



CENTRE FOR STUDIES IN PHILOSOPHY
DIBRUGARH UNIVERSITY
MODEL QUESTION PAPER FOR ENTRANCE TEST
MA (PHILOSOPHY)

Time: 2 hours

Full Marks: 100

PART: I

Tick (✓) the right option of the following Questions:

2 × 25 = 50

1. The correct sequence of four parts of the *Vedas* is-
 - A) *Samhita, Brahmana, Aranyaka, Upanisad*
 - B) *Samhita, Aranyaka, Brahmana, Upanisad*
 - C) *Samhita, Brahmana, Upanisad, Aranyaka*
 - D) *Upanisad, Aranyaka, Brahmana, Samhita*
2. Sankhya *Satkaryavada* is also known as-
 - A) *Brahma Parinamavada*
 - B) *Prakriti Parinamavada*
 - C) *Vivartavada*
 - D) *Arambhavada*
3. Which of the following is not true?
 - A) Induction is a process of generalisation.
 - B) Deduction is a process of implication.
 - C) The premises of induction can guarantee the truth of its conclusion.
 - D) The conclusion of deduction cannot be more general than the premises.
4. Which of the following is incorrect?
 - A) A sound argument means a valid argument with all true propositions.
 - B) All true propositions of an argument do not guarantee its validity.
 - C) A biconditional function is false when both the elements have same truth-value.
 - D) A formal proof of validity cannot prove the invalidity of an argument.
5. Consider the following argument:
All logicians are intelligent.
All students are intelligent.
So, All students are logicians.
The above argument commits the fallacy of-
 - A) Four Terms
 - B) Illicit Major
 - C) Illicit Minor
 - D) Undistributed Middle
6. Which of the following is true?
 - A) A singular proposition is that which can be analyzed into propositions.
 - B) Quantification is not the process of obtaining a proposition from a propositional function.
 - C) Propositional logic does not consider simple propositions as unanalyzed units.
 - D) Predicate logic is concerned with the analysis of internal structure of propositions.

7. Which of the following is not a correct pair-
- | | |
|--|---|
| A) Berkeley--- <i>Esse est percipi</i> | B) Descartes--- <i>Doctrine of formal ideas</i> |
| C) Leibnitz--- <i>Doctrine of monads</i> | D) Spinoza--- <i>Doctrine of modes</i> |
8. The primary aim of Descartes is-
- | |
|---|
| A) to explain the relation between body and mind. |
| B) to prove the existence of God. |
| C) to reach clear and certain knowledge. |
| D) to refute the reality of external world. |
9. Select the logical positivist among the following:
- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| A) Husserl | B) Heidegger |
| C) Rudolf Carnap | D) C.S. Pierce |
10. Which of the following contains the three Kantian postulates of morality?
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| A) Freedom, Will and Intuition | B) Freedom, God and Immortality |
| C) Freedom, Knowledge and Emotion | D) Necessity, Category and Sensibility |
11. Which of the following pairs of religion could be considered as 'non-theistic' in perspective:
- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| A) Islam---Zoroastrianism | B) Jainism---Buddhism |
| C) Judaism---Christianity | D) Hinduism---Sikhism |
12. Loka Samgraha means:
- | |
|--|
| A) Actions for the benefit of the liberated souls. |
| B) Actions for the benefit of humanity. |
| C) Actions for attaining liberation. |
| D) None of the above. |
13. Select the correct pair of the following:
- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| A) Prescriptivism---Ayer | B) Emotivism---Hare |
| C) Utilitarianism---Moore | D) Deontology---Kant |
14. 'Pleasure is the natural and normal object of desire' is the view upheld by none except
- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| A) Ethical Hedonism | B) Psychological Hedonism |
| C) Evolutionary Hedonism | D) None of the above |
15. Which one of the following arguments includes 'existence' in its concept?
- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| A) Causal Argument | B) Teleological Argument |
| C) Ontological Argument | D) Cosmological Argument |
16. Which type of absence (*abhava*) is the absence of 'cowhood' in man?
- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| A) <i>Pragabhava</i> | B) <i>Dhvansabhava</i> |
| C) <i>Ayantabhava</i> | D) <i>Anyonyabhava</i> |
17. Select the correct sequence:
- | |
|---|
| A) <i>Garhasthya, Vanaprastha, Brahmacharya, Sannyasa</i> |
| B) <i>Brahmacharya, Garhasthya, Vanaprastha, Sannyasa</i> |
| C) <i>Brahmacharya, Vanaprastha, Garhasthya, Sannyasa</i> |
| D) <i>Vanaprastha, Brahmacharya, Garhasthya, Sannyasa</i> |

18. Who declared, 'whenever the shadow of a man is equal to his height, the height of a pyramid is equal to its shadow'?
- A) Thales
B) Socrates
C) Pythagoras
D) Plato
19. Carvaka did not accept *Anumana* because:
- A) The object of *Anumana* cannot be verified through perception.
B) We cannot establish the necessary relation between *Hetu* and *Sadhya*.
C) *Anumana* generally is used for proving unreal things such as God and Soul.
D) *Anumana* is based on perception.
20. Who has given the concept of *Integral Yoga*?
- A) Gandhi
B) Aurobindo
C) Vivekananda
D) Radhakrishnan
21. Which of the following is true with reference to John Locke?
- A) Primary qualities are objective.
B) Secondary qualities are subjective.
C) Primary qualities are inherent in the object.
D) All the above.
22. Find out the incorrect pair among the following:
- A) Thomas Hobbes---*Leviathan*
B) Rousseau---*The Prince*
C) Plato---*Republic*
D) Spinoza---*Tractatus Politicus*
23. Select the correct one of the following with reference to Protagoras:
- A) Man is the measure of all things.
B) Perception is the only source of Knowledge.
C) Of what is, that it is; of what is not, that it is not.
D) All the above.
24. Which of the following is not considered as the foundation of religious belief?
- A) Reason
B) Revelation
C) Sense experience
D) Faith
25. On which day is *World Philosophy Day* celebrated every year?
- A) Second Thursday, November
B) Third Thursday, November
C) Second Wednesday, November
D) Third Wednesday, November

PART: II

1. Answer any two of the following questions: 10 x 2 =20
 - a) Critically explain the basic tenets of Indian Materialism.
 - b) Discuss Aristotle's criticism of Plato's theory of Ideas.
 - c) Is good definable ? Discuss after Moore.
 - d) 'God is Truth and Truth is God'. Discuss with reference to Gandhi.
2. Answer any two of the following questions: 15 x2 =30
 - a) 'Contemporary Indian Philosophy is not creative but mere interpretation of Classical Indian Philosophical Thought'. Do you accept this charge ? Justify.
 - b) Explain the truth table method of determining the validity or invalidity of arguments.
 - c) Discuss the nature of Philosophy of Religion as different from Theology.
 - d) Critically discuss Social Contract Theory of the relationship between individual and society.