

DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO

COMBINED COMPETITIVE (PRELIMINARY) EXAMINATION, 2013

Serial No.

PHILOSOPHY

Code No. 15



Time Allowed : Two Hours

Maximum Marks : 300

INSTRUCTIONS

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS, ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.
2. ENCODE CLEARLY THE TEST BOOKLET SERIES **A, B, C OR D** AS THE CASE MAY BE IN THE APPROPRIATE PLACE IN THE RESPONSE SHEET.
3. You have to enter your Roll Number on this
Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside.
DO NOT write *anything else* on the Test Booklet.
4. This Booklet contains 120 items (questions). Each item comprises *four* responses (answers). You will select *one* response which you want to mark on the Response Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response for each item.
5. In case you find any discrepancy in this test booklet in any question(s) or the Responses, a written representation explaining the details of such alleged discrepancy, be submitted within three days, indicating the Question No(s) and the Test Booklet Series, in which the discrepancy is alleged. Representation not received within time shall not be entertained at all.
6. You have to mark all your responses **ONLY** on the separate Response Sheet provided. *See directions in the Response Sheet.*
7. All items carry equal marks. Attempt **ALL** items. Your total marks will depend only on the number of correct responses marked by you in the Response Sheet.
8. Before you proceed to mark in the Response Sheet the response to various items in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Response Sheet as per instructions sent to you with your Admit Card and Instructions.
9. While writing Centre, Subject and Roll No. on the top of the Response Sheet in appropriate boxes use **“ONLY BALL POINT PEN”**.
10. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Response Sheet and the examination has concluded, you should hand over to the Invigilator only the Response Sheet. You are permitted to take away with you the Test Booklet.

Your Roll No.

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ROUGH WORK

1. Indian Ethics means :
 (A) Hindu Ethics
 (B) Ethics of Nastikas
 (C) Ethics of Aastikas
 (D) Ethics of all Classical Schools of Indian Philosophy
2. The source of Indian Ethics is in its :
 (A) Metaphysics
 (B) Epistemology
 (C) Rational will
 (D) None of the above
3. Theory of Karma is accepted by all Schools except :
 (A) Jaina
 (B) Buddhism
 (C) Charvaka
 (D) None of the above
4. Moksa is accepted by all Indian Schools except :
 (A) Nyaya
 (B) Charvaka
 (C) Sankhya
 (D) Mimamsa
5. Dharma means :
 (A) Religion
 (B) Duty or dogmas
 (C) Knowledge
 (D) None of the above
6. How many purusharthas are there ?
 (A) One
 (B) Two
 (C) Three
 (D) Four
7. What is the meaning of Purushartha ?
 (A) Ideals of human life
 (B) Ideals of history
 (C) Ideals of work
 (D) None of the above
8. Varna means :
 (A) A man's choice
 (B) A man's caste
 (C) A man's relation to God
 (D) None of the above
9. Caste system according to Vedas :
 (A) Division of labour
 (B) Division of people
 (C) Division of religion
 (D) None of the above
10. The theory of Division of Labour was sponsored by Western Philosopher of Greece namely :
 (A) Epicurus
 (B) Crito
 (C) Plato
 (D) None of the above

11. The liability entrusted to the Brahaminas was :
(A) To carry on trade operations
(B) Execution of academic work and other religious performances
(C) To fight in the battle field
(D) None of the above
12. The word varna etimologically implies :
(A) Colour
(B) Character
(C) Profession
(D) Position in life
13. The Vaishyas according to the Varnaashram had to undertake :
(A) Agriculture and business
(B) Academic pursuits
(C) Rule the country
(D) None of the above
14. Lord Krishna in the Bhagavada Gita expressly stated that it is me who has made this caste system but on the basis of :
(A) your past deeds
(B) by your choice
(C) by chance
(D) none of the above
15. The main factor that determines one's caste is his :
(A) Richness and poverty
(B) Station in life
(C) Birth in a family
(D) None of above
16. The ideals of Purusharthas in Indian Ethics is symbolic of :
(A) Dharma only
(B) Dharma and Astha only
(C) Dharma, Astha and Karma only
(D) None of the above
17. Manu has said that the ultimate aim of human life is :
(A) Dharma
(B) Astha
(C) Karma
(D) Moksa
18. Rita in the Rigveda means :
(A) Moral order that governs the behaviour of various powers in the universe and human communion with these powers
(B) Worship of gods
(C) Ritualism
(D) None of the above
19. Svadharma according to Gita means :
(A) Performance of special duty assigned to man which will be a means of his salvation
(B) Doing deeds of charity
(C) To respect others
(D) None of he above

20. The theory of Karma lays down that :
 (A) Every one shall have to reap the fruit of his actions
 (B) One should follow his vocation in life
 (C) One should avoid evil
 (D) None of the above
21. The word Sanskara means :
 (A) Karma
 (B) Essentialities of life
 (C) To purify
 (D) None of the above
22. Who says in Indian ethical philosophy that the pleasure is the ultimate goal of life ?
 (A) Charvaka
 (B) Nyaya
 (C) Jain
 (D) Buddhism
23. The ethical views, of which Indian school, are hedonistic ?
 (A) Jain
 (B) Sankhya
 (C) Charvaka
 (D) Nyaya
24. "Eat, drink and be merry", this famous dictum is related to which school of Indian Philosophy ?
 (A) Charvaka
 (B) Nyaya
 (C) Jain
 (D) Buddhism
25. "Svabhava" in Indian Ethics means :
 (A) Basic nature
 (B) Action
 (C) Efforts
 (D) None of the above
26. "Loksangraha" in Gita is used for :
 (A) Happiness
 (B) Success
 (C) Welfare or wellbeing of all
 (D) None of the above
27. Non-violence (ahimsa) in general in Indian ethics means :
 (A) Non injuring to life
 (B) Steal
 (C) Untruthfulness
 (D) None of the above
28. Jaina ethics is in the observance of vows (vratas). They are :
 (A) Two
 (B) Three
 (C) Four
 (D) Five
29. Buddhist ethics is in :
 (A) First Noble truth
 (B) Second Noble truth
 (C) Third Noble truth
 (D) Fourth Noble truth

30. Gita believes in the theory of :
 (A) Sakama (B) Nishkam karma
 (C) Passivity (D) None of the above
31. Nirvana in Buddhism means :
 (A) Kamna rahit jeevan (Life of desirelessness)
 (B) Life of desires
 (C) Self negation
 (D) None of the above
32. Which school of Indian ethics teaches the Madhyam Marga ?
 (A) Jainism (B) Buddhism
 (C) Charvaka (D) None of the above
33. 'Sthithaprajna' means :
 (A) Stable mind (B) Restlessness
 (C) Non-activity (D) None of the above
34. Who says that life is given only once enjoy it, there is no hereafter ?
 (A) Jaina (B) Buddha
 (C) Charvaka (D) None of the above
35. Gita's ethics is :
 (A) Teleological (B) Formalistic
 (C) Anti-metaphysical (D) None of these
36. Charvakas believe in :
 (A) Dharma (B) Dharma, Artha
 (C) Artha, Kama (D) Dharma, Artha, Kama, Moksa
37. Charvakas talk about pleasure is the only goal of life– is it about :
 (A) Mental pleasure (B) Sensual pleasure
 (C) Qualitative pleasure (D) None of the above
38. Asteya in Jaina ethics means :
 (A) Non stealing (B) Ahimsa
 (C) Pleasure (D) None of the above
39. Buddhist ethics advocates :
 (A) Self negation (B) Self affirmation
 (C) Renunciation (D) None of the above

40. Upanisadic ethics gives importance to :
 (A) Self realisation (B) Self negation
 (C) Self indulgence (D) None of the above
41. Shankar's Advaita philosophy is primarily based on :
 (A) Bhakti Marga (B) Jnana Marga
 (C) Karma Marga (D) None of the above
42. Ramanuja's Visishtadvaitavada gives priority to :
 (A) Jnana Marga (B) Karma Marga
 (C) Bhakti Marga (D) None of the above
43. Gita teaches :
 (A) Karma Marga (B) Jnāna Marga
 (C) Bhakti Marga (D) All the above
44. According to Shankara Brahman is :
 (A) Saguna (B) Nirguna
 (C) Trinity (Siva, Brahma and Vishnu) (D) None of the above
45. All evil is the result of one's :
 (A) Individual thinking (B) Individual knowledge
 (C) Past karmas (D) None of the above
46. Who said – “as you sow so you shall reap” ?
 (A) Buddha (B) Mahavir Jaina
 (C) Charvaka (D) None of the above
47. The 'Law of Karma' is accepted by all the Schools of Indian Philosophy except :
 (A) Gita (B) Charvaka
 (C) Shankara (D) Sankhya
48. Truth according to the Nyaya School means that which :
 (A) practically works (B) conforms to reality
 (C) is spoken by the learned people (D) is accepted by all as true
49. Who is the author of “The Religion of Man” ?
 (A) Gandhi (B) Tagore
 (C) Aurobindo (D) None of the above
50. “The Hindu view of Life”, is written by :
 (A) Radhakrishnan (B) Tagore
 (C) Aurobindo (D) None of the above

51. Who accepts 'virtue is knowledge' ?
(A) Socrates (B) Descartes
(C) Plato (D) Kant
52. Who propagated the theory of Ideas ?
(A) Hume (B) Plato
(C) Locke (D) Aristotle
53. Who propounded the theory of Fourfold Causation ?
(A) Aristotle (B) Socrates
(C) Plato (D) Spinoza
54. Whose concept is : "Cogito ergo sum" ?
(A) Socrates (B) Plato
(C) Descartes (D) Kant
55. Who said "There is pre-established harmony among Monades" ?
(A) Berkeley (B) Kant
(C) Aristotle (D) Leibnitz
56. Mind is "Tabula rasa" is a theory of :
(A) Locke (B) Spinoza
(C) Kant (D) Hume
57. Who said "Esse est percipere" ?
(A) Locke (B) Berkeley
(C) Hume (D) Kant
58. Who propounded categories of understandings ?
(A) Berkeley (B) Hume
(C) Kant (D) Spinoza
59. Who refuted the law of Causation ?
(A) Hume (B) Locke
(C) Berkeley (D) Kant
60. Who is rationalist among the following ?
(A) Berkeley (B) Locke
(C) Spinoza (D) Hume
61. Who stated "God is the monad of monads" ?
(A) Socrates (B) Leibnitz
(C) Plato (D) Aristotle

62. Who propagated the theory of “Nishkam Karma” ?
(A) Charvaka (B) Jainism
(C) Gita (D) Buddha
63. Who propounded the theory of ‘Syadvada’ ?
(A) Buddhism (B) Jainism
(C) Charvaka (D) Nyaya
64. Who accepts Four Noble Truths ?
(A) Sankhya (B) Jaina
(C) Buddhism (D) Nyaya
65. ‘Vishistadvaita’ theory is propounded by :
(A) Shankar (B) Ramanuja
(C) Madhva (D) Vallabha
66. Who stated “Truth is God” ?
(A) Kapila (B) Gandhi
(C) Tagore (D) Shankara
67. Who propagated the theory of Pratitya Samutpada ?
(A) Shankara (B) Ramanuja
(C) Buddha (D) Mahavir Jaina
68. Who accepts Pratyakasha (Perception) as the only Pramana ?
(A) Jaina (B) Charvaka
(C) Buddhism (D) Shankara
69. Whose theory is Vivartavada ?
(A) Shankara (B) Ramanuja
(C) Sankhya (D) Madhva
70. Who propounded the theory of ‘Duty for the sake of duty’ ?
(A) Descartes (B) Spinoza
(C) Kant (D) Hume
71. Who taught the doctrine of ‘Eight fold path’ ?
(A) Shankara (B) Ramanuja
(C) Buddha (D) Kapila
72. ‘Eye for Eye’, ‘tooth for tooth’, is accepted by which theory of punishment ?
(A) Retributive (B) Preventive
(C) Reformative (D) None of the above

73. Who is empiricist ?
 (A) Descartes (B) Spinoza
 (C) Locke (D) Leibnitz
74. Who told about categorical imperative ?
 (A) Descartes (B) Spinoza
 (C) Kant (D) Locke
75. Who is Sceptic among the following philosophers ?
 (A) Hume (B) Spinoza
 (C) Kant (D) None of the above
76. Whose philosophy is Atheist ?
 (A) Nyaya (B) Shankara
 (C) Charvaka (D) Ramanuja
77. Who taught the philosophy of Astang Yoga ?
 (A) Sankhya (B) Yoga
 (C) Nyaya (D) None of the above
78. Who accepted seven padarthas ?
 (A) Charvaka (B) Nyaya
 (C) Sankhya (D) Vaisheshika
79. Who propounded the theory of “Mayavada” ?
 (A) Shankara (B) Ramanuja
 (C) Madhva (D) Nimbarka
80. Shankar’s philosophy is :
 (A) Advaitavada (B) Vishistadvaita
 (C) Dvaitavada (D) Shuddhadvaitavada
81. The book ‘Critique of Pure Reason’ was written by :
 (A) Aristotle (B) Kant
 (C) Spinoza (D) Descartes
82. Who is the author of ‘Either/Or’ ?
 (A) Sartre (B) Keirkegaard
 (C) Jaspers (D) Marcel
83. Who wrote “An Essay Concerning Human Understanding” ?
 (A) Kant (B) Berkeley
 (C) Locke (D) Hume

84. Name the author of “Republic” :
(A) Socrates (B) Plato
(C) Aristotle (D) None of the above
85. Whose philosophy is dualistic ?
(A) Descartes (B) Socrates
(C) Spinoza (D) Leib
86. Who reconciled Rationalism and Empiricism ?
(A) Kant (B) Descartes
(C) Hume (D) None of the above
87. What type of Science is Logic ?
(A) Descriptive (B) Positive
(C) Normative (D) None of the above
88. How many general rules of Syllogistic reasoning are there ?
(A) Four (B) Six
(C) Eight (D) Ten
89. How many terms should be there in a categorical syllogism ?
(A) Two (B) Three
(C) Four (D) Five
90. Which of the following propositions, is only affirmative ?
(A) Hypothetical (B) Categorical
(C) Disjunctive (D) None of the above
91. Which term should be distributed at least once in a categorical syllogism ?
(A) Major (B) Minor
(C) Middle (D) None of the above
92. How many methods of Mill are there ?
(A) Two (B) Three
(C) Four (D) Five
93. Name the reasoning passing from universal to particular :
(A) Deductive (B) Inductive
(C) Analogy (D) None of the above
94. When universal conclusion is drawn from particular proposition that reasoning is called :
(A) Deduction (B) Induction
(C) Analogy (D) None of the above

95. Logic is related to :
(A) Formal Truth (B) Material Truth
(C) Formal and Material Truth (D) None of the above
96. "Knowledge is not innate, it is acquired by experience". Whose opinion is this ?
(A) Utilitarianism (B) Empiricism
(C) Rationalism (D) None of the above
97. Who said "Monads are windowless" ?
(A) Locke (B) Kant
(C) Leibnitz (D) Berkeley
98. Descartes started his philosophical thinking with the method of :
(A) Doubt (B) Belief
(C) Criticism (D) Comparison
99. Moral action is related to :
(A) Automatic action (B) Voluntary action
(C) Involuntary action (D) Reflex action
100. Which branch of Philosophy deals with theory of values ?
(A) Epistemology (B) Axiology
(C) Logic (D) None of the above
101. Vedic philosophy is :
(A) Dualistic (B) Monotheistic
(C) Polytheistic (D) Monistic
102. Upanishads stipulate ultimate reality as :
(A) Mind (B) Brahma
(C) Matter (D) Will
103. The philosophy of Qualified Non-Dualism was advocated by :
(A) Shankara (B) Madhva
(C) Vallabha (D) Ramanuja
104. Fallacy is :
(A) Simple reasoning (B) True reasoning
(C) False reasoning (D) Erroneous reasoning
105. "Tractatus-Logico-Philosophicus" was authored by :
(A) Moore (B) Wittgenstein
(C) Ryle (D) None of the above

106. Russel was a :
(A) Logical Atomist (B) Logical Positivist
(C) Logical Rationalist (D) None of the above
107. Locke criticised :
(A) Objective ideas (B) Innate ideas
(C) Subjective ideas (D) None of the above
108. Husserl was a :
(A) Cosmologist (B) Phenomenologist
(C) Teleologist (D) None of the above
109. The book “Being and Time” was written by :
(A) Marcel (B) Sartre
(C) Heidegger (D) None of the above
110. According to Kierkegaard Truth is :
(A) Rationality (B) Subjectivity
(C) Objectivity (D) None of the above
111. Who is the author of ‘Critique of Pure Reason’ ?
(A) Plato (B) Kant
(C) Hegel (D) Spinoza
112. Empiricism is a :
(A) Cosmological theory (B) Metaphysical theory
(C) Epistemological theory (D) None of the above
113. Which of the following Schools of Philosophy is not heterodox ?
(A) Charvaka (B) Jaina
(C) Vedanta (D) Buddhist
114. Which one of the following Schools of Philosophy is theistic ?
(A) Charvaka (B) Nyaya
(C) Jaina (D) Buddhism
115. Prakrti and Purusha dualism is advocated by :
(A) Sankhya (B) Nyaya
(C) Vedanta (D) None of the above
116. Anekantavada means Reality is :
(A) One (B) Supreme
(C) Multi-faced (D) Absolute

117. Who said “Man is condemned to be free” ?

- (A) Sartre
- (B) Ryle
- (C) Marcel
- (D) Jaspers

118. Shankara was :

- (A) Dualist
- (B) Unqualified Non-dualist
- (C) Qualified Non-dualist
- (D) Pluralist

119. One who believes that pleasure is the only goal of life is a :

- (A) Naturalist
- (B) Materialist
- (C) Hedonist
- (D) None of the above

120. Berkeley was a :

- (A) Subjective idealist
- (B) Monist
- (C) Objective idealist
- (D) None of the above

ROUGH WORK

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