

UNIVERSITY OF HYDERABAD
DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY
Ph.D. Entrance Examination, February 2013

Hall Ticket No.-----

Time: 2 hours

Max. Marks: 75

Instructions:

The question paper consists of *two* parts: Part A, ^{and} Part B.

Part A of the question paper consists of **25 objective** (multiple-choice) questions of **one** mark each. There will be a negative mark of $\frac{1}{3}$ for every wrong answer. You must answer the questions in the question booklet itself.

Part B consists of **short and long essay** type questions. (A separate answer book is provided)

Part – A

1. What is the Ring of Gyges?
 A) A ring that makes the wearer invisible
 B) A ring that promotes justice
 C) A ring that gives the wearer strength
 D) A ring that Socrates finds []

2. According to Russell, the sentence 'The present King of France is bald' can be shown to have truth value if ...
 A the sentence is translated into a propositional function
 B the reference of the sentence is secured on the basis of a postulated world
 C the sentence is subjected to factual inquiry
 D none of the above []

3. Which of the following does Leibniz believe about evil?
 A) A world with evil might well be better than a world without evil
 B) A world without evil is surely better than a world with evil
 C) A world in which evil exists is a world in which God does not exist
 D) A world with as much evil in it as ours does cannot be the best of all possible worlds. []

4. According to Ryle, the misunderstanding of which of the following phrases leads us to accept the official doctrine?
 A) There occur mental processes
 B) There occur physical processes
 C) There is a distinction between mind and body
 D) There are other minds []

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5. What is Searle's rejoinder to the systems reply?
 A) It illegitimately assumes that a mind is just the instantiation of a computer program
 B) It overlooks the fact that sometimes we do ascribe understanding to entire systems
 C) It fails to take into account the importance of consciousness
 D) It doesn't appreciate that we can just assume the man in the room has internalized all of the external components []
6. Which of the following is one reason given in Meditation III for the conclusion that God exists?
 A) Descartes' idea of God could not have come from Descartes
 B) Descartes sees that the world appears to have been intelligently designed
 C) Descartes finds himself with the belief that God exists and can't get rid of it
 D) Descartes faculty of reasoning functions well []
7. The universal of a substance according to Nyaya is known through ...
 A) *samyoga*
 B) *samyuktasamavaya*
 C) *samyuktasamavetasamavaya*
 D) *samavetasamavaya* []
8. "Spiritual acts upon the material, and material acts upon the spiritual" is the view of ...
 A) Descartes
 B) Spinoza,
 C) Berkeley,
 D) Hume. []
9. Which of the following is not included in the five vows of Jainism?
 A) *ahimsa*
 B) *asteya*
 C) *saucha*
 D) *Brahmacharya* []
10. Inference of the self from the function of desire, aversion and volition is an example of ...
 A) *purvavat anumana*
 B) *sesavat anumana*
 C) *samanyatodrsta anumana*
 D) *kevalanvayi anumana* []
11. Which one among the following explanations would represent Sankara's view?
 A) A partial change in the cause produces the effect
 B) The complete change in the cause produces the effect
 C) The cause remains unchanged and appears as the effect
 D) The destruction of cause produces the effect []

12. The thesis that “the genesis as well as ascertainment of the validity and invalidity of knowledge depends upon internal factors” is defended by ...
 A) Buddhism
 B) Nyaya
 C) Advaita
 D) Samkhya []
13. The Nyaya establishes the infallibility of the authority of Veda on the ground that
 A) Veda is the word of God
 B) Veda is the word of sages
 C) Veda is the word of trustworthy persons
 D) Veda is impersonal []
14. According to Popper’ theory of verisimilitude truth is
 A) An inter-theoretic concept
 B) an intra-theoretic concept
 C) both an inter-theoretic and intra-theoretic concept
 D) neither an inter-theoretic nor an intra-theoretic concept []
15. Given that ‘p or \sim p’, the Law of Excluded Middle says that
 A) both p and \sim p must be true
 B) both p and \sim p must be false
 C) it is impossible that neither p is true nor \sim p is true
 D) it is possible that either p or \sim p is true []
16. According to Hegel’s Dialectical Logic
 A) A is A and also not-A
 B) A is not-A
 C) A is neither A nor not-A
 D) A is A []
17. “Proper nouns are abbreviated descriptions”, is the view held by
 A) Aristotle
 B) Russell
 C) Kripke
 D) Davidson []
18. The Cartesian skepticism demands that for an agent to know a proposition P, the following condition must be satisfied:
 A) If S knows the proposition p, then (s)he is not dreaming.
 B) If S knows the proposition p. then (s)he knows that (s)he is not dreaming.
 C) If S knows the proposition p, then her dreaming does not matter.
 D) none of the above []
19. Which of the following claims does not state a fact about intuition in Kant’s system?
 A) It is the object of the mind’s direct awareness
 B) It is a gut feeling about the nature of reality
 C) It is apprehended by the power of sensibility
 D) To experience the redness of a rose is to have a sensory intuition. []

20. Identify coherent group of ideas
 A) *Yadrachavada, anisvaravada*
 B) *Yadrachavada, ksanabhangavada*
 C) *Syadvada, yadrachavada*
 D) *Svabhavavada, ksanabhangavada* []
21. All substances are fragile, wood is a substance and therefore wood is fragile commit the fallacy of ...
 A) *Viruddha*
 B) *Asiddha*
 C) *Savyabhicara*
 D) *Prakaranasama* []
22. *Prasthanatraya* means ...
 A) Veda, Upanisads, Bhagavat-gita
 B) Veda, Ramayana, Mahabharata
 C) Veda, Brahmasutra, Upanisads
 D) Upanisads, Brahmasutras, Bhagavat-gita []
23. Which one of the following is a part of *sadhana-catustaya* according to Sankara?
 A) *cittavrttinirodha*
 B) *Ekagrata*
 C) *Samadamadhisadhanasampatti*
 D) *Nirudatva* []
24. The non-existence of color in air' is an example of
 A) *Atyantabhava*
 B) *Pradvamsabhava*
 C) *Annyonabhava*
 D) *Paghabhava* []
25. According to Sautrantika School Buddhism external objects are known through...
 A) *pratyakasa*
 B) *anumana*
 C) *upamana*
 D) *sabda* []

Part – B

Section: 1

Answer any **four** of the following in **150 words**. All questions carry equal marks.

Marks: 20

1. Explain Wittgenstein's "theory" of meaning.
2. According to Hume, what is the distinction between continued existence and distinct existence?
3. Explain the criterion for Reality according to Vaisesika school of thought.
4. Is *anyathakhyati* a reasonable explanation of theory of error? Explain.
5. Elucidate the basic tenets of Hobbes' *Leviathan*.
6. What are the main features of Existentialism as a philosophical movement?

Section: 2

Answer any two of the following in **300 words**. All questions carry equal marks

Marks: 30

1. Examine the theories of causation in Indian philosophy.
2. Set out and evaluate Descartes', St. Anselm like, argument for the existence of God.
3. What importance does Hume place on the notions of *coherence and constancy*? How does they fit into his overall argument?
4. Write an essay on the objections raised by Ramanuja against Sankara's concept of *maya*.
5. Explain Kant's Transcendental Idealism and show how it is consistent with his Empirical Realism

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