

Entrance Examination, 2022
PhD Philosophy

Hall Ticket No. _____

Time: Two Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

Instructions:

1. The questions in Part -A (30 Marks) should be answered in the OMR answer sheet following the instructions provided therein.
2. The questions in Part -B (40 Marks) should be answered in the answer book provided.

Part- A

Answer questions 1-30 on the OMR sheet.

[30 Marks]

1. A system of Propositional Logic with only one truth connective is
 - A. Inconsistent.
 - B. Impossible.
 - C. Incomplete .
 - D. Possible.

2. Given a genuine exclusive disjunctive proposition,
 - A. only one disjunct can be true.
 - B. both the disjuncts can be true at the same time.
 - C. both the disjuncts can be false at the same time.
 - D. one disjunct is not a proposition.

3. The correct symbolization for the sentential form "P unless Q" is
 - A. $\neg(P \vee Q)$
 - B. $(P \vee Q)$
 - C. $\neg P \vee \neg Q$
 - D. $(P \vee \neg Q)$

4. When a formula in a logical system is satisfiable
 - i. Every interpretation makes it true.
 - ii. There is at least one interpretation that makes it true.
 - iii. Only one interpretation is true.
 - iv. Every interpretation may be true.
 - A. Only 'i' is true.
 - B. Only 'ii' is true.
 - C. 'ii' and 'iv' are true.
 - D. 'i' and 'iv' are true.

5. Choose the option which correctly matches column A with column B.

A	B
1. Some apples are ripe.	i. $\neg \exists x(Ax \wedge Rx)$
2. Only one apple is ripe.	ii. $\exists x(Ax \wedge Rx)$
3. None of the apples is ripe.	iii. $\forall x(Ax \rightarrow Rx)$
4. All the apples are ripe.	iv. $\exists x(Ax \wedge \forall y(Ay \rightarrow y=x) \wedge Rx)$
A. 1-ii, 2-iv, 3-i, 4-iii	
B. 1-iv, 2-ii, 3-iii, 4-i	
C. 1-iii, 2-ii, 3-i, 4-iv	
D. 1-iii, 2-iv, 3-ii, 4-i	

6. Which among the following is an issue related to statistical reasoning?

- A. Simpson's paradox
- B. Russell's paradox
- C. Liars paradox
- D. Zeno's paradox

7. Which among the following are issues related to ambiguity?

- a) Sorites paradox
 - b) Amphiboly
 - c) Liars paradox
 - d) Red herring
- A. a&b
 - B. b&c
 - C. c&d
 - D. a&c

8. Which among the following belong to Aristotle's secondary substances?

- a) An individual horse
 - b) The horse
 - c) Horse
 - d) Animal
- A. a&b
 - B. b&c
 - C. a&d
 - D. c&d

9. Identify the non-verifiable statement.

- a) Some crows are black.
 - b) Some crows are not black.
 - c) All crows are black
 - d) All crows are non-black.
- A. a&b
 - B. c&d
 - C. a&c

D. b&d

10. Assume that the sentence "All animals are mammals" is false. What is the truth value of the statement "No animal is a mammal"?

- A. True
- B. False
- C. Partially true
- D. Cannot decide

11. With regard to the principle of Utility, Mill maintains:

- A. It can be proven from *a priori* and self-evident principles.
- B. It can be proven from principles that are known empirically.
- C. It cannot be proven because it is a convention.
- D. It cannot be proven, because it is a first principle.

12. Which of the following is consistent with Methodological Behaviorism?

- A. All of our mental states are knowable.
- B. Our mental acts determine our behaviour.
- C. Because mental states are unknowable, they are irrelevant.
- D. The mind and body causally interact.

13. According to Kant, we can reach the completeness of the table of elementary concepts by

- A. By listing the available concepts in an exhaustive treatise.
- B. By connecting the concepts in a system according to a principle.
- C. By fitting all pieces of cognition into the table of categories.
- D. By placing the concepts in a series in accordance with the magnitude of their content.

14. You are giving reasons why the umpire's decision was a bad one because you are for Pakistan. So I don't accept your conclusion.

The fallacy that this argument commits is called the fallacy of -----

- A. *Ad hominem*.
- B. *Ad Populum*.
- C. *Ad Baculum*.
- D. *Tu Quoque*.

15. Inductive reasoning presupposes

- A. Each thing is identical with itself.
- B. Everything in nature strives for harmony.
- C. The laws of nature are immutable.
- D. Sufficiently similar conditions are followed by similar effects.

16. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer.

List-I

- (1) Romeo is not Juliet.
- (2) A great leader is yet to be born.
- (3) There is no cat in the room.

List-II

- (I) *Prāgabhāva*
- (II) *Pradhvamsābhāva*
- (III) *Anyoanyābhāva*

- (4) Sherlock Holmes is killed by Watson. (IV) *Atyantābhāva*
- A. 1-IV, 2-1, 3-II, 4-III
 B. 1-IV, 2-I, 3-III, 4-II
 C. 1-III, 2-I, 3-IV, 4-II
 D. 1-III, 2-IV, 3-I, 4-II
17. Knowledge of *vyāpti* is due to
 A. *Jñāna lakṣaṇa*.
 B. *Sāmānya lakṣaṇa*.
 C. *Yogaja*.
 D. *Nirvikalpaka*.
18. Redness of a rose is cognised by _____ *sannikarṣa*.
 A. *Samyukta samvāya*
 B. *Samveta samvāya*
 C. *Samyukta samveta samvāya*
 D. *Viśeṣya viśaṣana bhāva*
19. Which is the correct sequence of *samprajñāta samādhi*?
 I. *Nirvicāra*
 II. *Savicāra*
 III. *Nirvitarka*
 IV. *Savitarka*
 A. IV, III, II, I
 B. I, II, III, IV
 C. IV, III, I, IV
 D. II, IV, I, IV
20. Match the following
- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1) Sound is eternal because it is produced. | I) <i>Svarūpāsiddha</i> |
| 2) Fire is cold because it is a substance. | II) <i>Bādhita</i> |
| 3) The lake has fire because there is smoke. | III) <i>Sādhāraṇa</i> |
| 4) There is fire on golden mountain because there is smoke. | IV) <i>Viruddha</i> |
| 5) Sound is eternal because it is knowable. | V) <i>Āśrayasiddha</i> |
- A. 1-IV, 2-V, 3-1, 4-II, 5-III
 B. 1-IV, 2-II, 3-I, 4-V, 5-III
 C. 1-III, 2-I, 3-II, 4-IV, 5-V
 D. 1-III, 2-IV, 3-V, 4-II, 5-I
21. Which one of the following is the justification for *satkāryavāda* according to Sāmkhya?
 A. Non-existent cannot ever be existent.
 B. Finite cannot be the cause of the universe.
 C. Causation means the real transformation.
 D. The unity of the universe points to a single cause.

22. Which of the following statements are true?

- There is no bondage and liberation of *Puruṣa*.
 - Vikṣipta* is the mental state which is conducive for yoga.
 - Samvāya* is many and eternal for classical *Vaiśeṣika*.
 - According to Advaita Vedānta, *nirvikalpaka pratyakṣa* is the knowledge of pure being.
 - 'Save the curd from crows' is an example of *jahallakṣanā*.
- Only c and e
 - a, b, d and e
 - a, b, c, d and e
 - Only a, b and d

23. Out of the following two statements the first is Assertion (A) and second is Reason (R).

Assertion (A): *Padārtha* is an objective reality.

Reason (R): To all the categories belong the properties of existence, knowableness, and nameableness.

Following *Vaiśeṣika*, select the correct answer from the given options:

- Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not a correct explanation of (A).
- (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (A) is false, but (R) is true.

24. Match the following

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 1) A logical way of establishing the truth. | I) <i>Tarka</i> |
| 2) An intellectual trick to win the argument. | II) <i>Vitandā</i> |
| 3) A destructive method to demolish the opponent. | III) <i>Vāda</i> |
| 4) A form of reasoning that helps to attain valid knowledge. | IV) <i>Jalpa</i> |
- 1-III, 2-IV, 3-II, 4-I
 - 1-IV, 2-II, 3-I, 4-III
 - 1-IV, 2-I, 3-II, 4-III
 - 1-III, 2-IV, 3-I, 4-II

25. Match the following

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1) Disinterestedness | I) David Hume |
| 2) Catharsis | II) Edmund Burke |
| 3) Psychological distancing | III) Immanuel Kant |
| 4) Standard of taste | IV) Aristotle |
| 5) Sublime | V) Edward Bullough |
- 1-III, 2-IV, 3-II, 4-I, 5-V
 - 1-IV, 2-II, 3-I, 4-V, 5-III
 - 1-V, 2-I, 3-II, 4-III, 5-IV
 - 1-III, 2-IV, 3-V, 4-I, 5-II

26. Which of the following are upheld by John Locke?

- (i) We can have knowledge further than we have ideas.
- (ii) We can have no knowledge further than we can have perception of the agreement or disagreement of our ideas.
- (iii) Intuitive knowledge is more certain than demonstrative knowledge
- (iv) Perception is the first and simplest idea we have from reflection

- A. (i), (ii) and (iii)
- B. (ii), (iii) and (iv)
- C. (i), (ii) and (iv)
- D. (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)

27. Which of the following are correct?

- (i) According to Leibnitz, monads cannot be created or destroyed naturally.
- (ii) According to Spinoza, existence belongs to the nature of substance.
- (iii) Berkeley argues that "material substance" makes no sense.
- (iv) According to Hume, relations of ideas can be known either intuitively or demonstratively.

- A. (i), (ii) and (iii)
- B. (ii), (iii) and (iv)
- C. (i), (ii) and (iv)
- D. (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)

28. Which of the following are true?

- (i) In *Philosophical Investigations*, Wittgenstein has said that philosophy is a battle against the bewitchment of our intelligence by means of language.
- (ii) In *On Certainty*, Wittgenstein says that it belongs to the logic of our scientific investigation that certain things are in deed not doubted.
- (iii) In *Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus*, Wittgenstein has said that if a question can be put at all then it can also be answered.
- (iv) In *Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus*, Wittgenstein has said that philosophical problems arise when language goes on holiday.

- A. (i), (ii) and (iii)
- B. (ii), (iii) and (iv)
- C. (i), (ii) and (iv)
- D. (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)

29. Match the following.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| 1) On Denoting | (i) P.F. Strawson |
| 2) On Referring | (ii) W.V.O. Quine |
| 3) Two Dogmas of Empiricism | (iii) B. Russell |
| 4) Meaning | (iv) D. Davidson |
| 5) Truth and Meaning | (v) H.P. Grice |
- A. 1-iii, 2-i, 3-ii, 4-v, 5-iv
 - B. 1-iii, 2-i, 3-ii, 4-iv, 5-v
 - C. 1-iii, 2-ii, 3-i, 4-v, 5-iv
 - D. 1-iv, 2-i, 3-ii, 4-v, 5-iii

30. Match the following.

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| 1) Power/Knowledge | (i) Lyotard |
| 2) Will to Power | (ii) Derrida |
| 3) Communicative Action | (iii) Foucault |
| 4) Grand Narratives | (iv) Nietzsche |
| 5) Deconstruction | (v) Habermas |
- A. 1-iii, 2-i, 3-v, 4-ii, 5-iv
 B. 1-iii, 2-iv, 3-v, 4-i, 5-ii
 C. 1-iii, 2-iv, 3-i, 4-v, 5-ii
 D. 1-ii, 2-i, 3-iv, 4-v, 5-iii

Part-B

Answer the questions on the booklet provided.

[40 Marks]

31. Critical thinking: Identifying and resolving Disagreements [10 Marks]

Disagreements between two persons can be broadly classified into three. The first type of disagreement- semantic disagreements- is due to misunderstanding or confusion about the meaning of a term. The second type-factual disagreement- arises when people dispute the facts in a case. The third type of disagreement- perspectival or attitudinal- occurs when people dispute the interpretation of the available facts without contesting the facts themselves.

Identify and justify the type of disagreement found in Case-1 or Case-II, then propose a way to resolve the disagreement. Note that a case may involve more than one type of disagreement.

Case-1:

According to Prof. Ashok Gulati, “the Maximum Support Price (MSP) and Agricultural Product Marketing System (APMC) primarily help those who have large surpluses, i.e. large farmers”. 86% of Indian farmers are small and marginal and don’t benefit from MSP. On the contrary, Prof. Reetika Khera argues that “[A]t the all-India level, among those who sold paddy to the government, 1% were large farmers, owning over 10 hectares of land. Small and marginal farmers, with less than 2 hectares, accounted for 70%”. In the case of wheat, 3% are large farmers, but 56% are small and marginal.

Prof. Gulati explains the situation in the following way. In his view, Khera’s claim depends upon the definition used for large farmers. He says that if you define large farmers as people with over 10 hectares of land, you are limiting it to just 1%. He prefers to define large farmers as people with holdings over 4 hectares. Khera, in her defense, says that the definition of large farmers as people with 10 hectares or more is a government definition and is accepted by every expert in the field.

Case-2:

In early 2020, Dr. Kamila Roth and her team reported to the *New England Journal of Medicine* [NEJM]: “The fact that asymptomatic persons are potential sources of 2019-nCoV infection may warrant a reassessment of transmission dynamics of the current outbreak. In this context, the detection of 2019-nCoV and a high sputum viral load in a convalescent patient (Patient 1) arouse concern about prolonged shedding of 2019-nCoV after recovery. Yet, the viability of 2019-nCoV

detected on qRT-PCR in this patient remains to be proved by means of viral culture.” However, in February 2020, The Public Health Agency of Sweden announced to the public: “The sources that claimed that the coronavirus would infect during the incubation period lack scientific support for this analysis in their articles.” This applies, among other things, to an article in *NEJM* that has subsequently proven to contain major flaws and errors. The debate continued further. Dr. Isaac Bogoch, an infectious disease specialist at the University of Toronto, commented: “Even if the patient’s symptoms were unspecific, it wasn’t an asymptomatic infection. Asymptomatic means no symptoms, zero. It means you feel fine. We have to be careful with our words.” However, another expert, Dr. Monika Wirth says: “For us, it was pretty soon clear that this disease can be transmitted before symptoms.”

32. Critical thinking: Detecting fallacies [10 Marks]

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. The following are some well known fallacies of ambiguity:

- i. Fallacy of equivocation:* It occurs when the meaning of a word or term in a sentence is ambiguous or when a word is being used in different senses in the same passage/sentence.
- ii. Fallacy of amphiboly:* It occurs when the meaning of a sentence as a whole is ambiguous and so is capable of giving two or possibly more meanings.
- iii. Fallacy of accent:* It occurs when a word or phrase in a passage has been *emphasized* differently. Different emphasis on a word or phrase changes the meaning of an expression.

Identify and justify, from the set of passages/expressions given below, two different types of fallacies. Answer any two [Note: Your analysis for each shall not exceed 100 words].

1. “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.”
2. God is love. Love is blind. Therefore, God is blind.
3. Customers who think that our waiters are rude should see our manager.

33. Answer any two of the following (in 500 words each). [2 x 10 = 20 Marks]

- a. What is the difference between *proof theoretic approach* and *model theoretic approach* in formal logic? Explain.
- b. The following is a paradox created by Zeno. Achilles and a tortoise are racing. The tortoise has a head-start. According to Zeno, Achilles can never win the race. To overtake the tortoise, Achilles has to first reach the point where the tortoise is. Let that point be X. While Achilles reaches point X, the tortoise will have moved to a different point Y, which is a little far from X. When Achilles reaches Y, the

tortoise will have moved to Z, which is a little farther from Y. In this way, Achilles will never win the race.

- i. Why does this paradox arise?
 - ii. Is it possible to resolve this paradox? Justify.
- c. The term unscientific is generally used in a derogatory sense, such that unscientific studies are considered unacceptable. Is the qualification "unscientific" applicable to philosophical research? Explain and defend your answer.
 - d. We do not hold non-human animals morally responsible, whereas we hold humans responsible for their actions. Are we justified in doing this? Give arguments in support of your position.
 - e. How, according to Kant, a concept and a sensible intuition are different? Explain.
 - f. Can non-human animals speak? Explain your answer by countering possible arguments against your answer.
 - g. Are human subjects so socio-historically constructed that they cannot be held responsible for their actions? Justify your answer.
 - h. Discuss how Buddhists and Naiyāyikas differ with regard to the distinction between *nirvikalpaka* and *savikalpaka pratyakṣa*.
 - i. What is the difference between pure-self and empirical-self in Sāṃkhya?
 - j. Does Indian philosophy undermine the role of reason in the attainment of liberation? Justify your answer.
 - k. Is the process of constructing *vyāpti* a mere generalisation? Can *vyāpti* be validated? Give reasons for your answer.
 - l. What is the significance of 'Integral' in Aurobindo's Integral Yoga?

University of Hyderabad
Entrance Examinations - 2022

School/Department/Centre
Course/Subject

:PHILOSOPHY
: Ph. D

KEYS

1. D	16. C
2. A	17. B
3. B	18. C
4. C	19. A
5. A	20. B
6. A	21. A
7. A	22. D
8. D	23. A
9. B	24. A
10. D	25. D
11. D	26. B
12. C	27. D
13. B	28. A
14. A	29. A
15. D	30. B