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**COMBINED COMPETITIVE (PRELIMINARY) EXAMINATION, 2012**

Serial No.

**PHILOSOPHY**

**Code No. 15**



*Time Allowed : Two Hours*

*Maximum Marks : 300*

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS, ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.
  2. ENCODE CLEARLY THE TEST BOOKLET SERIES **A, B, C OR D** AS THE CASE MAY BE IN THE APPROPRIATE PLACE IN THE RESPONSE SHEET.
  3. You have to enter your Roll Number on this Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside.  
*DO NOT* write *anything else* on the Test Booklet.
- Your Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_
4. This Booklet contains 120 items (questions). Each item comprises *four* responses (answers). You will select *one* response which you want to mark on the Response Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response for each item.
  5. In case you find any discrepancy in this test booklet in any question(s) or the Responses, a written representation explaining the details of such alleged discrepancy, be submitted within three days, indicating the Question No(s) and the Test Booklet Series, in which the discrepancy is alleged. Representation not received within time shall not be entertained at all.
  6. You have to mark all your responses **ONLY** on the separate Response Sheet provided. *See directions in the Response Sheet.*
  7. All items carry equal marks. Attempt **ALL** items. Your total marks will depend only on the number of correct responses marked by you in the Response Sheet.
  8. Before you proceed to mark in the Response Sheet the response to various items in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Response Sheet as per instructions sent to you with your Admit Card and Instructions.
  9. While writing Centre, Subject and Roll No. on the top of the Response Sheet in appropriate boxes use **“ONLY BALL POINT PEN”**.
  10. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Response Sheet and the examination has concluded, you should hand over to the Invigilator only the Response Sheet. You are permitted to take away with you the Test Booklet.

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## ROUGH WORK

1. "Organon" deals with :
 

(A) Symbolic logic	(B) Mathematical logic
(C) Deductive reasonings	(D) Inductive reasonings
  
2. "Novum organum" is the chief work of :
 

(A) Aristotle	(B) Leibnitz
(C) Francis Bacon	(D) Hamilton
  
3. Who defined logic as the "Science of formal laws of thought" ?
 

(A) Aldrich	(B) Whately
(C) Thomson	(D) Hamilton
  
4. The law of "sufficient reason" was formulated by :
 

(A) Hamilton	(B) Aristotle
(C) Leibnitz	(D) Bain
  
5. In negative propositions the predicate terms are :
 

(A) undistributed	(B) negative
(C) distributed	(D) affirmative
  
6. Who defined the proposition as an "indicative sentence" ?
 

(A) Whately	(B) Aldrich
(C) Thomson	(D) Aristotle
  
7. Sub-contrary form of opposition exists in between two \_\_\_\_\_ propositions.
 

(A) Universal	(B) Particular
(C) Affirmative	(D) Negative
  
8. Contrary form of opposition exists in between two \_\_\_\_\_ propositions.
 

(A) Particular	(B) Negative
(C) Affirmative	(D) Universal
  
9. In "Subalternation" if the particular be false, the universal is \_\_\_\_\_.
 

(A) True	(B) False
(C) Doubtful	(D) Affirmative

10. Find out the fallacy :
- Light is essential to guide our steps.  
Lead is not essential to guide our steps.
- ∴ Lead is not light.
- (A) Fallacy of ambiguous major                      (B) Ambiguous minor  
(C) Ambiguous middle                                (D) Undistributed middle
11. Find out the fallacy :
- All planets are round.  
All wheels are round.
- ∴ All wheels are planets.
- (A) Fallacy of undistributed middle                (B) Illicit major  
(C) Illicit minor                                        (D) Fallacy of ambiguous major
12. “In categorical syllogisms” if one premise be negative; then conclusion must be :
- (A) Affirmative                                        (B) Negative  
(C) Universal                                         (D) Particular
13. “In categorical syllogisms” if one premise be particular; then conclusion must be :
- (A) Universal                                         (B) Particular  
(C) Affirmative                                        (D) Negative
14. “Darapti” is a valid mood in :
- (A) First figure                                        (B) Second figure  
(C) Fourth figure                                     (D) Third figure
15. “Cesare” is a valid mood in :
- (A) Second Figure                                    (B) First Figure  
(C) Third Figure                                      (D) Fourth Figure
16. Fourth Figure was developed by :
- (A) Aristotle                                         (B) John Venn  
(C) J.S. Mill                                         (D) Galen

17. The subject logic is a :  
(A) Science (B) Art  
(C) Positive Science (D) Normative Science
18. “principia mathematica” was written by :  
(A) Leibnitz (B) Descartes  
(C) Aristotle (D) Bertrand Russell
19. An ‘incomplete symbol’ is one which has \_\_\_\_\_ but only in some context.  
(A) Special meaning (B) Vague meaning  
(C) No meaning in isolation (D) None of the above
20. In modern logic, “Hegel is the teacher of Marx”, is what kind of proposition ?  
(A) Subject predicate form (B) Class membership  
(C) Relational (D) Singular
21. All the constituent propositions of a true alternative proposition may be :  
(A) False (B) Doubtful  
(C) True (D) None of these
22. In a class membership proposition the subject is a member of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Copula (B) Predicate  
(C) Universal (D) Particular
23. Truth value of a Compound Proposition is called \_\_\_\_\_ of its component Simple Proposition because it is uniquely and exhaustively determined by the truth values of the latter.  
(A) Truth Function (B) Propositional Function  
(C) Relational Function (D) Quantification Function
24. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a letter, usually X, Y, Z used in such a way in a propositional function that by substituting certain expressions for it, we get a proposition.  
(A) Term (B) Referent  
(C) Variable (D) None of these

25. Russell says that we can define \_\_\_\_\_ as those terms which can only occur as subjects in propositions.
- (A) Major term (B) Minor term  
(C) Middle term (D) Proper names
26. Rule of Inference in Symbolic Logic are in fact \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Propositional Forms (B) Valid Argument Forms  
(C) Normal Forms (D) Relational Forms
27. A false proposition can imply a true proposition — this paradox is called \_\_\_\_\_ in formal logic.
- (A) Paradox of Induction (B) Liar's Paradox  
(C) Zeno's Paradox (D) Paradox of Material Implication
28. \_\_\_\_\_ are the blocks out of which the world can be constructed with the help of mathematical logic.
- (A) Judgements (B) Experiences  
(C) Sense-data (D) None of these
29. The proposition  $[(P \supset Q) \cdot (Q \supset P)]$  is equivalent to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A)  $(P \cdot Q)$  (B)  $(P \vee Q)$   
(C)  $(\sim P \cdot \sim Q)$  (D)  $(P \equiv Q)$
30. \_\_\_\_\_ Philosophers proposed the general model for an ideal language is symbolic logic.
- (A) Empiricist (B) Rationalist  
(C) Analytic (D) Idealist
31. In spirit and style analytic philosophy has strong ties with the \_\_\_\_\_ tradition.
- (A) Rationalist (B) Logical  
(C) Empiricist (D) Idealist
32. Work in symbolic logic has produced many distinctions and techniques that can be applied to :
- (A) common sense (B) logic  
(C) ordinary language (D) none of these

33. The proposition  $(P \supset Q)$  is not equivalent to :
- (A)  $\sim (P \cdot \sim Q)$  (B)  $(P \vee Q)$   
(C)  $(\sim Q \supset \sim P)$  (D)  $(\sim P \vee Q)$
34. Frege is known principally for his distinction between :
- (A) sense and things (B) sense and reference  
(C) reference and object (D) words and objects
35. The highest goal of Indian Ethics is the attainment of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Dharma (B) Karma  
(C) Artha (D) Moksha
36. According to Bhagavad Gita inaction means :
- (A) Karma (B) Death  
(C) Dharma (D) Nishkama Karma
37. The Bhagavad Gita anticipates whose conception of "My station and its duties" ?
- (A) Bergson (B) Epicurus  
(C) Kant (D) Bradley
38. According to Bhagavad Gita, highest personal and social good can be realized through :
- (A) Karma (B) Dharma  
(C) Bhakti (D) Svadharma
39. Dharma is derived from a Sanskrit word 'dhr', which means :
- (A) Justice (B) Law  
(C) To uphold (D) Rules
40. According to Indian Ethics Every individual should pursue artha through the path of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Bhakti (B) Karma  
(C) Jnana (D) Dharma
41. Moksha is said to be \_\_\_\_\_ or the highest value.
- (A) Liberation (B) Purushartha  
(C) End (D) Parama Purushartha

42. According to the Gita, all actions of the body, mind and speech are called \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Svadharma (B) Dharma  
(C) Karma (D) Nishkama Karma
43. The moral progress is meaningless without reference to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) God (B) Ethics  
(C) Moral Ideal (D) Religion
44. Voluntary actions and habitual actions are the objects of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Moral judgement (B) Aesthetic judgements  
(C) Ethics (D) Psychology
45. The subject of moral judgement is the \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Voluntary action (B) Non-voluntary action  
(C) Rational self (D) Moral ideal
46. According to whom virtue and happiness constitute the complete good :
- (A) Mill (B) Socrates  
(C) Kant (D) Aristotle
47. The Varna and Asrama system are concerned with the organization and management of the
- (A) Individual and God (B) Individual and Religion  
(C) Society and God (D) Individual and Society
48. In Indian ethics who is the staunchest advocate of knowledge as the only means of liberation :
- (A) Gautama (B) Patanzali  
(C) Sankara (D) Vivekananda
49. An action that is motivated by desire is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Pravritti Karma (B) Vivritti Karma  
(C) Nishkama Karma (D) Adarma
50. According to Gita, "liberation cannot be achieved by fleeing from \_\_\_\_\_".
- (A) Artha (B) Kama  
(C) Action (D) Dharma

51. Acquisition of artha that is devoid of \_\_\_\_\_ is bound to cause degeneration of the individual and also weakens the social fabric.
- (A) Character (B) Law  
(C) Ethos (D) Dharma
52. According to \_\_\_\_\_ a free will without being determined by antecedent circumstances would be an event without a cause. This is impossible :
- (A) Naturalism (B) Materialism  
(C) Determinism (D) None of these
53. The real meaning of “freedom of will” is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Determinism (B) Self-determinism  
(C) Naturalism (D) Emotivism
54. The ethical theory of Aristotle is popularly known as :
- (A) Socratic Ethics (B) Hedonism  
(C) Nicomachean ethics (D) Perfectionism
55. Our moral opinions are based on our feelings and nothing more; is the view of :
- (A) Ethical objectivism (B) Naturalism  
(C) Ethical subjectivism (D) Rationalism
56. “The idea of a universal truth in ethics is a myth”; according to :
- (A) Cultural absolutism (B) Ethical objectivism  
(C) Cultural Relativism (D) Idealism
57. The improved version of ethical subjectivism is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Objectivism (B) Emotivism  
(C) Critical evaluation (D) Egoism
58. According to whom “moral language is action-guiding and not a fact stating language; and its purpose is to influence the behaviour of people”.
- (A) C.L. Stevenson (B) Bentham  
(C) Mill (D) Kant

59. According to whom “To know the good is to do the good”.
- (A) Kant (B) Aristotle  
(C) Stevenson (D) Socrates
60. Determinism denies :
- (A) Good (B) Evil  
(C) Freedom of will (D) God
61. Who called the ultimate moral principle as Categorical Imperative ?
- (A) Plato (B) Socrates  
(C) Mill (D) Kant
62. You are not punished for stealing sheep, but in order that sheep may not be stolen”.
- (A) Reformatory theory (B) Retributive theory  
(C) Deterrent theory (D) None of these
63. Which theory of punishment aims at upholding the glory and majesty of moral law ?
- (A) Reformatory (B) Deterrent  
(C) Retributive (D) None of these
64. “No man is essentially bad” is the view of :
- (A) Vivekananda (B) Tagore  
(C) Socrates (D) Gandhi
65. Which one of the following thinkers gave the principle of ‘Duty for duty sake’ ?
- (A) Socrates (B) Kant  
(C) William Lillie (D) Mackenzie
66. Freedom of will is a fundamental postulate of :
- (A) Morality (B) Religion  
(C) Determinism (D) Politics
67. “Nature has placed mankind under the governance of two sovereign masters, pain and pleasure; our object is to seek pleasure and avoid pain.”
- (A) J.S. Mill (B) Aristippus  
(C) Epicurus (D) J. Bentham

68. “To think of an object as desirable and to think of it as pleasant are one and the same thing. Desiring anything unpleasant is a physical and metaphysical impossibility.”
- (A) Bentham (B) Kant  
(C) Hegel (D) J.S. Mill
69. J.S Mill’s argument in support of altruism involves two fallacies — fallacy of composition and fallacy of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Undistributed middle (B) Negative premises  
(C) Division (D) Four terms
70. Pleasure is an index of increase of life, and pain is the index of decrease of life :
- (A) Bentham (B) J.S. Mill  
(C) Kant (D) Herbert Spencer
71. The ultimate end of life is happiness; and its proximate end is the length and breadth of life.
- (A) Kant (B) Aristippus  
(C) Epicurus (D) Herbert Spencer
72. Sidwick gives us three rational principles which regulate the choice and distribution of the individual as well as universal good. These principles are — Prudence, Benevolence and \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) good (B) evil  
(C) justice (D) morals
73. Moral law is a priori or prior to experience, and not empirical. According to
- (A) Sidwick (B) Herbert Spencer  
(C) Kant (D) Aristotle
74. “The boundless or infinite is an eternal imperishable substance out of which all things are made and to which all things return.” According to
- (A) Thales (B) Heraclitus  
(C) Anaximander (D) Anaximenes

75. Who was the first Greek thinker to construct an idealistic philosophy on a comprehensive scale ?
- (A) Socrates (B) Aristotle  
(C) Plato (D) Thales
76. Motion or change is explained as the Union of Form and Matter by :
- (A) Heraclitus (B) Plato  
(C) Aristotle (D) Socrates
77. Aristotle thought God as Pure form, as \_\_\_\_\_ cause and as prime mover.
- (A) Formal (B) Efficient  
(C) Material (D) Final
78. Realists admit the existence of :
- (A) One object i.e., God (B) Two objects i.e., God and soul  
(C) Innumerable objects (D) None of the above
79. The philosophy of \_\_\_\_\_ was a classical form of objective Idealism.
- (A) Descartes (B) Aristotle  
(C) Plato (D) None of these
80. To solve mind and body problem, Descartes has introduced \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Dualism (B) Psycho-physiological theory  
(C) Psycho-physical Interactionism (D) None of the above
81. Descartes recognises mind and body as \_\_\_\_\_ substances which are created by God.
- (A) Absolute (B) Neutral  
(C) Real (D) Relative
82. Locke claims that all our knowledge is derived either through sensation or \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Perception (B) Thinking  
(C) Reflection (D) None of these

83. "The Existence of an object is not dependent on the experience of it" is said by :
- (A) Hume (B) G.E. Moore  
(C) Berkeley (D) None of these
84. From \_\_\_\_\_ view it follows that the substances are self acting forces.
- (A) Atomists (B) Empiricists  
(C) Rationalists (D) Cartesian's
85. Who were considered as atheist Greek philosophers ?
- (A) Plato-Aristotle (B) Aquinas-Plato  
(C) Thales, Anaximenes, Heraclitus (D) None of the above
86. The earliest expressions of Empiricism in ancient Greek philosophy were those of the :
- (A) Stoics (B) Neo-Platonists  
(C) Sophists (D) None of these
87. Who is the father of Deism ?
- (A) Descartes (B) Spinoza  
(C) Rousseau (D) Herbert of Cherbury
88. Which one of the following thinkers is not a pragmatist ?
- (A) William James (B) Schlick  
(C) Pierce (D) Dewey
89. During the last decades of the nineteenth century, English Philosophy was dominated by \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Rationalism, Descartes (B) Empiricism, Locke  
(C) Idealism, Hegel (D) None of these
90. Which one of the following thinkers said—'Esse est percipi' ?
- (A) Berkeley (B) Descartes  
(C) Hegel (D) Spinoza

91. Henri Bergson regards \_\_\_\_\_ as the organ of true knowledge.  
 (A) Intellect (B) Reason  
 (C) Experience (D) Intuition
92. Who regards workability as the test of truth and unworkability as the test of error ?  
 (A) Empiricists (B) Rationalists  
 (C) Pragmatists (D) Idealists
93. William James, a leading exponent of Pragmatism propounds the doctrine of :  
 (A) Monistic universe (B) Dualistic universe  
 (C) Pluralistic universe (D) None of these
94. The exponents of the \_\_\_\_\_ regard matter, life and mind as three levels of reality.  
 (A) Rationalism (B) Pragmatism  
 (C) Idealism (D) Emergent Evolution
95. "There is no general truth. It is unknowable and non-existent" is the view of  
 (A) Nietzsche (B) Plato  
 (C) Hegel (D) Aristotle
96. The vinaya-pitaka deals with :  
 (A) Utterances of Buddha (B) Literature  
 (C) Discipline of the order (D) Philosophical discussions
97. The theory of relativity of knowledge in Jainism is :  
 (A) Anekantavada (B) Akhyativada  
 (C) Syadvada (D) None of these
98. What is the minimum perceptible object according to Vaisesika Philosophy ?  
 (A) Dvyanuka (B) Tryanuka  
 (C) Heteranuka (D) None of these
99. The fourth category recognised by Nyaya-Vaisesika is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) Abhava (B) Samavaya  
 (C) Visesa (D) Samanya

100. Who advocates qualitative monism and quantitative pluralism of souls ?  
(A) Sankara (B) Madhva  
(C) Sridhara (D) Ramanuja
101. Sankara believes that ultimate reality, Brahman associated with Maya appears as :  
(A) Soul (B) Supreme Soul  
(C) Isvara (D) None of the above
102. Creatorship of the world is God's \_\_\_\_\_ according to Sankara.  
(A) Swarupa-lakshana (B) Vyavaharikadrsti  
(C) Tatastha-lakshna (D) None of the above
103. Who is known as "light of Asia".  
(A) Gandhi (B) Mahaveera  
(C) Buddha (D) Sankara
104. Which orthodox school advocates the reality of God, Plurality of individual souls, and the world of diverse objects ?  
(A) Sankhya (B) Yoga  
(C) Mimamsa (D) Nyaya-Vaisesika
105. Which orthodox school advocates Dualism, Pluralism and Atheism ?  
(A) Nyaya (B) Sankhya  
(C) Mimamsa (D) Vaisesika
106. Which orthodox school is atheistic and rejects the notion of God as the creator of the world ?  
(A) Carvaka (B) Jainism  
(C) Nyaya (D) Mimamsa
107. Which school in Indian philosophy advocates materialism, atheism, positivism and hedonism ?  
(A) Buddhism (B) Jainism  
(C) Sankhya (D) Carvaka

108. Which school in Indian philosophy regards dependence as bondage and independence as release ?
- (A) Sankhya (B) Nyaya  
(C) Carvaka (D) Jainism
109. Which school considers true knowledge of the reality of the world, the self and the God as the means of liberation ?
- (A) Advaita (B) Visistadvaita  
(C) Nyaya-Vaisesika (D) Sankhya
110. Who is the custodian of the moral law or Rta ?
- (A) Agni (B) Vayu  
(C) Varuna (D) Purusa
111. Karma mimamsa lays stress on the performance of duties prescribed by the :
- (A) Puranas (B) Itihasas  
(C) Vedas (D) Dharma Shastras
112. Which Nastika school regards change or becoming as the stuff of reality ?
- (A) Carvaka (B) Jainism  
(C) Lokayata (D) Buddhism
113. Transmigration of soul is a corollary of the law of :
- (A) Dharma (B) Moksha  
(C) Karma (D) Nature
114. Hinayana Buddhists are realists while Mahayana Buddhists are :
- (A) Rationalists (B) Empiricists  
(C) Idealists (D) Pragmatists
115. The idea of transmigration of soul is common to all systems of Indian philosophy except the :
- (A) Jainism (B) Nyaya  
(C) Sankhya (D) None of these

116. In Indian Philosophy 'beginningless series of births and deaths' is known as :

- (A) Nirvana (B) Karma  
(C) Samsara (D) Moksha

117. Ramanuja wrote a commentary on the 'Brahmasutra', known as :

- (A) Sribhasya (B) Visistadvaita  
(C) Sankhya Karica (D) None of these

118. Brahman is the central concept of :

- (A) Yoga (B) Mimamsa  
(C) Vaisesika (D) Vedanta

119. Carvaka regards consciousness as an \_\_\_\_\_ of the body.

- (A) Phenomenon (B) Epiphenomenon  
(C) Spirit (D) Soul

120. Sankara's commentary on the 'Brahmasutra' is called :

- (A) Sariraka Bhasya (B) Sri Bhasyam  
(C) Dvaita (D) None of these

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