

1. Which one of the following constitute the upper hemisphere of Sri Aurobindo in descending order?
 - A) Existence, Consciousness force, Bliss, Supermind
 - B) Existence, Bliss, Consciousness force, Supermind
 - C) Consciousness force, Existence, Bliss, Supermind
 - D) Bliss, Consciousness force, Existence, Supermind

2. According to Sri Aurobindo transition from mind to Supermind takes place through four intermediary stages. Name the mind which is closer to Supermind
 - A) Illumined mind
 - B) Intuitive mind
 - C) Overmind
 - D) Higher mind

3. The original name of Sri Ramana Maharshi:
 - A) Narendra Nath
 - B) Venkataraman Iyer
 - C) Manavendran
 - D) Ramakrishna Iyer

4. Identify the correct statements:
 1. Tagore developed the concept of Jivan Devata.
 2. Tagore was instrumental in abolishing the practice of Sati.
 3. Manasi is a collection of poems by Tagore.
 4. Tagore was native of Maharashtra.
 - A) 1&3 only
 - B) 2 &3 only
 - C) 1&4 only
 - D) 1, 2, 3 & 4

5. According to Dr. Radhakrishnan, the distinction between the knower and the known vanishes in -----apprehension.
 - A) Verbal
 - B) Sensory
 - C) Intuitive
 - D) Inferential

6. Identify the correct statements with reference to Satyagraha of Mahatma Gandhi:
 1. Satyagrahi must be an atheist.
 2. Satyagrahi must be honest and sincere.
 3. Satyagrahi must be fearful.
 4. Satyagrahi must uphold the principles of truth and non-violence.
 - A) 1&2 only
 - B) 1&3 only
 - C) 2&4 only
 - D) 1, 2, 3 & 4

7. The author of 'The Light of Asia':
 - A) Edwin Arnold
 - B) Gandhi
 - C) Tagore
 - D) Sri Aurobindo

8. What is the meaning of Nai Talim?
 - A) New knowledge
 - B) New village
 - C) Basic education
 - D) Self-reliance

29. What is the name of value that a thing has 'in itself' or 'for its own sake'? This value is **not** considered as a means to something.
 A) Extrinsic value B) Intrinsic value
 C) Essential value D) Instrumental value
30. Ethics is also called Moral philosophy. Moral philosophy is derived from the Latin *mores* which means habits or-----.
 A) Behaviour B) Instincts C) Customs D) Wishes
31. -----is the study of purposes, goals, ends and functions.
 A) Axiology B) Deontology C) Teleology D) Aetiology
32. The branch of ethics that is concerned with the application of ethical principles in the field of Medicine and health care:
 A) Applied ethics B) Bio ethics
 C) Care ethics D) Meta ethics
33. Which one of the following statements is **not** related to Ethical relativism?
 A) Morality is related to one's culture.
 B) Rightness or wrongness of action depends on the norms of society
 C) There are no universal moral standards.
 D) Our morals are permanent and absolute.
34. The author of *Five types of Ethical Theory*:
 A) Kant B) C.D. Broad C) J.S. Mill D) F.H. Bradley
35. Which one of the following is **not** related to the Categorical Imperative of Kant?
 A) Conditional command B) Universalisability principle
 C) Duty based actions D) Autonomy formula
36. Match the following:
 a. Kant 1. Qualitative utilitarianism
 b. Bentham 2. Appearance and Reality
 c. Mill 3. Deontology
 d. Bradley 4. Quantitative utilitarianism
- A) a-3, b-1, c-2, d-4 B) a-2, b-3, c-1, d-4
 C) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2 D) a-3, b-1, c-4, d-2
37. Which one of the following refers to principles of hedonistic calculus of Bentham?
 1. Intensity 2. Refinement 3. Duration 4. Proximity
- A) 1,2 &3 only B) 1 &2 only C) 2&3 only D) 1,3 &4 only

38. According to Bradley Respect for life, freedom, and property are referred to as-----
duty.
A) Special B) New C) Common D) Fixed
39. The work in which Aristotle talks about Eudaimonia:
A) Metaphysics B) Nichomachean Ethics
C) Rhetoric D) Poetics
40. ----- is known as the father of Pragmatism.
A) C.S. Pierce B) William James
C) John Dewey D) Herbert Mead
41. The author of 'Ethics and Language':
A) A.J. Ayer B) G.E. Moore
C) Charles Stevenson D) R.M. Hare
42. Match the following:
a. Intuitionism 1. R.M. Hare
b. Emotivism 2. G.E. Moore
c. Prescriptivism 3. A.J. Ayer
d. Ethical scepticism 4. C.L. Stevenson
- A) a-4, b-2, c-1, d-3 B) a-4, b-1, c-3, d-2
C) a-2, b-3, c-4, d-1 D) a-2, b-4, c-1, d-3
43. Work of G.E. Moore in which the conception of naturalistic fallacy is discussed:
A) Refutation of Idealism B) Principia Ethica
C) The Nature of Judgement D) Philosophical Studies
44. What refers to MTP in the context of abortion?
A) Medical Termination of Pregnancy
B) Modern Technology of Pregnancy
C) Medical Technology in Pregnancy
D) Methods of Termination of Pregnancy
45. What is the type of euthanasia when death is brought about by withdrawing or withholding treatment?
A) Voluntary B) Involuntary C) Passive D) Active
46. ----- is a perspective that places importance on the ecosystem as a whole.
A) Biocentrism B) Eco centrist
C) Techno centrist D) Anthropocentrism
47. The Chipko movement was a forest conservation movement originated at the Himalayan region of-----.
A) Uttarakhand B) Kulu C) Manali D) Jharkhand

48. Sardar Sarovar Dam in Gujarat is one of the biggest dams on the river -----and was one of the first focal points of the environmental movement.
A) Sabarmati B) Rukmavathi C) Narmada D) Fulki
49. What is the etymological meaning of Euthanasia?
A) Good death B) End of suffering
C) Management of Suffering D) Termination of Life
50. A---is a term technically used to describe a person who tries to gain unauthorised access to a computer or network system.
A) Hacker B) Spoof C) Hunter D) Intruder
51. The Mahavākya *tattvamasi* is seen in ----- Upanishad.
A) Kesa B) Kena C) Katha D) Chandogya
52. According to early Vedic conception, transition from monotheism to monism takes place through an intermediate stage of:
A) Polytheism B) Henotheism C) Agnosticism D) Scepticism
53. Which one of the following refers to the chapters of Brahma Sūtras?
A) Pāda B) Adhikarana C) Adhyāya D) Parvas
54. Bhagavad Gita occurs in ----- of Mahabharata.
A) Vana parva B) Bishmaparva
C) Virata parva D) Udyoga parva
55. Which one of the following is **not** a constituent of *Prasthanatraya*?
A) Yogasutra B) Brahmasutra
C) Upanishad D) Bhagavad Gita
56. Author of Vākya Vrtti:
A) Ramanuja B) Vallabha C) Madhva D) Shankaracharya
57. Which one of the following refers to illusory levels of existence according to Advaita?
A) Vyāvaharika B) Pāramārthika
C) Prāthibhāsika D) Atyanthika
58. According to Advaita, error occurs due to the superimposition of one object on the other. What is the technical term used to refer this?
A) Māya B) Adhyāsa C) Khyāti D) Aviveka
59. Name the Visitādvaita conception of the inseparable relation between Brahman, soul, and matter.
A) Aprathaksiddhi B) Aprasiddha
C) Apradhana D) Apratyaksa

60. The author of 'Vedānta sūtras':
 A) Sankara B) Ramanuja C) Badarayana D) Vallabha
61. According to -----mind is a byproduct of matter.
 A) Phenomenalism B) Epiphenomenalism
 C) Phenomenology D) Phenomena
62. Match the following:
 a. Astanga yoga 1. Moksha
 b. Jainism 2. Nirvana
 c. Buddhism 3. Kaivalya
 d. Sāmkhya 4. Samādhi
- A) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3 B) a-3, b-4, c-2, d-1
 C) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1 D) a-4, b-1, c-2, d-3
63. The author of 'Anubhāsyā':
 A) Vallabha B) Madhva C) Ramanuja D) Bhaskara
64. ----- belongs to Nyaya theory of causation.
 A) Satkārya vāda B) Satkarana vāda
 C) Asatkārya vāda D) Vivarta vāda
65. Fire-smoke relation in Nyāya system is referred to as:
 A) Vyāpara B) Vyāpti C) Vyāpya D) None of these
66. The author of 'Mimamsa Sūtras':
 A) Jaimini B) Badarayana C) Patanjali D) Kapila
67. Which one of the *chaturvidha abhinaya* refers to acting by means of emotions?
 A) Angika B) Vachika C) Satvika D) Āharya
68. The author of 'Dhvanyāloka':
 A) Bharata B) Abhinava Gupta
 C) Vallabha D) Anandavardhana
69. The early canons of Tripitakas refers to -----tradition.
 A) Buddhist B) Vedantic C) Jaina D) Vedic
70. According to Nyaya tradition threads are the -----cause of clothes.
 A) Nimitta B) Asamavāyi C) Samavāyi D) Atyanta
71. Which one of the Vaisesika category refers to subsequent non-existence?
 A) Pragabhāva B) Pradhavamsābhāva
 C) Anyonyabhāva D) Atyanthabhāva

72. The Indian social reformer who earned the title father of modern Indian renaissance and played an important role in abolishing the practice of Sathi?
 A) Tagore B) Gandhi
 C) Ambedkar D) Rajaram Mohan Roy
73. The world parliament of Religion was held in----- from 1893 September 11 to 27.
 A) Paris B) Texas C) Chicago D) New Jersey
74. Identify the wrong statement:
 A) Sri Aurobindo developed a spiritual practice called Integral Yoga
 B) Emancipation of the Untouchables was a work of Sri Aurobindo
 C) The concept of Supermind is the contribution of Sri Aurobindo
 D) Sri Aurobindo was a native of West Bengal
75. Identify the correct statements with reference to the Universal Religion of Swami Vivekananda:
 1. It gives perfect liberty to individuals.
 2. It demands respect for others.
 3. Different religions and their inner and outer conflicts are threat to this concept.
 4. The concept gives satisfaction and comfort to every religious sect.
 A) 1 & 4 only B) 1 & 2 only C) 2 & 3 only D) 1, 2 & 4 only
76. Identify the correct statements with reference to the monads of Leibniz.
 1. Monads are simple units of existence.
 2. Monads are extended without parts.
 3. Monads have the functions of perception and apperception
 4. Monads are physical substances.
 A) 2 & 3only B) 3 & 4 only C) 1 & 4 only D) 1, 2 & 3 only
77. Locke says that sensation tells us about external world and similarly -----tells us about internal world.
 A) Reflection B) Perception C) Stimulation D) Observation
78. Berkeley held that there are no material substances, but only mental substances. What is the name of this view?
 A) Irrationalism B) Empiricism
 C) Immaterialism D) Sensationalism
79. Hume divides all concepts into relations of ideas and matters of fact. This tenet is commonly referred to as:
 A) Hume's intuition B) Hume's bifurcation
 C) Hume's perception D) Hume's fork

80. Match the following.
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| a. Locke | 1. Three Dialogues between Hylas & Philonous |
| b. Leibniz | 2. An Essay Concerning Human Nature |
| c. Berkeley | 3. A Treatise of Human Nature |
| d. Hume | 4. The Monadology |
- A) a-2, b-4, c-1, d-3 B) a-3, b-1, c-2, d-4
 C) a-4, b-1, c-3, d-2 D) a-1, b-4, c-2, d-3
81. Copernicus has made a shift in the field of astronomy from Geocentrism to Heliocentrism. Similarly, Kant relocated the human faculties of understanding from external world to mind. Name this popular view of Kant.
- A) Astronomical revolution B) Copernican revolution
 C) Epistemological revolution D) Scientific revolution
82. The author of 'The Phenomenology of Mind':
- A) Husserl B) Kant C) Hegel D) Schiller
83. According to Marx, the ----- is the oppressive class which controlled the means of production and the wealth.
- A) Proletariat B) Peasant C) Lord D) Bourgeoisie
84. According to Husserl, an act by which bracketing can be made possible is technically referred to as:
- A) Epoche B) Eidos C) Sinn D) Umwelt
85. The author of 'Logical Investigations':
- A) Wittgenstein B) Russell C) Husserl D) Kant
86. Concepts without precepts are empty; precepts without concepts are blind. Who said this?
- A) Sartre B) Husserl C) Moore D) Kant
87. According to Gabriel Marcel a problem is an inquiry in respect to an object which the self apprehends in an exterior way without thinking of the self and a ----- is a question in which what is given cannot be regarded as detached from the self.
- A) Solution B) Consequence
 C) Result D) Mystery
88. Masters create morality and slaves respond to master morality with their slave morality. Who said this?
- A) Heidegger B) Nietzsche C) Sartre D) Marcel

96. What is the converse of *No S are P*?
- A) Some S are P B) Some P are S
C) All S are P D) No P are S
97. Name the relation between E and O proposition in square of opposition.
- A) Contrary B) Subaltern C) Subcontrary D) Contradictory
98. Give the contraposition of the following proposition.
All artists are creative
- A) No artists are non-creative
B) All artists are non-creative
C) No non-creatives are artists
D) Some artists are not creative
99. Identify the **wrong** statement with reference to categorical syllogism.
- A) Middle term is seen in major premise and conclusion.
B) The syllogism has three propositions.
C) If one premise is negative, then conclusion will be negative.
D) If both premises are negative, then a valid conclusion is not possible.
100. Find out the fallacy of the following Categorical syllogism.
All scientists are artists.
All artists are visionaries.
Therefore, all visionaries are scientists.
- A) Undistributed middle B) Illicit major
C) Existential fallacy D) Illicit minor
101. Which one of the following is a format of disjunctive proposition?
- A) All S is P B) If it is S, then it is P
C) It is either S or P D) Some S is not P.
102. In a -----dilemma, both hypothetical propositions have common consequents, though antecedents differ.
- A) Simple exclusive B) Simple constructive
C) Complex constructive D) Complex destructive
103. It is **not** possible to prove the hypothesis that the missing child is carried away by ghost. What type of hypothesis is this?
- A) Wrong hypothesis B) Barren hypothesis
C) False hypothesis D) Imperfect hypothesis
104. A verified hypothesis is known as-----.
- A) Conjecture B) Dogma C) Law D) Theory

105. Identify the method of Mill from the following Canon.
Whatever phenomenon varies in any manner whenever another phenomenon varies in some particular manner, is either a cause or an effect of that phenomenon, or is connected with it through some fact of causation.
- A) Method of concomitant variations
 B) Method of agreement
 C) Method of difference
 D) Method of residues
106. Analogy is a type of reasoning based on:
- A) Resemblances B) Differences
 C) Causation D) Conjunction
107. Which terms are distributed in an E proposition?
- A) Subject B) Predicate
 C) Both A and B D) Neither A nor B
108. Choose the correct sequence of the stages of scientific induction.
- A) Observation, Theory, Hypothesis, Law
 B) Hypothesis, Observation, Theory, Law
 C) Observation, Hypothesis, Theory, Law
 D) Theory, Observation, Hypothesis, Law
109. What is the symbol for implication in symbolic logic?
- A) \wedge B) \equiv C) \exists D) \supset
110. The authors of 'Principia Mathematica':
- A) Russell and Whitehead B) Collins and Lapierre
 C) Marx and Engels D) Will and Ariel Durant
111. A compound proposition is called ----- if and only if it is true for all possible truth values of its propositional variables.
- A) Contradiction B) Contingent
 C) Tautology D) Invalid
112. Whereof one cannot speak, thereof one must be silent. Who said this?
- A) Russell B) Frege C) Wittgenstein D) Whitehead
113. The Falsification Principle, proposed by-----, is a way of demarcating science from non-science.
- A) Paul Feyerabend B) Karl Popper
 C) Thomas Kuhn D) Rudolf Carnap

114. Find the **wrong** pair.
- A) J.L. Austin - Systematically misleading expressions.
 B) Feyerabend - Incommensurability thesis.
 C) Russell - Theory of definite descriptions
 D) Wittgenstein - Blue books and Brown books.
115. According to Saussure----- approach considers a language at a moment in time without taking its history into account.
 A) Diachronic B) Synchronic C) Semiotic D) Dialectological
116. -----refers to the tradition of Western science and philosophy that regards words and language as a fundamental expression of an external reality.
 A) Phonocentrism B) Sociocentrism
 C) Anglocentrism D) Logocentrism
117. Ryle asks the reader to imagine a visitor to the city of Oxford. A guide shows the visitor all around the city, pointing out the colleges, department buildings and libraries as they go. At the end of the tour, the visitor asks "but where is the university?" What is the name of expression used by Ryle to refer to this?
 A) Divided mistake B) Fallacy of composition
 C) Category mistake D) Erroneous apprehension
118. Which one of the following is **not** a work of Derrida?
 A) Speech and Phenomena B) Course in General Linguistics
 C) Of Grammatology D) Writing and Difference.
119. Gramsci is best known for his theory of-----, which describes how the state and ruling capitalist class use cultural institutions to maintain power in capitalist societies.
 A) Cultural hegemony B) Cultural crisis
 C) Cultural relativism D) Cultural dissemination
120. "There is nothing outside the text". Who said this?
 A) Ryle B) Saussure C) Gramsci D) Derrida
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