

VIDYASAGAR UNIVERSITY

MIDNAPORE

COMMON ENTRANCE TEST FOR PG ADMISSION, 2019

Question Booklet No. **0912769**

Full Marks : 200

Subject: **PHILOSOPHY**

Question Booklet Series: **C**

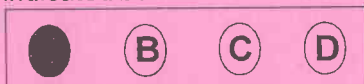
Subject Code No.: **09**

Answer all the questions. Each question has the same weightage.

Read the following instructions carefully before you start answering.

INSTRUCTIONS

- The question Booklet is printed in four Series e.g. (A), (B), (C) and (D). The candidate has to indicate the Series of the question booklet in the space provided in the OMR Answer Sheet . For example, if the candidate gets Series (A) booklet, he / she has to indicate on the front side of the OMR Answer Sheet with Black ink ball point pen only as indicated below:



- There are 50 questions inside this question booklet. Immediately after you have been instructed to open this question booklet, ensure that any page / question is not missing / not printed / torn /repeated. In case you find any defect anywhere in the question booklet, immediately get it replaced by the Invigilator.
- Each question carries 4 marks. 1(one) mark will be deducted for each wrong answer(negative marking).
- Write your Form No and put signature in the space provided.
- Before answering, write down the necessary information on the OMR Answer Sheet as per your Application Form and Admit Card in the specific space provided.
- With each question you will find 4 possible answers marked by the letters A, B, C & D. Read each question carefully and find out which answer, according to you, is correct / most appropriate / best. Indicate your answer by darkening the appropriate circle completely in the OMR Answer Sheet corresponding to the question. For marking answers, use black ink ball pen only. If 'B' is the correct answer in a case, mark as below:



- Do not fold or make any stray marks on the OMR Answer Sheet.
- You can use the blank space of the last page for rough work. Do not tear it off from the Question Booklet.
- After the examination has been over, you must submit OMR Answer Sheet to the Invigilator.
- OMR Answer Sheet is designed for computer evaluation. If you do not follow the instructions given above and shown in the OMR Answer Sheet, it may make evaluation by computer difficult. Any resultant loss to the candidate on the above account shall be of the candidate only.
- No candidate shall be allowed to use Mobile phone. Log tables or Calculator of any description in the examination hall / room.

1. A scientific explanation consists of
 (A) *Explanandum* (B) *Explanans* (C) Both of these (D) None of these
2. Argument from analogy is a special type of
 (A) Inductive argument (B) Deductive argument
 (C) Both (A) and (B) (D) None of these
3. Interactionism continues to be associated with
 (A) Hume (B) Berkeley (C) Descartes (D) Spinoza
4. Which one of the following is a category, according to Vaiśeṣika?
 (A) Citta (B) Karma (C) Pramā (D) Jīva
5. Berkeley denies
 (A) the existence of matter (B) the existence of minds
 (C) the existence of matter and minds (D) the inexistence of matter and minds
6. The view, that the existence of God, of the divine or the supernatural being is unknown or unknowable, is known as
 (A) Naturalism (B) Positivism (C) Agnosticism (D) Materialism
7. According to Madhva, Jiva and Brahman are
 (A) Different (B) Non-different (C) Both 'A' and 'B' (D) None of these
8. In which of the following sentences the word good occurs in the moral sense?
 (A) The knife is good (B) The weather is good
 (C) Charity is good (D) The food is good
9. Which of the given passages can be taken as an example of standard logical argument?
 (A) Whenever children are exposed to sunlight, they get sunburn, Therefore exposure to sunlight is the cause of sunburn in the case of children
 (B) If there is thunder, then there is lightning as well. There is thunder. Therefore there is lightning.
 (C) Johnny insisted that logic as a discipline is a gift from the Greek to the world. Ramu however objected saying that everyone is born with logical intuition. Therefore logic is not a gift from Greek.
 (D) If you take advantage of me, then I will tell everyone that you are a liar
10. Husserl's Phenomenology is called as 'presupposition less'. This means
 (A) He accepted established principles of other philosophers
 (B) He accepted only his principles as established theory
 (C) He begins from a position without any primary sources
 (D) None of the above
11. Assertion (a): Vedānta of Sankara accepts Sādhana Catustaya.
 Reason (r): Vedānta of Sankara accepts Sādhana Saptaka
 (A) 'a' is true but 'r' is false. (B) Both 'a' and 'r' are true
 (C) 'a' is wrong but 'r' is true (D) Both 'a' and 'r' are false.
12. Pratyakṣa as a Pramāna is admitted by
 (A) Cārvāka (B) Bauddha (C) Jaina (D) All of the above
13. What is meant by pantheism?
 (A) The belief that God is not one (B) The belief that God is one
 (C) The belief that there are many Gods (D) The belief that God pervades nature
14. Which branch of philosophy that studies issues concerning values?
 (A) Aesthetics (B) Axiology (C) Epistemology (D) Logic

15. The ethical school of thought that argues that the pursuit of pleasure and intrinsic goods are the primary or most important goals of human life, is
 (A) Utilitarianism (B) Hedonism (C) Altruism (D) None of these
16. For Aristotle, the number of distinct causes are –
 (A) Two (B) Four (C) Five (D) Three
17. According to Hume, denials of matters of fact
 (A) never imply contradictions (B) imply contradictions
 (C) are controversial (D) none of these
18. Who is an altruist?
 (A) One who is a lover of beauty (B) One who hates mankind
 (C) One who is a lover of mankind (D) One who always talks about truth
19. Rāmānuja's theory of causation is known as
 (A) Vivartavāda (B) Prakṛti parinamavāda
 (C) Brahma pariṇāmavāda (D) Asatkaryavāda
20. According to Spinoza, everything that exists is
 (A) either a substance or a mode (B) substance
 (C) mode (D) none of these
21. Solipsism means
 (A) I alone exist (B) The world does not exist
 (C) I and God exist (D) Nothing exists
22. Deep ecology is 'deep' in the sense that
 (A) It is interdependent (B) It is interconnected
 (C) It is both A and B (D) None of these
23. According to Leibniz, "Monad"
 (A) is one (B) has no parts (C) is indivisible (D) includes all of these
24. Intelligence is the capacity for
 (A) Learning (B) Problem solving (C) Understanding (D) All of these
25. The word 'māyā' to Sankara means
 (A) Sat (B) Asat (C) Both 'A' and 'B' (D) Neither 'A' nor 'B'
26. Marxism is concerned with
 (A) Labour power (B) class struggle
 (C) false consciousness (D) all of these
27. A community can be
 (A) national community (B) international community
 (C) virtual community (D) all of these
28. Indian Concept of Purusartha includes
 (A) Dharma, Kama and Moksa (B) Dharma, Artha, Kāma and Moksa
 (C) Dharma and Moksa (D) None of these
29. Capital punishment indicates
 (A) that punishment should be given in the capital (B) Rewarded by death
 (C) Rewarded by money (D) None of these

30. Which one of the following is the subfield of psychology?
 (A) Physiological Psychology (B) Developmental Psychology
 (C) Personality Psychology (D) All of these
31. Who among the following is the founder of Jainism?
 (A) Mahāvira (B) Pārsvanātha (C) Rsabhadeva (D) None of these
32. Aristotle believes that everything is made of
 (A) Earth, fire and water (B) Air, fire, earth and water
 (C) Fire and water (D) Earth
33. According to Plato, which one of the following has a form?
 (A) Objects (B) Qualities (C) Both of these (D) None of these
34. The 'problem of induction' was pointed out by
 (A) Rene Descartes (B) The induction stove mechanic
 (C) David Hume (D) Aristotle
35. The argument "All men are mortal. Therefore no man is honest" is invalid because...
 (A) The premise is false
 (B) The conclusion is false
 (C) The conclusion does not follow from the premise
 (D) Both premises and the conclusion are false
36. 'Family' is a/an
 (A) Association (B) Institution (C) Social Group (D) Community
37. Charvaka admits
 (A) Ksanabhangavāda (B) Syādvāda (C) Indriyātmavāda (D) Satkāryavāda
38. Which one of the following is not among the mahāvākyas?
 (A) Tattvamasi (B) Ahambrahmāsmi
 (C) Prajnānam Brahman (D) Jaganmithya
39. Euthanasia is related to
 (A) The interest of the patient (B) The interest of the patient party
 (C) Interest of the doctors (D) All of the above
40. According to Descartes, the mark of truth is
 (A) Clarity and distinctness (B) Clarity
 (C) Distinctness (D) None of these
41. According to Descartes, the dream argument does not cast doubt on which of the following knowledge claims?
 (A) The capital of India is New Delhi
 (B) The ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter is a constant.
 (C) There are objects in the world.
 (D) None of the above.
42. Logic is
 (A) Arbitrary, therefore optional in informal conversations
 (B) Arbitrary, therefore necessary in informal conversations
 (C) Not of primary importance in philosophy
 (D) The study of correct reasoning and valid inferences

43. According to Locke, primary qualities are
(A) Independent of any observer (B) Dependent of observer
(C) both of these (D) none of these
44. The view that regards reason as the chief source of knowledge, is
(A) Emotivism (B) Empiricism (C) Rationalism (D) Naturalism
45. Who among the following is a rationalist philosopher?
(A) Descartes (B) Berkerley (C) Hume (D) Bertrand Russell.
46. Skepticism stands for
(A) Denial of the existence of the world
(B) Denial of the knowledge of the existence of the world
(C) Denial of the existence of God
(D) Denial of rebirth
47. Idealism rejects
(A) Physicalist theory (B) Physicalist and dualist theories
(C) Dualist theory (D) None of these
48. Mill's method includes
(A) Joint Method of Agreement and Difference (B) Method of Residue
(C) Method of Concomitant Variation (D) All of these
49. Which one of the following is a law of thought?
(A) The law of personality (B) The law of freedom
(C) The law of equality (D) The law of identity
50. What does the branch of philosophy called Metaphysics study?
(A) Knowledge (B) Beauty (C) Being (D) Reasoning