Philosophers B) Rationalist Philosophers  
 C) Scholastic Philosophers D) Empirical Philosophers
32. According to Plato  
 A) Ideas are real  
 B) Objects are real  
 C) Both Ideas and objects are real  
 D) Neither ideas nor objects are real
33. Who called God as Natura Naturata ?  
 A) Locke B) Leibnitz C) Spinoza D) Hume
34. Descartes explains the body-mind problem through the following doctrine  
 A) Psycho-Physical parallelism B) Pre-established harmony  
 C) Interactionism D) Epiphenomenalism
35. The Philosopher who distinguished between primary and secondary qualities of objects  
 A) Descartes B) Spinoza C) Locke D) Hume

36. The ontological argument for the existence of God given by Anselm suggests:  
 A) The very idea of God implies his existence  
 B) God is the maker of this Universe  
 C) God is in Heaven  
 D) Both B and C
37. 'Summa Theologica' is authored by  
 A) Aquinas      B) Zeno      C) Augustine      D) Plato
38. In his work \_\_\_\_\_ Plato expounded the theory of ideas  
 A) Republic      B) Meno  
 C) Phaedo      D) The laws
39. Who is the author of an all-embracing system of dialectical idealism?  
 A) Hegel      B) Kant  
 C) Hume      D) Descartes
40. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists
- | List I                            | List II             |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| a. My Philosophical Development   | 1. R.Carnap         |
| b. Language, Truth and Logic      | 2. L.Wittgenstein   |
| c. Tractatus Logico Philosophicus | 3. A.J.Ayer         |
| d. The Logical Syntax of Language | 4. Bertrand Russell |
- |    | a | b | c | d |
|----|---|---|---|---|
| A) | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| B) | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| C) | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| D) | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
41. Pick out the work of Immanuel Kant  
 A) The Phenomenology of Spirit      B) Critique of Pure Reason  
 C) Meditations      D) Ethics
42. Who said that 'to start with mind is a Tabula Rasa?'  
 A) Descartes      B) Locke  
 C) Spinoza      D) Leibnitz
43. The doctrines of 'modes' and 'monads' were propounded by  
 A) Locke and Berkeley      B) Spinoza and Leibnitz  
 C) Kant and Hegel      D) Plato and Aristotle
44. Who said that 'to be is to be perceived'?  
 A) Locke      B) Berkeley  
 C) Kant      D) Spinoza

45. The primary aim of Descartes is  
 A) To prove the existence of God  
 B) To explain the relation between body and mind  
 C) To refute the reality of external world.  
 D) To reach clear and certain knowledge
46. Pick out the logical positivist among the following  
 A) Sartre  
 B) Kierkegaard  
 C) A.J.Ayer  
 D) C.S.Peirce
47. According to whom metaphysical propositions are meaningless?  
 A) Existentialists  
 B) Absolute Idealists  
 C) Evolutionists  
 D) Logical Positivists
48. The Philosopher who called God as the unmoved mover  
 A) Thales  
 B) Hume  
 C) Aristotle  
 D) Democritus
49. Kant is said to have affected Copernican Revolution in Philosophy because  
 A) He has reconciled between empiricism and rationalism  
 B) His philosophy is transcendental and agnostic  
 C) He has introduced the notion of synthetic a priori judgements  
 D) He has stated that instead of the mind approaching the objects, the objects must approach the mind to be known at all.
50. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists
- | List I       |  |  |  |  | List II                  |
|--------------|--|--|--|--|--------------------------|
| a. Descartes |  |  |  |  | 1. Transcendental Method |
| b. Kant      |  |  |  |  | 2. Mathematical Method   |
| c. Hegel     |  |  |  |  | 3. Analytic Method       |
| d. Russell   |  |  |  |  | 4. Dialectical Method    |
- 
- |    |   |   |   |   |
|----|---|---|---|---|
|    | a | b | c | d |
| A) | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| B) | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| C) | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| D) | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
51. Who refused the doctrine of innate ideas?  
 A) Descartes  
 B) Spinoza  
 C) Leibnitz  
 D) Locke
52. Who said that 'I think therefore I am'  
 A) Leibnitz  
 B) Spinoza  
 C) Descartes  
 D) Kierkegaard.
53. According to Kant the "forms" of experience are:  
 A) Body and mind  
 B) God and spirit  
 C) Space and time  
 D) Sensation and intellect.

54. Who said that 'real is rational and rational is real'  
 A) Locke                      B) Berkeley                      C) Kant                      D) Hegel
55. 'Cogito ergo sum' means  
 A) I exist therefore I think                      B) I think therefore I exist  
 C) To be is to be perceived                      D) Real is rational
56. Kant analyzed judgements into  
 A) Five kinds                      B) Ten kinds  
 C) Twelve kinds                      D) Thirteen kinds
57. The central thesis of Socratic ethics is contained in the formula  
 A) Good is undefinable                      B) Duty for the duty sake  
 C) Knowledge is virtue                      D) Happiness is the highest good.
58. According to Hume the relation between cause and effect is  
 A) Logical                      B) Psychological  
 C) Mathematical                      D) Inexplicable
59. Who is the Philosopher that distinguished between Phenomena and Nomina?  
 A) Augustine                      B) Thomas Aquinas  
 C) Spinoza                      D) Kant
60. In his later work, Wittgenstein subscribed to  
 A) Picture Theory                      B) Use theory  
 C) Both picture and use theories                      D) Neither picture theory nor use theory.
61. Logic is a  
 A) Normative science                      B) Positive science  
 C) Objective science                      D) Descriptive science
62. The traditional scheme of propositions was given by  
 A) Aristotle                      B) Plato  
 C) Heraclitus                      D) Democritus
63. Both subject and predicate terms are distributed in  
 A) Universal affirmative propositions  
 B) Universal negative propositions  
 C) Particular affirmative propositions  
 D) Particular negative propositions
64. Euler's circles are designed to represent  
 A) The quality of propositions  
 B) The quantity of propositions  
 C) The relation between propositions  
 D) The relation between the terms of a proposition
65. The converse of the proposition "All men are mortal" is  
 A) Some men are mortal                      B) Some mortals are men  
 C) No mortals are men                      D) No men are mortal

66. If 'E' Proposition is false A proposition is  
 A) True B) False  
 C) Doubtful D) None of the above
67. Two universal propositions differing in quality are said to be in \_\_\_\_\_ opposition  
 A) Contrary B) Sub-contrary  
 C) Contradictory D) Subaltern
68. The 'immediate inference' in which from a given proposition we infer another proposition having the original subject for its subject and the contradictory of the original predicate for its predicate is called:  
 A) Conversion B) Obversion  
 C) Contraposition D) Inversion
69. The figure of a syllogism is determined by the position of  
 A) Middle term B) Major term  
 C) Minor term D) Both A & B
70. According to Traditional classification, propositions are divided into  
 A) Two kinds B) Four kinds  
 C) Six kinds D) Many kinds
71. In a valid syllogism the middle term must be distributed in  
 A) Major premise B) Minor premise  
 C) In any one of the premises D) Conclusion
72. Which one of the following is E proposition?  
 A) All men are mortal B) No flowers are blue  
 C) Some men are not good D) Some men are good
73. The fallacy of non-exclusive alternatives occurs in  
 A) Categorical syllogism B) Hypothetical syllogism  
 C) Disjunctive syllogism D) Dilemma
74. Read the following syllogism and indicate the fallacy it commits.  
 No courageous creature flies  
 The eagle is a courageous creature  
 Therefore the eagle does not fly  
 A) Ambiguous Minor B) Ambiguous Middle  
 C) Ambiguous Major D) Illicit Major
75. The number of terms in a valid syllogism  
 A) Four B) Three C) Six D) Two
76. The two forms of Dilemma are  
 A) Disjunctive and conjunctive B) Affirmative and negative  
 C) Constructive and destructive D) Universal and particular

77. The objective of Mill's methods of experimental inquiry is to determine  
 A) Space and time                      B) Figures and moods  
 C) Causes and effects                  D) Enthymeme and sorites
78. The scheme of the third figure of the syllogism is  
 A)  $\begin{array}{c} \text{M-P} \\ \text{S-M} \\ \text{S-P} \end{array}$               B)  $\begin{array}{c} \text{M-P} \\ \text{M-S} \\ \text{S-P} \end{array}$               C)  $\begin{array}{c} \text{P-M} \\ \text{S-M} \\ \text{S-P} \end{array}$               D)  $\begin{array}{c} \text{P-M} \\ \text{M-S} \\ \text{S-P} \end{array}$
79. Who is called the father of Inductive Logic?  
 A) Aristotle                                  B) Bacon  
 C) Herschel                                  D) Whewell
80. *Principia Mathematica*, an important land mark in the history of symbolic logic, was authored by  
 A) Boole and Morgan                      B) Chales Peirce and Frege  
 C) Frege and Peano                          D) Whitehead and Russell
81.  $p \vee q$  is false when  
 A) p is true and q is true                  B) p is true and q is false  
 C) p is false and q is true                D) p is false and q is false.
82.  $p \supset q$  is false when  
 A) p is true and q is true                  B) p is true and q is false  
 C) p is false and q is true                D) p is false and q is false
83. A statement form that has only true substitution instances is called  
 A) Tautology                                  B) Contradiction  
 C) Contingent                                D) Disjunction
84. The symbolic expression for p implies q  
 A)  $p \cdot q$                                       B)  $p \vee q$   
 C)  $p \wedge q$                                       D)  $p \supset q$
85. If A and B are true statements and X and Y are false statements, the compound statement  $\sim(A \vee X)$  is  
 A) False                                        B) True  
 C) Doubtful                                  D) Partly true.
86. Ethos means  
 A) Customs                                  B) Usages  
 C) Habits                                      D) All the above
87. Moral judgement is a judgement of  
 A) Fact                                         B) Value  
 C) Beauty                                      D) Knowledge



88. The view that all the guilty should be punished in proportion to the gravity of their crime is called:
- A) Reformative Theory                      B) Retributive theory  
C) Deterrent theory                          D) Utilitarian theory
89. The ethical doctrine propounded by J.S.Mill is
- A) Deontology                                  B) Utilitarianism  
C) Pragmatism                                  D) Emotivism
90. The word *good* come from the German word “gut” which means
- A) which is useful for the supreme good  
B) which is moral  
C) which is right  
D) none of the above
91. According to *Kant* moral judgment must be performed
- A) for the sake of pleasure                  B) for the sake of happiness  
C) for the sake of good                      D) for its own sake
92. According to Utilitarianism, the morality of an action is determined solely by its
- A) antecedents                                  B) consequences  
C) motives                                        D) background
93. The ethical theory of ‘My Station and its Duties’ was put forward by
- A) J.S.Mill                                        B) J.Bentham  
C) F.H.Bradley                                  D) G.E.Moore
94. Deontological theories regard \_\_\_\_\_ as the basis of morality
- A) duty                      B) custom                  C) good                  D) God
95. The greatest happiness for the greatest number is the slogan of
- A) Marxism                                      B) Deontological Theory  
C) Utilitarianism                                D) Pragmatism
96. ‘Pleasure is the highest end every human being seeks for.’ This is the view of
- A) Pragmatists                                  B) Duty Ethicists  
C) Hedonists                                    D) Egoists
97. Which of the following is *not* a theory of punishment?
- A) Reformative                                  B) Retributive  
C) Preventive                                    D) Vindictive

98. You are always taking groceries from a store, where the cashier does not negotiate or help about non-availability of exact changes. One day you found that the cashier gave you something extra. It was his mistake. What do you do as a moral act?
- A) Simply pocket the money thinking it as an opportunity for taking revenge for the cashier's attitude
  - B) Bring the matter to his notice humbly and return the extra
  - C) Tell others about the folly of the counter man
  - D) Take it as God's Gift
99. Whatever people could see is visible. Whatever people could listen is audible. So, whatever people could desire is desirable. People do desire pleasure, so pleasure is desirable. Who did make this argument?
- A) Aristotle
  - B) Kant
  - C) Mill
  - D) James
100. Find out the mismatch in the following
- A) Right and duty
  - B) Utilitarianism and Bentham
  - C) Rigorism and Kant
  - D) Virtue ethics and Aristotle
101. Which one of the following is *not* a moral judgment?
- A) Teachers are generous
  - B) Teachers are treacherous
  - C) Teachers are handsome
  - D) Teachers are temperate
102. According to whom moral judgments are neither true nor false but emotive.
- A) Wittgenstein
  - B) Ayer
  - C) Voltaire
  - D) Moore
103. The aim of punishment must be for the betterment of the guilty and others. Which theory of punishment asserts this?
- A) Retributive
  - B) Deterrent
  - C) Reformative
  - D) Preventive
104. To be virtuous one needs
- A) Wealth
  - B) Noble birth
  - C) Prudence
  - D) Fortune
105. Which one of the following statements is a value statement?
- A) The sun rises in the east
  - B) The apple is a fruit
  - C) The cat is a mammal
  - D) The rose is a beautiful flower
106. Whose version of Utilitarianism was referred to as Pig-Philosophy?
- A) J.S. Mill
  - B) Bentham
  - C) Adam Smith
  - D) David Hume

107. Hippocratic oath is associated with  
 A) Legal ethics                      B) Medical ethics  
 C) Student ethics                      D) Teacher ethics
108. The eudaimonistic utilitarianism was subscribed by  
 A) Bentham                              B) Antigone  
 C) J.S.Mill                                D) Frances Hutcheson
109. Who said that “it is better to be human being dissatisfied than a pig satisfied; better to be Socrates dissatisfied than a fool satisfied”?  
 A) Bentham                              B) Plato  
 C) Hume                                    D) J.S.Mill
110. The advocates of the doctrine of the freedom of the will are called  
 A) Necessarians                        B) Libertarians  
 C) Indeterminists                      D) Both B and C
111. Method of Bracketing is the method of  
 A) Phenomenologists                B) Existentialists  
 C) Logical Positivists                D) Linguistic Analysts
112. Who is the author of the famous anthology *Linguistic Turn*?  
 A) G.E.Moore                            B) Bertrand Russell  
 C) L.Wittgenstein                      D) Richard Rorty
113. Who subscribed to the view that the functions of language are as diversified as the functions of tools in a tool box?  
 A) Ayer                                    B) Price  
 C) Early Wittgenstein                D) Later Wittgenstein
114. The author of *Darsana Mala*  
 A) Sree Narayana Guru                B) Swami Vivekananda  
 C) Chattambi Swamikal                D) Sri Ramakrishna Paramahamsa.
115. Who said that ‘I must exist in order to think’?  
 A) Descartes                            B) Berkeley  
 C) Kierkegaard                        D) Hussrel
116. Who said that God is dead?  
 A) Heidegger                            B) Kierkegaard  
 C) Nietzsche                            D) Marcel.

117. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the code given below.

- List I
- a. Kierkegaard
  - b. Heidegger
  - c. Sartre
  - d. Jaspers

- List II
- 1. Philosophy
  - 2. Being and Nothingness
  - 3. Being and Time
  - 4. 'Either/or'

	a	b	c	d
A)	2	4	3	1
B)	3	2	1	4
C)	4	3	2	1
D)	3	4	1	2

118. Russell's theory of descriptions was challenged by

A) G.E.Moore	B) C.D.Broad
C) P.F.Strawson	D) A.J.Ayer

119. Frege made a distinction between sense and \_\_\_\_\_

A) Intelligence	B) Intellect
C) Intuition	D) Reference

120. The notion of Party-less Democracy is associated with

A) Ambedkar	B) M.N.Roy
C) Gandhi	D) J.Krishnamurti

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