

Entrance Examinations 2018

Ph.D. Philosophy

Hall Ticket No. _____

Time: 2 hours**Max. Marks: 80**

Instructions:

The question paper consists of two parts: **Part A** and **Part B**

Part A is for 40 marks (forty marks). It has two sections. Section I consists of 20 multiple choice questions of one mark each which should be answered in the **OMR** supplied. Section II consists of descriptive questions. Separate answer book is provided to answer the questions.

Part B is for 40 marks (forty marks). It has two sections. Section I consists of 20 multiple choice questions of one mark each which should be answered in the **OMR** supplied. Section II consists of descriptive questions. Separate answer book is provided to answer the questions.

Part-A

40 Marks

Section – I (20 marks). Answer these questions in the OMR sheet

1. The purpose of Research is:
 - A) that the empirical work should be testing a theory
 - B) to extend the conceptual understanding of a topic
 - C) primarily to get more data
 - D) to produce work of publishable quality.

2. Which of the following is the best way to test a hypothesis according to the hypothetico-deductive method?
 - A) By rejecting the hypothesis
 - B) By finding evidence which supports the hypothesis
 - C) By repeating a study looking for consistency in outcomes
 - D) By looking for instances where the hypothesis fails

3. "Individuals who are sleep deprived will differ significantly in their reaction time, to those individuals who are not sleep deprived". If this is the alternate hypothesis, which of the below statements would be the correct null hypothesis?
- A) Individuals who are not sleep deprived will differ in their reaction time from those individuals who are sleep deprived
 - B) Greater sleep deprivation leads to a decrease in reaction time
 - C) Individuals who have more sleep will differ in their reaction time from those individuals who are sleep deprived
 - D) Individuals who are sleep deprived will not differ in their reaction time from those individuals who are not sleep deprived.
4. Which of the following is true of the hypothetico-deductive method?
- A) It is a computer program to help researchers to improve the quality of their hypotheses
 - B) It encourages the use of exploratory studies
 - C) It encourages the development of specific hypotheses based on empirically derived theories
 - D) It is the basis for testing the statistical significance
5. Which is the best of the following?
- A) To cite the actual source you used rather than the source of the original study
 - B) Cite the original study but then indicate where you got the information from.
 - C) Cite the original study and leave the actual source used because it is more authentic
 - D) Cite the original study in the text of the report but leave it out of the list of references because you have not actually read it.
6. A cross sectional study is carried out to examine whether Navy personnel of a higher rank have more positive coping skill than those of a lower rank. Which of the following statement is true of this study?
- A) The independent variable is rank and dependent variable is coping skills.
 - B) Neither variable is dependent as the researcher cannot manipulate them.
 - C) The independent variable is coping and the dependent variable is low rank
 - D) The independent variable is coping and dependent variable is high rank.
7. What term dominates the qualitative-quantitative debate?
- A) Metaphysics
 - B) Critical realism
 - C) Theism
 - D) Positivism

8. How would you best judge the fruitfulness of research?
- A) The fruitfulness of any research could be judged by assessing the impact of the research on the public or other researchers
 - B) Fruitfulness of the research is probably best judged in terms of the number of new ideas and insights it offers. This is not easily catalogued; rather it is easy to spot when research lacks novel insight and ideas.
 - C) The fruitfulness of any research can best be judged according to whether or not the results are significant
 - D) All of these
9. Mind mapping refers to :
- A) An action plan for an adventure
 - B) A technique to enhance comprehension
 - C) Drawing the picture of mind
 - D) Studying the functions of mind
10. To apply statistical techniques to his information, a researcher has to see -
- A) Whether the data is quantifiable
 - B) Whether appropriate statistical techniques are available
 - C) If it would be possible to analyse the data
 - D) If it is possible to draw worthwhile inferences
11. Hypothesis relates _____
- A) Constant to variables
 - B) Constant to constant
 - C) Variables to constant
 - D) Variables to variables
12. A straight replication study has provided results very similar to the original study. As a result what can we confidently say
- A) The new information has increased our understanding of the original findings
 - B) we can say that the original finding are replicable
 - C) we can say very little
 - D) The new information explains why the original findings came about.
13. A meta-analysis would allow you to:
- A) assess the reliability of a study
 - B) explore the variations or inconsistencies in the outcomes of lots of studies
 - C) identity the antecedents of a behavior
 - D) replicate many studies

14. What kind of ideas can't be empirically researched?
- A) Issues related to values and morality
 - B) Use of pesticides in agriculture
 - C) Methods to reduce carbon footprint
 - D) Factors helpful in predicting future drug use
15. Defining hypotheses is a useful way of approaching research because:
- A) It will impress the reader
 - B) It allows for the development of indisputable proof to be established
 - C) It looks suitably scientific
 - D) It allows the development of testable propositions
16. While evaluating the research study results we would consider all of the following as important except:
- A) The author's qualifications and experience
 - B) The design and methodology for the study
 - C) The significance of the things
 - D) The discussion and recommendations

Answer questions 17 and 18 on the basis of the information below.

An intersection of a road needs to have a stoplight. Children cross this intersection on the way to school, and sometimes, they do not check for traffic. I've seen several children almost get hit by cars at this corner. I know that stoplights are not cheap, and I know that children cannot be protected from every danger, but this is one of the worst intersections in town. There needs to be a stoplight here so that traffic will be slowed down and the children can walk more safely.

17. Which of the following methods of argument is used in the above passage?
- A) Analogy—comparing the intersection to something dangerous
 - B) Emotion—referring to the safety of children to get people interested
 - C) Statistical analysis—noting the number of children almost hit and the cost of a stop light
 - D) Personalization—telling the story of one child's near accident at the intersection
18. Which of the following, if true, would weaken the speaker's argument?
- A) Children from this neighborhood used to take the bus to a school farther away.
 - B) Fewer children are injured at corners that have stoplights.
 - C) If parents teach their children basic traffic safety, then they might remember to look for cars.
 - D) In the last year, there have only been three minor accidents at the intersection and none of them involved children.

Answer question on the basis of the information below.

A recent study on professional football players showed that this new ointment helps relieve joint pain. My mother has arthritis, and I told her she should try it, but she says it probably won't help her.

19. What argument should the mother use to point out why the ointment probably will not help her arthritis?
- A) The ointment was just experimental.
 - B) The ointment is expensive.
 - C) Football players' joint pain is not the result of arthritis.
 - D) She has already tried another ointment and it didn't work.

Answer question 20 on the basis of the information below.

I know that our rules prohibit members from bringing more than one guest at a time to the club, but I think there should be an exception to the rule on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays. Members should be allowed to bring multiple guests on those days, since the majority of members use the club facilities on the other four days of the week.

20. The rules restricting the number of guests a member can bring to the club probably are intended to
- A) assure that members are not crowded by the presence of guests.
 - B) provide extra income for the club on slow days.
 - C) allow members to bring guests to the club for special events.
 - D) restrict guests to public areas of the club.

Section – II (20 Marks)

Critical thinking: A

Language is an integral part of our rationality. Without it, we can't even think coherently or create knowledge. It is in language that we justify our views and opinions and also detect errors in the reasoning of others. However, owing to the richness of language and the multiple functions it serves, at times we are confused with the meaning of a word or expression. Smart politicians and rhetoricians or comedians make the most of this ambiguous aspect of language for their purpose. Sometimes, academicians also fall prey to it and we tend to indulge in sophistry. In order to avoid mistakes in reasoning due to ambiguous nature of language or to detect sophistry, logicians have identified a set of common mistakes and termed it as **fallacy of ambiguity**. As the name suggests, this type of fallacy normally happens when the meaning of a word or an expression undergoes change because of change of emphasis or context of use or even as a result of deliberate misinterpretation. We will now take a look at some:

1. **Fallacy of equivocation:** It occurs when the meaning of a word or term is ambiguous or when a word is a relative term like good or tall.
 - a. For example: God is love. Love is blind. Therefore, God is blind.
 [Note: the word 'love' has been used in two different senses in the premises which resulted in the absurdity of the conclusion.]
2. **Fallacy of amphiboly:** It occurs when the meaning of a sentence as a whole is ambiguous.
 - a. "I scared a mouse in my pyjamas."
 [Note: This may led one to infer that wearing my pyjamas, I scared a mouse while another could possibly infer that a mouse which was in my pyjamas or wearing my pyjamas was scared by me.]
3. **Fallacy of accent:** It occurs when a word or phrase in a passage has been emphasized differently.
 - a. For example: "Our teacher tells us not to speak ill of our friends. That's fine. I can still speak ill of my teacher. He is not my friend."
 [Note: While the emphasis of the teacher is on the phrase "speak ill", the student by emphasizing the word "friends" inferred that it is okay to speak ill of her teacher.]

Having briefly outlined and categorized the different types of the fallacies of ambiguity, identify and justify what type of fallacy a passage or an expression commits from the ones given below. (Each question carries equal marks: $2\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 10$ marks)

1. Customers who think that our waiters are rude should see our manager.
2. "I didn't take the test yesterday" said Mary to her mother to which her mother demanded, "O really? What did you take then?"
3. An elephant is an animal. Therefore a small elephant is a small animal.
4. An advertisement of a shop reads: "Why go elsewhere and get cheated when we are right here?"

[Note: Your analysis for each need not exceed 100 words].

Critical thinking: B

Thought experiment has always been a resourceful tool of inquiry for philosophers of all ages. It is especially suited for philosophers since philosophers are not directly interested in the actual observation of the world but with its conceptualization. They are more interested on the fundamental questions about the nature of existence and our place in relation to this world rather than how we actually live and relate ourselves with the world. As such, not just any sort of supposition or hypothesis or imagination can be considered as a thought experiment in philosophy except those from which a larger lesson of life can be drawn. Accordingly, many science fictions and literary fictions will not count as thought experiments since they generally are not interested in the fundamental nature of our existence. Besides, unlike philosophers, they are primarily interested to understand the form of human rationality – the quest to understand the why question. For instance, John Searle's "Chinese Room" thought experiment provides a counter-intuitive

insight to the idea that machines are intelligent even if, for instance, a computer can pass the Turing Test – that is, providing a right response to a question. Through this thought experiment, larger philosophical questions about the nature of human mind, language, understanding, artificial intelligence, etc. have been raised and debated.

Consider the thought experiments given below and discuss in what ways these thought experiments can help or have helped philosophers to “draw larger lessons” so as to throw insights on some fundamental questions in philosophy.

(Each question carries equal marks: 5 x 2 = 10 marks)

- (a) *A certain firm manages the accounts of hundreds of multimillionaire clients. A larcenous employee manages to transfer one dollar from each client's account into one of his own, thus stealing several thousand dollars. None of the affected clients would notice (or care about) the loss of a single dollar – so that this crime is essentially victimless. Question: Would the moral culpability of that offending employee be diminished by dedicating the stolen money to charitable purposes?* (Nicholas Rescher, 2005, pp.48-49).
- (b) *Locke's Locked Room: Suppose a man be carried, whilst fast asleep, into a room where is a person he longs to see and speak with; and be there locked fast in, beyond his power to get out; he awakes, and is glad to find himself so desirable company, which he stays willingly in, i.e. prefers his stay to going away. I ask, is not this stay voluntary? I think nobody will doubt it: and yet, being locked fast in, it is evident he is not at liberty not to stay, he has not freedom to be gone. So that liberty is not an ideal belonging to volition, or preferring; but to the person having the power of doing, or forbearing to do, accordingly as the mind shall choose or direct. Our idea of liberty reached as far as that power, and no farther. For whenever restraint comes to check that power, or compulsion takes away that indifferency of ability to act, or to forbear acting, there liberty, and our notion of it, presently ceases.* (Nicholas Rescher, 2005, p.78).

[Note: Your analysis for each need not exceed 200 words].

PART - B**40 Marks.****Section – I (20 Marks)****Answer these questions in the OMR sheet**

21. What did John Locke believe about perception?
- A) Knowledge of the external world is based on the fact that some of the ideas we get through sense impressions represent the way things actually are in the external world.
 - B) Our senses give us direct acquaintance with the objects in the external world.
 - C) Our sense impressions only give us knowledge of the external world when they are clear and distinct.
 - D) The senses can provide us with no knowledge whatsoever about a world beyond the mind.
22. With reference to Kant, consider the following statements:
- 1. Good will is good when it is accompanied with happiness
 - 2. Good will does not need anything else to be good
 - 3. Any action done with higher feelings is right
 - 4. Actions based on reason only are right
- Which of the statements given above are correct according to Kant?
- A) 2 and 4
 - B) 2 only
 - C) 1 and 4
 - D) 2 and 3
23. Which one of the following statements regarding substance is associated with Berkeley?
- A) There are things called substances, but they are unknowable
 - B) There are things called substances and they are not mere ideas
 - C) There are things called substances, but they are nothing more than ideas
 - D) There is no God as the cause of ideas
24. Who, among the following philosophers, subscribes to the view of 'psycho-physical parallelism' in order to explain the relation between body and mind?
- A) Descartes
 - B) Spinoza
 - C) Leibniz
 - D) Berkeley

25. According to Leibniz, the truths of fact, in contrast with the truths of reason, are founded upon ...
- A) the principle of sufficient reason
 - B) the principle of contradiction
 - C) the principle of empirical confirmation only
 - D) the principle of contradiction and the principle of empirical confirmation
26. How was Edmund Husserl's philosophy similar to Descartes?
- A) He too advocated Mind/matter dualism
 - B) He too advocated a subject/object dualism
 - C) He too applied the method of doubt
 - D) He too sought to achieve rational certainty by grounding the truth in a deeper source.
27. What does authentic existence require for the early existentialist Heidegger?
- A) Belief in God
 - B) Belief in the superior man
 - C) Understanding oneself as a being-unto-death
 - D) Taking responsibility for one's choices
28. Consider given assertion and reason and mark the correct options that are given below:
Assertion (A): Aristotle in his work *Metaphysics* severely criticized the Number theory of Pythagoras.
Reason (R): Aristotle's criticism follows from his philosophy of matter and form, and theory of causation.
- A) (A) and (R) both true and (R) provides correct explanation for (A).
 - B) (A) and (R) both are false and (R) does not provide correct explanation for (A).
 - C) (A) is true and (R) is false and (R) does not provide a correct explanation for (A).
 - D) (A) is false and (R) is true and (R) does not provide a correct explanation for (A).
29. Which one of the following statements is false?
- A) No real connection between antecedent and consequent is suggested by material implication.
 - B) Material implication expresses decisional connection between the antecedent and consequent
 - C) Material implication is different from definitional connection between the antecedent and consequent
 - D) Material implication is different from causal connection between the antecedent and consequent.

30. $(\exists x) Fx$ is logically equivalent to

- A) $\sim (x) \sim Fx$
- B) $\sim (x) Fx$
- C) $(x) \sim Fx$
- D) None of the above

31. Epicurus claims that all other virtues springs from:

- A) Prudence
- B) Temperance
- C) Justice
- D) Courage

32. According to Kant, We cannot make judgements about the metaphysics of the universe as a whole because ...

- A) our judgement knows only the phenomenal world, and so nothing can be known about the noumenal world
- B) any statement about the true nature of the universe has an opposite, and nothing can prove one statement to be true and the other to be false
- C) the universe does not exist apart from our perception of it
- D) the universe is totally unknown to us

33. Which school of Buddhism subscribe to *bāhyānumeyavāda*?

- A) Mādhyamika
- B) Yogacāra
- C) Sautrāntika
- D) Vaibhāṣika

34. *Ātmakhyāti* is a theory of error maintained by ...

- A) Naiyāyikas
- B) Vijñānavādins
- C) Advaitavedāntins
- D) Mīmāmsakas

35. Match the List – I with List-II and choose the correct answer from the code given below:

List – I

- (a) Yogācāra Buddhism
- (b) Nyāya-vaiśeṣika
- (c) Mādhyamika Buddhism
- (d) Prabhākara Mīmāmsa

List – II

- (i) *asatkhyātivāda*
- (ii) *akhyātivāda*
- (iii) *ātmakhyātivāda*
- (iv) *anyathākhyātivāda*

- | | | | | |
|----|-------|-------|------|-------|
| | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| A) | (iii) | (iv) | (i) | (ii) |
| B) | (ii) | (iv) | (i) | (iii) |
| C) | (iv) | (iii) | (i) | (ii) |
| D) | (i) | iv) | (ii) | (iii) |

36. Which one among the following explanations would represent Samkara'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 effect
- D) The destruction of cause produces the effect

37. Which of the following is **not** a samkhya argument for the existence of *Prakrti*?

- A) *Samanvyāt*
- B) *Karyatahprvrttesca*
- C) *Trigunādhiviparyayāt*
- D) *Avibhāgatvaiśvarūpasya*

38. According to Nyāya 'sound is eternal, because it is produced' commits the fallacy of ...

- A) *Asiddha*
- B) *Viruddha*
- C) *Bhādhita*
- D) *Savyabhicāra*

39. *Manah-paryāya*, according to Jainism is ...

- A) a modification of the mind
- B) a kind of immediate knowledge
- C) a kind of memory knowledge
- D) a kind of mediate knowledge

40. Which of the following deals with poetic meaning:

- A) *abhidhā*
- B) *lakṣana*
- C) *vyanjana*
- D) *tatparyya*

Section – II (20 Marks)

Answer any **two** of the following in **500 words each** choosing **at least one from each group**. All questions carry equal value. **Answer these questions in the booklet provided.**

Group – 1

1. Explain Russell's view that "physical object is a logical construction from sense-data". Why does he call his metaphysical view 'neutral monism'?
2. Why does Hume say that reason ought to be the slave of the passion?
3. Explain Descartes's method of doubt. Can this method be used to justify his belief in the existence of God? Argue your case.
4. Why does Kant say that existence is not a predicate? Comment on Kant's objections against the ontological argument for the existence of God.

Group – 2

1. Elucidate the reasons for the admission of *sāmānyalakṣanapratyakṣa* as a variety of *pratyakṣa* in the philosophy of Nyāya-Vaiśeṣika.
2. What are the basic postulates of *Sāṃkhya* philosophy and how their theory of causation is central to its philosophy?
3. Bring out the metaphysical implications of *pratītyasamutpādvāda*.
4. Which school of thought in Indian philosophy is acceptable to you in explaining a way to reach a state of absolute cessation of suffering? Give reasons in support of your answer.