

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

Subject Code :

2	3
---	---

Test Booklet No. : 00615

TEST BOOKLET**PHILOSOPHY**

Time Allowed : 2 (Two) Hours

Full Marks : 200

INSTRUCTIONS

1. The name of the Subject, Roll Number as mentioned in the Admission Certificate, Test Booklet No. and Subject Code shall be written legibly and correctly in the space provided on the Answer Sheet with black ball pen.
2. Space provided for Series in the Answer Sheet is not applicable for Optional Subject. So the space shall be left blank.
3. All questions carry equal marks. Your total marks will depend only on the number of correct responses marked by you in the Answer Sheet.
4. No candidate shall be admitted to the Examination Hall/Room 20 minutes after commencement of distribution of the paper. The Supervisor of the Examination Hall/Room will be the time-keeper and his/her decision in this regard is final.
5. No candidate shall leave the Examination Hall/Room without prior permission of the Supervisor/Invigilator. No candidate shall be permitted to hand over his/her Answer Sheet and leave the Examination Hall/Room before expiry of the full time allotted for each paper.
6. No Mobile Phone, Pager, etc., are allowed to be carried inside the Examination Hall/Room by the candidates. Any Mobile Phone, Pager, etc., found in possession of the candidate inside the Examination Hall/Room, even if on off mode, shall be liable for confiscation.
7. No candidate shall have in his/her possession inside the Examination Hall/Room any book, notebook or loose paper, except his/her Admission Certificate and other connected paper permitted by the Commission.
8. Complete silence must be observed in the Examination Hall/Room. No candidate shall copy from the paper of any other candidate, or permit his/her own paper to be copied, or give, or attempt to give, or obtain, or attempt to obtain irregular assistance of any kind.
9. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet and the Examination has concluded, you should hand over to the Invigilator *only the Answer Sheet*. You are permitted to take away with you the Test Booklet.
10. Violation of any of the above Rules will render the candidate liable to expulsion from the Examination Hall/Room and disqualification from the Examination, and according to the nature and gravity of his/her offence, he/she may be debarred from future Examinations and Interviews conducted by the Commission for appointment to Government Service.
11. Smoking inside the Examination Hall/Room is strictly prohibited.
12. This Test Booklet contains one sheet (two pages) for Rough Work at the end.

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

[No. of Questions : 100]

1. Who called himself "a lover of wisdom"?

- (A) Plato
- (B) Aristotle
- (C) Socrates
- (D) Parmenides

5. According to empiricism, knowledge is

- (A) a posteriori
- (B) a priori
- (C) Both a priori and a posteriori
- (D) Neither a priori nor a posteriori

2. Metaphysics as a branch of philosophy studies the nature of

- (A) knowledge
- (B) value
- (C) self
- (D) reality

6. John Locke supports the

- (A) coherence theory
- (B) pragmatic theory
- (C) correspondence theory
- (D) self-evidence theory

3. The dialectical method offers an important place in the philosophy of

- (A) Locke
- (B) Aristotle
- (C) Hegel
- (D) Descartes

7. What is the meaning of 'cogito ergo sum'?

- (A) I think therefore I exist
- (B) I exist therefore I think
- (C) I exist therefore I perceive
- (D) I perceive therefore I exist

4. Kant's philosophical method is known as

- (A) mathematical method
- (B) transcendental method
- (C) geometrical method
- (D) intuitive method

8. The term 'naïve realism' was coined by

- (A) John Locke
- (B) Samuel Alexander
- (C) Durant Drake
- (D) Will Durant

9. Scientific realism is advocated by
- Berkeley
 - Hume
 - Kant
 - Locke
10. In whose philosophy do we find the doctrine of innate ideas?
- Spinoza
 - Descartes
 - Kant
 - Hegel
11. "Causality is not a necessary relation." Whose view is this?
- Hume
 - Kant
 - Mill
 - Leibniz
12. Which philosopher made a distinction between primary and secondary qualities of objects?
- Leibniz
 - Hegel
 - Berkeley
 - Locke
13. Which method is known as triadic method in philosophy?
- Transcendental method
 - Intuitive method
 - Dialectic method
 - Rational method
14. Which of the following books is authored by Berkeley?
- Essay Towards a New Theory of Vision*
 - A Treatise of Human Nature*
 - Critique of Pure Reason*
 - An Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding*
15. According to which theory, ideas represent objects?
- Naive realism
 - Scientific realism
 - Idealism
 - None of the above

16. "Things cannot exist without mind to perceive them." Whose view is this?

- (A) Kant
- (B) Hegel
- (C) Locke
- (D) Berkeley

17. Who said, "The real is rational and the rational is real"?

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

18. Who said, "Substance is an idle figment of imagination"?

- (A) Hume
- (B) Locke
- (C) Berkeley
- (D) Kant

19. Which proof for existence of God argues from the idea of God to existence?

- (A) Cosmological proof
- (B) Ontological proof
- (C) Teleological proof
- (D) None of the above

20. "The external world exists independently of the knowing mind" is according to

- (A) phenomenalism
- (B) idealism
- (C) realism
- (D) pragmatism

21. According to whom, clearness and distinctness form the criterion of certainty of knowledge?

- (A) Hume
- (B) Hegel
- (C) Kant
- (D) Descartes

22. The branch of philosophy which deals with the nature and criterion of value is called

- (A) ontology
- (B) ethics
- (C) axiology
- (D) religion

23. The chief supporter of the ontological argument of God is

- (A) St. Augustine
- (B) St. Anselm
- (C) St. Thomas Aquinas
- (D) Aristotole

24. Who among the following can be regarded as a consistent empiricist?

(A) Berkeley

(B) Hobbes

(C) Bacon

(D) Hume

25. How many principles are there in the Sāṃkhya theory of evolution?

(A) 24

(B) 23

(C) 26

(D) 25

26. Sāṃkhya theory of causation is known as

(A) Asatkāryavāda

(B) Asatkāraṇavāda

(C) Satkāryavāda

(D) Satkāraṇavāda

27. The effect is potentially contained in the cause. This is an example of

(A) Satkāryavāda

(B) Asatkāryavāda

(C) Pratītyasamutpāda

(D) Adṛṣṭavāda

28. Which of the following statements is not true?

(A) Puruṣa is the conscious principle

(B) Puruṣa is inactive

(C) Puruṣa is actively involved in the process of evolution

(D) There are many Puruṣas

29. "A is not A" is the statement of

(A) law of identity

(B) law of contradiction

(C) law of excluded middle

(D) law of sufficient reason

30. In traditional analysis, propositions are classified into

(A) four types

(B) three types

(C) six types

(D) five types

31. Which of the following statements is false?

- (A) Proposition has three constituents
- (B) Copula is called component by the modern logicians
- (C) Proposition may be either true or false
- (D) Proposition is the fundamental unit of logic

32. 'It is raining' is an example of

- (A) subject-predicate proposition
- (B) relational proposition
- (C) subjectless proposition
- (D) general proposition

33. Which of the following statements is true?

- (A) Logic is a normative science
- (B) Logic is a natural science
- (C) Logic is a formal science
- (D) Logic is a positive science

34. "Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam was a great scientist." This is an example of

- (A) class membership proposition
- (B) subject-predicate proposition
- (C) relational proposition
- (D) general proposition

35. In which form of immediate inference the inferred proposition is always equivalent to

- (A) conversion
- (B) obversion
- (C) contraposition
- (D) inversion

36. Class membership proposition is symbolized as

- (A) $a \in F$
- (B) XRY
- (C) $S-P$
- (D) $p \supset q$

37. In the first figure of syllogism the major premise must be

- (A) affirmative
- (B) particular
- (C) universal
- (D) negative

38. Material validity of induction is based upon

- (A) observation and experiment
- (B) law of uniformity of nature
- (C) law of causation
- (D) inductive generalization

39. Test the following syllogism and mention the fallacy involved in any

All jewels are precious stones.

Ananda Ram Barua is a jewel.

∴ Ananda Ram Barua is a jewel.

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

40. The method of agreement is called a method of

- (A) proof
- (B) discovery
- (C) experiment
- (D) None of the above

41. For the method of difference we need only

- (A) one instance
- (B) two instances
- (C) three instances
- (D) four instances

42. Which of the following statements about hypothesis is true?

- (A) A hypothesis is always formed in a vacuum
- (B) A hypothesis is not provisional in character
- (C) A hypothesis is a tentative proposition
- (D) A hypothesis is the conclusion of inductive enquiry

43. One predicate universal proposition is a type of

- (A) simple proposition
- (B) compound proposition
- (C) universal proposition
- (D) general proposition

44. Ethics is concerned with

- (A) factual judgement
- (B) descriptive judgement
- (C) atomic judgement
- (D) value judgement

45. The quality of rightness or wrongness is applicable to
- (A) instinctive action
 - (B) voluntary action
 - (C) reflex action
 - (D) automatic action
46. The word 'hedone' means
- (A) goodwill
 - (B) pleasure
 - (C) pain
 - (D) duty
47. Rigorism as an ethical theory is related to
- (A) Aristotle
 - (B) Spinoza
 - (C) Mill
 - (D) Kant
48. "Eyelids get shut in sudden bright light." This is a
- (A) non-moral action
 - (B) voluntary action
 - (C) moral action
 - (D) habitual action
49. Categorical imperative refers to the concept of
- (A) selfless action
 - (B) love for humanity
 - (C) duty for duty's sake
 - (D) knowledge is virtue
50. Quantitative utilitarianism is advocated by
- (A) Mill
 - (B) Locke
 - (C) Epicurus
 - (D) Bentham
51. The standard of moral judgement according to hedonism is
- (A) duty
 - (B) perfection
 - (C) pleasure
 - (D) self-realization
52. "The wrongdoers deserve to be punished" is in the view of
- (A) retributive theory of punishment
 - (B) reformatory theory of punishment
 - (C) preventive theory of punishment
 - (D) progressive theory of punishment

53. Who compares the relationship of society and individual with the relationship of body and its parts?
- (A) Herbert Spencer
 - (B) Plato
 - (C) Aristotle
 - (D) Henry Maine
54. Of all social structures the smallest one is
- (A) community
 - (B) tribe
 - (C) family
 - (D) None of the above
55. The two main elements of social philosophy are
- (A) family and individual
 - (B) individual and society
 - (C) society and family
 - (D) social organization and family
56. Who said, "Society is about a balance between rights and responsibilities"?
- (A) MacIver
 - (B) Kant
 - (C) Locke
 - (D) Hobbes
57. Who wrote, *Two Treatises on Civil Government*?
- (A) Rousseau
 - (B) Herbert Spencer
 - (C) Locke
 - (D) Hobbes
58. The first religion to proclaim the way of redemption to all men is
- (A) Christianity
 - (B) Buddhism
 - (C) Hinduism
 - (D) Islam
59. "The essence of religion consists in an absolute dependence on God." Who said this?
- (A) Schleiermacher
 - (B) Marett
 - (C) Durkheim
 - (D) Bergson
60. Tabu is the supernatural in its
- (A) positive aspect
 - (B) negative aspect
 - (C) all pervading aspects
 - (D) indeterminate

61. Which of the following is a theory about origin of religion?

- (A) Totemism
- (B) Utilitarianism
- (C) Pantheism
- (D) Monotheism

62. Who is the author of the book, *Threshold of Religion*?

- (A) Andrew Lang
- (B) John Hick
- (C) Marett
- (D) Tylor

63. The absolute value for ethics is

- (A) truth
- (B) beauty
- (C) goodness
- (D) morality

64. How many types of caste were there in ancient India?

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

65. The origin of caste system in India may be traced to

- (A) Atharvaveda
- (B) Sāmaveda
- (C) Yajurveda
- (D) Rgveda

66. Which of the following has not been enlisted as Puruṣārtha?

- (A) Kāma
- (B) Artha
- (C) Jñāna
- (D) Mokṣa

67. Which of the following is not a factor of memory?

- (A) Retention
- (B) Reorientation
- (C) Reproduction
- (D) Recognition

68. James-Lange theory is the theory of

- (A) imagination
- (B) sensation
- (C) emotion
- (D) learning

69. Patriotism is a/an
- (A) impersonal feeling
 - (B) humanistic feeling
 - (C) moral feeling
 - (D) altruistic feeling
70. Where one attends to one's feeling against one's will it is called
- (A) non-voluntary action
 - (B) compulsory action
 - (C) involuntary action
 - (D) avoluntary action
71. Which of the following is not a method of psychology?
- (A) Introspection
 - (B) Experimental method
 - (C) Interactionism
 - (D) Analytic
72. Which philosopher is called 'Descartes made consistent'?
- (A) Leibniz
 - (B) Spinoza
 - (C) Kant
 - (D) Hegel
73. How many rules of syllogism are there related to distribution of terms?
- (A) Three
 - (B) Two
 - (C) One
 - (D) Four
74. Refined egoistic hedonism is advocated by
- (A) Mandeville
 - (B) Helvetius
 - (C) Epicurus
 - (D) Eristippus
75. The object of moral judgement is the
- (A) reflex action
 - (B) instinctive action
 - (C) non-voluntary action
 - (D) voluntary action
76. Who regards existence of God as a postulate of morality?
- (A) Plato
 - (B) Aristotle
 - (C) Kant
 - (D) Hegel

77. Which form of idealism is advocated by Berkeley?
- (A) Transcendental idealism
 - (B) Subjective idealism
 - (C) Absolute idealism
 - (D) Objective idealism
78. Which of the following is not a primary quality according to Locke?
- (A) Taste
 - (B) Extension
 - (C) Impenetrability
 - (D) Divisibility
79. According to whom, all our ideas are innate?
- (A) Descartes
 - (B) Spinoza
 - (C) Leibniz
 - (D) Kant
80. Which theory believes that mind is not passive in the acquisition of knowledge?
- (A) Pragmatism
 - (B) Empiricism
 - (C) Rationalism
 - (D) Realism
81. Who believes that we know only the copy of the external object?
- (A) Kant
 - (B) Hegel
 - (C) Spinoza
 - (D) Locke
82. CELARENT is a valid mood of
- (A) first figure
 - (B) second figure
 - (C) third figure
 - (D) fourth figure
83. The form of inference where we need only two propositions is
- (A) mediate inference
 - (B) immediate inference
 - (C) syllogism
 - (D) None of the above
84. Which philosopher used doubt to arrive at the indubitable?
- (A) Hume
 - (B) Descartes
 - (C) Kant
 - (D) Locke

85. Who is the author of the book, *The Story of Philosophy*?

- (A) Durant Drake
- (B) Will Durant
- (C) Hegel
- (D) Russell

86. If one premise in a syllogism is negative, then the conclusion is

- (A) affirmative
- (B) particular
- (C) negative
- (D) universal

87. Both the subject term and the predicate term are distributed in an

- (A) 'A' proposition
- (B) 'E' proposition
- (C) 'I' proposition
- (D) 'O' proposition

88. Who wrote the book, *Primitive Culture*?

- (A) Galloway
- (B) Martineau
- (C) Tylor
- (D) Höffding

89. Analogy is a kind of inference where we pass from

- (A) particular to particular
- (B) particular to general
- (C) general to particular
- (D) general to general

90. Uncontradicted experience is the ground of

- (A) induction per simple enumeration
- (B) scientific induction
- (C) perfect induction
- (D) colligation of facts

91. Which of the following is against the spirit of science?

- (A) Plurality of causes
- (B) Law of causation
- (C) Law of uniformity of nature
- (D) Law of identity

92. Which of the following is not authored by Descartes?

- (A) *Meditations on the First Philosophy*
- (B) *Problems of Philosophy*
- (C) *Principles of Philosophy*
- (D) *Rules for the Direction of the Mind*

93. "Quantity of pleasure being equal, pushpin is as good as poetry." Who said this?
- (A) Mill
(B) Epicurus
(C) Herbert Spencer
(D) Bentham
94. The ground of induction per simple enumeration is
- (A) law of causation
(B) uncontradicted experience
(C) resemblance
(D) None of the above
95. Which one is not the cause according to Aristotle?
- (A) The material cause
(B) The non-material cause
(C) The formal cause
(D) The efficient cause
96. Which theory of causation is applicable to Satkāryavāda?
- (A) Satkāryavāda
(B) Asatkāryavāda
(C) Parīṇāmvāda
(D) Vivartavāda
97. "The existence of the world is independent of the perceiving mind" is advocated by
- (A) realism
(B) idealism
(C) transcendentalism
(D) None of the above
98. Find out the correct statement :
- (A) According to Hume, "Esse est percipi"
(B) According to solipsism, "I and my ideas are real"
(C) According to Berkeley, "All objects are real"
(D) According to Kant, "Sense experience is the only source of knowledge"
99. The Sāṃkhya philosophy is
- (A) monistic
(B) dualistic
(C) pluralistic
(D) materialistic
100. Hobbes, Locke and Rosseau are the supporters of
- (A) organic theory
(B) social contract theory
(C) group mind theory
(D) collective theory