

Entrance Examinations – 2019

T-19

M.A. Philosophy

Hall Ticket No. _____

Time: 2 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

Instructions:

The question paper consists of 100 **objective** (multiple-choice) questions of **one mark** each. There will be a **negative marking** of **0.33** for every wrong answer. Use **OMR** sheet for answering the questions.

1. Epistemology deals with the question about
 - A. Reality
 - B. Knowledge
 - C. Value
 - D. Goodness

2. Aesthetics is a branch of philosophy that primarily deals with
 - A. Truth and knowledge
 - B. Beauty and artistic taste
 - C. Rules of conduct and moral principles
 - D. Principles of validity

3. Which of the following denies the existence of the other mind?
 - A. Rationalism
 - B. Skepticism
 - C. Empiricism
 - D. Solipsism

4. Who among the following is an empiricist?
 - A. Descartes
 - B. Leibnitz
 - C. Spinoza
 - D. Berkeley

5. Descartes' Dream Argument **does not** accept that
 - A. we have consciousness during our dream state
 - B. we can doubt what we see in our waking state
 - C. state of waking cannot be distinguished from sleep
 - D. state of waking can be distinguished from sleep

6. Which one of the following is **not** acceptable in Leibnitz's Monadology?
 - A. The monad is a simple substance
 - B. Simple is without parts
 - C. There must be simple substances because there are composites
 - D. Monads have windows through which anything can come in or go out

7. John Locke **does not** hold that
- A. Mind is a *tabula rasa* or blank slate
 - B. Ideas of substances are complex ideas
 - C. There are innate ideas
 - D. There is a distinction between primary and secondary qualities of an object
8. Kant proposed ___ categories of understanding.
- A. 4
 - B. 8
 - C. 12
 - D. 16
9. According to Hedonism, what is intrinsically valuable is
- A. Pursuit of Pleasure
 - B. Performing one's duty for its own sake
 - C. Pursuit of knowledge for its own sake.
 - D. Production of greatest good for greatest number of people.
10. Who has said 'Existence precedes essence'?
- A. Rene Descartes
 - B. Immanuel Kant
 - C. Jean-Paul Sartre
 - D. Bertrand Russell
11. The philosophical study that deals with the origin, nature and the destiny of the universe is
- A. Astronomy
 - B. Ontology
 - C. Theology
 - D. Cosmology
12. A value is intrinsic if and only if it is
- A. Good in itself
 - B. Good for achieving happiness
 - C. Good for everybody
 - D. Good for oneself
13. Rule Utilitarianism may be attributed to
- A. Mill
 - B. Kant
 - C. Derrida
 - D. Aristotle
14. Which of the following is true of empirical psychology?
- A. It inquires whether mind exists or not
 - B. It is concerned with the nature of mind
 - C. It tries to answer whether human soul is immortal
 - D. It aims at explanation and prediction of the behaviour of an organism.
15. Which one of the following is **not** true of Darwin's theory of evolution?
- A. Evolution takes place by natural selection

- B. Process of evolution is progressive and goal-oriented
 C. Traits of living organisms are often heritable
 D. Organisms best suited to its immediate environment survive.
16. The goal of the well-known cosmological argument is to prove
 A. God exists as the first cause of the universe
 B. God exists as the designer of the universe
 C. God exists as the ultimate goal of the universe
 D. God exists as being that precedes the universe.
17. Who has introduced the concept of Kingdom of Ends?
 A. Plato
 B. Aristotle
 C. Kant
 D. Wittgenstein
18. Who first explicitly formulated the principle of the identity of indiscernibles?
 A. Leibnitz
 B. Heidegger
 C. Kant
 D. Descartes
19. Who among of the following philosophers advocate “logical positivism”?
 A. Descartes
 B. Carl Hempel
 C. Husserl
 D. Plato
20. Which of the following would count as proper explanation of human action?
 A. Structure and organisation of different parts of the agent’s body
 B. The effect of environmental stimuli on the agent’s sensory system
 C. The goals and motives of the agent
 D. The description of the agent’s motor mechanisms during the performance of the action
21. Who has advocated for ‘*Yvat jivet sukham jivet ṛṇam krtivā grtam pibet?*’
 A. Cārvāka
 B. Gautam Buddha
 C. Mahāvīra
 D. Śankrāchārya
22. The term *āstika* in Indian philosophy refers to
 A. The existence of God
 B. The authority of Vedas
 C. The transmigration of soul
 D. The liberation of Atman
23. Yoga philosophy mainly focuses on
 A. Study of āsanās and prānāyāma
 B. Techniques of meditation
 C. Cessation of mental modification

D. Control of mind

24. Sāmkhya philosophy is

- A. Monistic
- B. Dualistic
- C. Pluralistic
- D. Nihilistic

25. The statement, 'Everything is in constant flux' is acceptable to

- A. Mahāvīra
- B. Buddha
- C. Śāṅkrāchārya
- D. Rāmānuja

26. The Doctrine, *Brahman Satya*, *Jagat-mithya* is advocated by

- A. Mahāyāna Buddhism
- B. Advaita Vedānta
- C. Nyāya Vaiśaṣika
- D. Purva Mīmāṃsā

27. The method of *neti neti* is described in

- A. Samhitās
- B. Brāhamans
- C. Āraṇyakas
- D. Upaniṣads

28. Which one of the following is **not** discussed in Bhagavad Gitā?

- A. Jñāna yoga
- B. Bhakti yoga
- C. Karma yoga
- D. Hatha yoga

29. Match the following and choose the appropriate code.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| a. Rk Veda | 1. Music |
| b. Yajur Veda | 2. Prayer |
| c. Sāma Veda | 3. Medical science |
| d. Atharva Veda | 4. Yajña/sacrifice |

- A. a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4
- B. a-2, b-3, c-1, d-4
- C. a-2, b-4, c-1, d-3
- D. a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1

30. Who is the author of the famous epic *Mahābhārata*?

- A. Gautama
- B. Kautilya
- C. Parāśara
- D. Vyāsa

31. Who is known as Mahāvīra in Jaina context?
 A. Siddhārta
 B. Hanumāna
 C. Vardhamāna
 D. Śankāracārya
32. The Bhagavad-Gitā has
 A. 2 chapters
 B. 100 chapters
 C. 20 chapters
 D. 18 chapters
33. Which one among the following is included in *prasthānatrayi*?
 A. Mīmāṃsāsūtras
 B. Nyāyasūtras
 C. Sāṃkhyasūtras
 D. Brahmasūtras
34. *Hind Swaraj* is written by
 A. S. Radhakrishnan
 B. M.K. Gandhi
 C. Swami Vivekananda
 D. C. Rajagopalachari
35. Which one of the following forms of a sentence can be ascribed truth value?
 A. Declarative sentence
 B. Imperative sentence
 C. Exclamatory sentence
 D. Interrogative sentence
36. Which of the following is **not** a tautology?
 A. A mother is a female that gave birth to an offspring.
 B. No Physical objects can travel faster than light.
 C. Either God created the world or he did not
 D. If humans came into existence through evolution, then it is certain that they came into existence through evolution.
37. A set of propositions is consistent if and only if
 A. They are true together
 B. They can be true together
 C. They are false together
 D. They can be false together.
38. An inference is said to be deductively valid if and only if
 A. The premises are true and the conclusion is false
 B. The premises are true and the conclusion also is true
 C. It is possible for the premises to be false and conclusion to be true
 D. It is impossible for the premises to be true and the conclusion to be false.
39. Which of the following is not a law of thought?

- A. A proposition is identical with itself
 B. A proposition and its negation cannot both be true at the same time
 C. For any proposition, either it or its negation is true
 D. For every proposition P, there must be sufficient reason why P is true.
40. Which one of the following pairs of sentences, S1 and S2, has no disagreement?
 A. S1: Dogs are faithful animals. S2: Dogs are unlovable animals
 B. S1: Dogs are good hunters. S2: Dogs are lousy hunters
 C. S1: Dogs are friendly S2: Dogs are indifferent
 D. S1: Dogs are intelligent S2: Dogs are dumb
41. Which one of the following pairs of sentences is contradictory?
 A. Ritu is happy. Ritu is crying
 B. Ritu is friendly and Ritu is anti-social
 C. Ritu is intelligent. Ritu is stubborn
 D. Ritu is single. Ritu is married.
42. Which one of the following pairs of sentences is consistent if spoken by the same person?
 A. Roy is brave. Roy is coward
 B. Roy is a genius. Roy is a liar
 C. Roy is an eligible bachelor. Roy has a beautiful wife
 D. D. Roy is funny. Roy is irritating.
43. Which one of the following sentences has the least ambiguity in meaning
 A. Why go elsewhere and get cheated? Shop here.
 B. I killed a snake in my pajamas
 C. If you think that I am rude, you should see my manager
 D. Either you are a genius or you are a fool
44. Which of the following sentences is not a real conditional sentence
 A. If Rahul studies hard, then he will get good grades
 B. If Rahul is happy, then he will sing
 C. If Rahul falls in love, then he will get married
 D. If Rahul is sleepy, then the bed is ready
45. Assuming that a girlfriend is talking to her boyfriend, which one of the following sentences best describes the intention or meaning of her expression: "Don't you think that the party is getting dull now?"
 A. She is asking the opinion of her boyfriend
 B. She is expressing her opinion to her boyfriend
 C. She is suggesting her boyfriend to go somewhere else
 D. She is suggesting her boyfriend to make the party lively
46. Given that a necessary statement is one which cannot be false, which of the following is not necessary:
 A. $5 + 7 = 12$
 B. Either grass is green or it is not.
 C. For every action, there is equal and opposite reaction.
 D. None of the above.

47. Logic as a discipline is concerned with
- How human beings actually think
 - How human beings should think
 - How human beings would think
 - How human beings could think
48. In logical reasoning, the truth claim of a belief will be supported by some evidence or information. Which one of the following exemplifies logical reasoning?
- If human beings are never happy, then human beings are not meant to be happy
 - Tom went to school and that is how he learnt to speak French
 - Geometrical figures have shapes and since triangle is a geometrical figure, therefore it must have a shape.
 - Justice is blind to race, religion, colour or gender. That is why the statue holding a balance in a court is blind-folded.
49. Logic is a discipline which concerns itself with
- Imaginative and fantastic thinking
 - Creative and artistic thinking
 - Scientific and realistic thinking
 - Argumentative and rational thinking
50. Formal reasoning is best exemplified by
- Mathematical reasoning
 - Moral reasoning
 - Critical reasoning
 - Inductive reasoning
51. Sarnath is located in
- Uttarakhand
 - Rajasthan
 - Jharkhand
 - Uttar Pradesh
52. Who wrote *The Nichomachean Ethics*?
- Plato
 - Moore
 - Aristotle
 - Peter Singer
53. Find the rate of simple interest by which Rs 800 becomes 956 in 3 years.
- 5%
 - 5.5%
 - 6%
 - 6.5%
54. Who is the author of *The Argumentative Indian*?
- Vikram Seth
 - J.N.Mohanty
 - Amartya Sen
 - Arundhati Roy

55. If HYDERABAD is coded to GYCEQAAAC, then, accordingly, DELHI is coded to
- A. CEKHH
 - B. CEMHI
 - C. CDKHH
 - D. DCKHH
56. Thanatophobia is an abnormal fear of
- A. death
 - B. water
 - C. police
 - D. fire
57. As Imphal is to Manipur, Kohima is to
- A. Mizoram
 - B. Nagaland
 - C. Meghalaya
 - D. Arunachal Pradesh
58. "One is not born, but rather becomes, a woman" is the statement of
- A. Jean Paul Sartre
 - B. Maya Angelou
 - C. Simone de Beauvoir
 - D. Martha Nussbaum
59. I enjoyed ___ with your brother.
- A. travelling
 - B. to travel
 - C. travel
 - D. travelled
60. One tap fills a water tank in 10 minutes while another tap fills it in 15 minutes. If both the taps are opened at the same time, what is the time taken to fill the tank completely with water?
- A. 5 minutes
 - B. 6 minutes
 - C. Less than 5 minutes
 - D. More than 6 minutes
61. Chetan Bhagat is the author of
- A. Wings of Fire
 - B. 3 Idiots
 - C. Five Point Someone
 - D. The God of Small Things
62. If ROSE is coded as 1815195, then 1814915 is decoded as
- A. RACE
 - B. RATIO
 - C. RADIO
 - D. AUDIO

63. Who is the author of the national anthems of two different countries?
 A. Bankimchandra Chatarjee
 B. Rabindranath Tagore
 C. Munshi Prem Chanda
 D. Mahatma Gandhi
64. *Satyamevjayate* is quoted from
 A. Mahābhārata
 B. Rāmāyāna
 C. Gitā
 D. Upaniṣad
65. All my shirts are red except three. All my shirts are blue except three. All my shirts are yellow except three. All my shirts are white except three. How many shirts do I have?
 A. Four
 B. Eight
 C. Twelve
 D. Sixteen
66. Find out which will replace the question Mark.
 AZBY: CXDW EVFS: ?
 A. GTHQ
 B. GHTQ
 C. GQTH
 D. TGQH
67. Pointing to a photograph, a woman said "I have no brother or sister but that woman's mother is my mother's daughter". Whose photograph was it?
 A. Her own
 B. Her daughter's
 C. Her mother's
 D. Her grandmother's
68. How many cows are in the field, if there are in total 34 eyes and 62 legs of the cows and men in the field?
 A. 14
 B. 15
 C. 16
 D. 17
69. Ravi is older than Kavi by $\frac{1}{4}$ of Kavi's age, and Kavi is 3 years younger to Ravi. What is Ravi's age?
 A. 9
 B. 10
 C. 12
 D. 15
70. Whenever John sings, Tom gets headache and Smith Sleeps. If Smith is not sleeping, which of the following statements must be true?
 A. John is singing and Tom has a headache

- B. Tom has headache but John is not necessarily singing
- C. John is singing, but Tom does not necessarily have headache
- D. John is not singing

71. In a class of 25 students, 15 can dance and 15 can sing, and 5 cannot do either. How many of them can do both, singing and dancing?

- A. 00
- B. 05
- C. 10
- D. 15

72. Choose one word which cannot be formed from the letters of the word TRANSLATION?

- A. STATION
- B. NATIONAL
- C. RATIONAL
- D. NOTIONAL

73. If $x * y = x + y$ when $x < 50$ and $y < 50$; and $x * y = 100$ when neither $x < 50$ nor $y < 50$. What is $60 * 70 = ?$

- A. 50
- B. 100
- C. 130
- D. 180

74. Oncology is the study of

- A. Cancer
- B. Kidney
- C. Liver
- D. Eyes

75. What is the 7th number in the series of 1,5,11,19,29,41....?

- A. 53
- B. 55
- C. 57
- D. 59

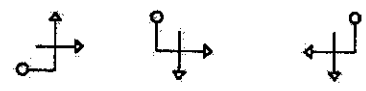
76. Which conclusions do logically follow, if the following two statements are true?

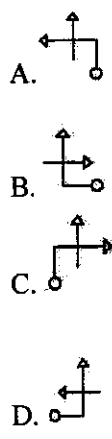
- (i) All film stars are playback singers
- (ii) All film directors are film stars

Conclusion 1: All film directors are playback singers
 Conclusion 2: Some film stars are film directors

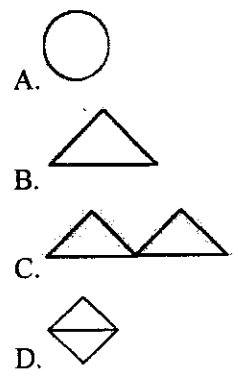
- A. Only Conclusion 1
- B. Only Conclusion 2
- C. Both Conclusion 1 and Conclusion 2
- D. Neither Conclusion 1 nor Conclusion 2

77. Which of the figures, you think best fits the series below?





78. Which of the figures can be used to continue the series given below?



79. Which part of the following sentence contains an error?
He walked as faster as he could so that he would not miss the train.

- A. He walked as faster as
- B. he could
- C. so that he would not miss the train
- D. None of the above

80. The idiom "beat around the bush" means

- A. Beat something inside the bush
- B. Beat something moving round the bush
- C. To avoid talking about what is important
- D. To avoid breaking hands and legs

Refer to the following passage for questions 81 to 90.

If religion is to serve people it has to be judged and accepted on its own merit. Not on authorities. The study of Vedanta will reveal to you that it is founded on its own authority. It is based on reason and logic. You must, therefore, approach Vedanta as you would science and mathematics. When you study science you do not accept the statements therein on sheer authority. Just because they have been laid down by a Newton or an Einstein. A faith that is founded on authority is no faith. Take up Vedanta on its own merits. Do not allow the personality and life of a spiritual master interfere with his teaching. The life and teaching should be considered separately. Then alone will you be able to enter into the spirit of religion. Whatever knowledge Vedanta places before you examine it *per se*. Analyze it yourself. Apply your faculty of reason and judgment. Assimilate it. Put it into practice. Verify it in your life. Thus make it your own. Truth is your own. Nobody can claim it. You do not have to sell your liberty to any spiritual guru. The gurus drew their inspiration from their own self. The same fountainhead of inspiration is within you. You can do the same. There is no use relying on external forces for gaining internal strength.

There is a general belief that one has to retire to the solitude of the forests for the study and practice of Vedanta. This is not true. Vedanta does not expect anyone to live a life of resignation. It is not a retirement plan but a technique of dynamic living. The *rishis* (sages) had to retire to the jungles to pursue their study, reflection and experimentation. Like a scientist would require to isolate himself to master the science he pursues. But practitioners of Vedanta having acquired this knowledge are obliged to work in their own fields of activity. Translate their theoretical ideas into practical living.

(Extract from **Vedanta Treatise**, by A. Parthasarthy)

81. Vedanta as a religion is being
- Commented positively
 - Accepted without questioning
 - Rejected as a science
 - Judged to be pure science
82. The merit of Vedanta lies in its appeal to
- Faith
 - Science
 - Authority
 - Logic
83. "A faith that is founded in authority is no faith" may be best read as
- Faith has nothing to do with faith
 - Faith and authority are contradiction in terms
 - Faith is not authoritative
 - Faith is not dependent on authority
84. "The life and teaching should be considered separately" may be best read as
- Life and teaching are unrelated
 - What happens in life is not the result of teaching
 - It is desirable to judge life and teaching on their own merits
 - It is possible to judge life independent of teaching

85. For verifying Vedantic truth, one requires
- Rational judgment
 - Spiritual guru
 - AI Labs
 - External strength
86. For pursuing Vedantic truth, one does not require
- Reason and scripture
 - Assimilation and revelation
 - Renunciation and Spiritual guru
 - Practice and spiritual guru
87. The lesson one can learn from this passage on Vedanta is
- Science and religion are one
 - Religion is necessary in life
 - One should and can become one's own master
 - Spiritual gurus are not important in achieving liberation
88. Choose the odd one out:
- | | | |
|--------------|---|-----------------|
| A. sage | - | scientist |
| B. jungle | - | lab |
| C. practice | - | experimentation |
| D. isolation | - | socialize |
89. "Vedanta does not expect anyone to live a life of resignation. It is not a retirement plan but a technique of dynamic living." These two sentences suggest that
- A Vedantin never retires in life.
 - Resignation from life necessarily implies end of dynamic living.
 - Anyone who learns a technique of dynamic living is a Vedantin.
 - Vedanta teaches a technique of dynamic living which is inconsistent with resignation.
90. The portrayal of the relation between a scientist and a *rishi* is
- Indistinguishable
 - Analogical
 - Formal
 - Identical

Refer the following passage to answer 91- 100.

"A SIMPLE insect can help us understand free will, and the lack of it. When a female digger wasp is ready to lay her eggs, she hunts down a cricket or similar prey, paralyses it with a sting, drags it back to the lip of her burrow, and then enters to check for blockages. If you move the cricket a few centimetres away before she re-emerges, she will again drag it to the threshold and again leave it to check for blockages. She will do this over and over. The wasp has no choice. This mindlessly inflexible behaviour has led to the wasp, *Sphex ichneumoneus*, becoming a byword among biologists for determinism, the idea that what we think of as a "choice" is in fact a path dictated by pre-existing factors.

It is tempting to think that we aren't like the wasp – that what we do is the result of choices that are freely made. Yet the more we learn about the neuroscience of decision-making, the more "sphexish" we seem to be. You hear people arguing that humans are mere biological

machines trapped in cycles of behaviour that are ultimately beyond our control – that free will is just an illusion.

As a cognitive scientist who studies decision-making, I disagree. Of course, humans are animals. The problem, I believe, is our misguided intuitions of what it means to be a biological machine. In an attempt to dispel some of these misconceptions, I have created an interactive essay on Twitter called The Choice Engine.

I argue that our intuitions mean that the problem of free will never feels solved, but it is. The solution is that we are part of nature – we are complex machines. If you change your intuitions about what such a machine can do, and what those actions can mean, then you realise that we are free to make real meaningful choices. Yes, our thoughts are caused by our brains, our environment and our history, but this causal mix is unique to each individual at each moment. That explains why human behaviour is so difficult to predict.

My career researching the brain and how we choose has made me optimistic that we do have free will. Darwin's theory of evolution gave us a fear of being mere creatures. I simply disagree with the word "mere". There is enough tangled complexity in relation to the brain and mind that we can retain a meaningful view of free will and at the same time recognise our nature as living machines."

- Extracted from Tom Stafford's "It's not an Illusion, you have free will. It's just not what you think"

91. "A SIMPLE insect" refers to
- A. A male cricket
 - B. A male digger wasp
 - C. A female digger wasp
 - D. A female cricket
92. "The Choice Engine" refers to
- A. An automaton
 - B. An essay
 - C. An engine that makes choice
 - D. An angry bird
93. The wasp "drags it back to the lip of her burrow, and then enters to check for blockages. If you move the cricket a few centimetres away before she re-emerges, she will again drag it to the threshold and again leave it to check for blockages." This does not suggest that
- A. The wasp is exhibiting a 'mindlessly inflexible behaviour'.
 - B. The wasp has no choice.
 - C. We lack free will
 - D. The wasp lacks free will.
94. The author asserts that
- A. We are mere biological machines trapped in cycles of behaviour that are ultimately beyond our control.
 - B. Humans are animals.
 - C. We do not have any misguided intuitions of what it means to be a biological machine.
 - D. He is not a cognitive scientist.

95. In stating "Yet the more we learn about the neuroscience of decision-making, the more "sphekish" we seem to be", the author suggests that
- A. we are mindless creatures
 - B. more developments in neuroscience logically imply that we have no free will.
 - C. it is just a mistaken belief that more developments in neuroscience logically implies that we have no free will.
 - D. Necessarily, we are beings with free will.
96. The author is trying to support the idea that
- A. human beings have free will and they are not biological machines
 - B. human beings have no free will and they are biological machines
 - C. human beings have no free will although they are not biological machines
 - D. human beings have free will although they are biological machines
97. The author has a career in researching
- A. Brain and human choices
 - B. Brain, not on human choices or decision making
 - C. Darwin's theory of evolution, not brain
 - D. Darwin's theory of evolution, not human choices
98. The last sentence of the paragraph suggests that the complexity of the relation between one's brain functions and mental behaviours should make us believe that
- A. Necessarily, free will is an illusion
 - B. It is not necessary that free will is an illusion
 - C. Necessarily we are living machines without free will
 - D. Necessarily, we are not living machines
99. The author argues that
- A. the problem of free will is solved
 - B. the problem of free will is not solved
 - C. human behaviour is easily predictable
 - D. we are not complex machines
100. How are our thoughts caused?
- A. Thoughts are caused by our brains independent of the socio-historical conditions
 - B. Thoughts are caused by a unique causal mix of brain, environment and history of each individual at each moment
 - C. Thoughts are caused by a general pattern of causal mix of brain, environment and history of human beings
 - D. We have no thoughts insofar as we are complex biological machines

KEYS FOR MA PHILOSOPHY

1. B	21. A	41. D	61. C	81. A
2. B	22. B	42. B	62. C	82. D
3. D	23. C	43. D	63. B	83. D
4. D	24. B	44. D	64. D	84. C
5. D	25. B	45. C	65. A	85. A
6. D	26. B	46. C	66. A	86. C
7. C	27. D	47. B	67. B	87. C
8. C	28. D	48. C	68. A	88. D
9. A	29. C	49. D	69. D	89. D
10. C	30. D	50. A	70. D	90. B
11. D	31. C	51. D	71. C	91. C
12. A	32. D	52. C	72. D	92. B
13. A	33. D	53. D	73. B	93. C
14. D	34. B	54. C	74. A	94. B
15. B	35. A	55. A	75. B	95. C
16. A	36. B	56. A	76. A	96. D
17. C	37. B	57. B	77. A	97. A
18. A	38. D	58. C	78. D	98. B
19. B	39. D	59. A	79. A	99. A
20. C	40. A	60. B	80. C	100. B

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