

NTA UGC NET

PHILOSOPHY

SOLVED SAMPLE PAPER

(English Medium)



- * DETAILED SOLUTIONS
- * NEW SYLLABUS
- * NEW PATTERN



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MOCK TEST PAPER

- **PAPER - II** *This paper contains 100 objective type questions.
Each question carries 2 marks.*

Attempt all the questions.

- **Pattern of questions** : **MCQs**
- **Total marks** : **200**
- **Duration of test** : **2 Hours**

1. The whole universe is founded on:

(A) Vedas and moves by it (B) Sesanaga and stayed on it
(C) Rta and moves in it (D) Brahma and moves in him
2. **Assertion (A)** : The world is the working of a harmonious purpose.
Reason (R) : Rta, is the reason behind the arranged be hind th e arranged order of the things.
Codes :

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not correct explanation of A
(C) A is true but R is f alse
(D) A is f alse but R is true
3. The Yajmana, or the man for whom the rite is performed:

(A) Is a passive agent (B) Is a active agent
(C) Prays (D) Utt ers the man tras
4. According to Carvaka th e valid source of know ledge is:

(A) Pratyaksa (B) Anumana
(C) Sabda (D) Pratyaksa and Anumana
5. A substance is:

(A) Dharma (B) Dhar mi (C) Guna (D) Paryaya

6. Gunas are the:
 (A) Essential characters (B) Accidental characters
 (C) Essential and accidental both (D) Neither essential nor accidental
7. According to Nyaya philosophy samsaya is an indefinite knowledge. Samsaya is obtained when:
 (A) Mind compares between two objects
 (B) Mind replaces one object by other
 (C) Mind is presented between two objects
 (D) None of the above
8. Nyaya divides ordinary perception in:
 (A) Manasa and bhaya
 (B) Samanyalaksana, Jnana laksana and yogaja
 (C) Savikalpa and nirvekalpa
 (D) None of these
9. Lingaparamarsha is:
 (A) A way of talking
 (B) A manner in which middle term is related to major term
 (C) A kind of induction
 (D) A kind of deduction
10. Passivity and negativity are the results of :
 (A) Sattva (B) Rajasa (C) Tamas (D) None
11. Which among of the following is a kind of pain of early life?
 (A) Adhyatmika (B) Adhibhautika (C) Adhidaivika (D) All of the above
12. Which of the following are the main characteristics of god according to yoga philosophers?
 (i) He is the supreme ruler of the world.
 (ii) He has infinite knowledge and unlimited power.
 (iii) He has created the world according to his will.
 (A) Both (i) and (ii) are true (B) (ii) alone are true
 (C) (i) alone is true (D) (ii) and (iii) are true

13. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists :

List-I

- (a) Prakrti and Kala
(b) Chit and Isvara
(c) Dharmabhutajnana and Nityavibhu
(d) Prakrti
(A) a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii
(C) a-ii, b-iii, c-i, d-iv

List-II

- (i) Immaterial or ajada
(ii) Sattva, rajas and tamas
(iii) Conscious or chetna
(iv) Unconscious or jada
(B) a-iv, b-iii, c-i, d-ii
(D) a-i, b-iv, c-iii, d-ii

14. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists :

List-I (Philosophers)

- (a) Jaimini
(b) Prabhakara
(c) Kumarila
(d) Gautama
(A) a-i, b-iii, c-iv, d-ii
(C) a-i, b-iv, c-ii, d-iii

List-II (no. of Pramnas accepted)

- (i) 3
(ii) 4
(iii) 5
(iv) 6
(B) a-ii, b-iv, c-i, d-iii
(D) a-ii, b-iii, c-i, d-iv

15. Philosophy aims at _____.

- (A) Oriticism (B) Reflection (C) Both A and B (D) Neither A nor B

16. Kumarila claims error is not akhyati or non apprehension but _____ or _____.

- (A) Satkhyati, apprehension (B) Viparita-khyati, misapprehension
(C) Viparita-khyati, apprehension (D) None of the above

17. Who was the chief exponent of Mayavada?

- (A) Sankaracharya (B) Ramanuja
(C) Both A and B (D) None of the above

18. The commentary on the Bhagvata called Subodhini is written by _____

- (A) Ramanuja (B) Sankara (C) Vallabhacharya (D) Nimbarka

19. According to Sankara, ultimate reality is ____.

- (A) God (B) Soul (C) Brahman (D) None of these

20. What, according to Vivekananda, is the nature of super natural element?
 (A) A God or an impersonal principle (B) the absolute reality or the dsetiny
 (C) the law or anything of this sort (D) All of the above
21. According to Sri Aurobindo, Yoga means union with the divine. This union is —
 (A) Transcendental (B) Cosmic
 (C) Individual (D) All three together
22. Thales' speculation, regarding worldview, was _____.
 (A) Naturalistic (B) Anthropomorphic (C) Theocentric (D) Scientific
23. Who among the following thinks that all the material elements are produced out of art?
 (A) Thales (B) Anaximander (C) Anaximenes (D) Zeno
24. Which of the following cannot be related to Phthagoras?
 (A) The communistic state of affairs.
 (B) The essence sect holding all things in common.
 (C) Vegetarianism
 (D) None of the above.
25. _____ admits a 'two-world' concept, the world of imitations and the world of _____.
 (A) Aristotle, perfect entities (B) Plato, perfect entities
 (C) Plato, practical objects (D) None of the above
26. Plato presentated two principle views to explain universal, these are archetype and _____.
 (A) Particularity (B) Ideas (C) Abstract ideas (D) Participation
27. Aristotle suggests a substance is an individual in which _____ and _____ are inseparably blended.
 (A) Form, matter (B) Substantiality attributes
 (C) Matter, qualities (D) None of the above
28. Which one of the following is not St. Augustine view?
 (A) Evil is privation of good
 (B) Soul is a trinity of existence, knowledge and will.
 (C) Our knowledge of the world is more reliable than our knowledge of the soul.
 (D) The highest knowledge of the reason is an insight into the creative principle.

29. Anselm says that the general concepts affirmed by ____ are only 'vibrations of the air'.
- (A) Descartes (B) Roscelin (C) Hume (D) Kant
30. Which one of the following reason is given by Aquinas to prove the immortality of the soul?
- (A) People have memories of past lives
(B) The human soul faith in god
(C) The human soul is pure immaterial substance.
(D) The human soul has knowledge of universals.
31. According to Descartes, deduction differs from intuition, since ____.
- (A) intuition is unreliable, while deduction is reliable.
(B) intuition is sensory, while deduction is not so.
(C) intuition does not yield any truth, while deduction does.
(D) a certain movement or succession belongs to deduction and not to intuition.
32. Which one of the following principles is not used by Descartes in his proofs for the existence of god?
- (A) I could not understand my imperfections unless have the idea of a perfect being.
(B) Only a perfect being can be the cause of the idea of a perfect being.
(C) If I were my creator. I could have given myself at the perfections I know of.
(D) The existence of the world cannot be explained without accepting a perfect being as its first time cause.
33. An especially active interaction between the soul and body is developed in
- (A) Mind (B) Pineal gland
(C) Pituitary gland (D) None of these
34. Locke suggests that the understanding is like a piece of ____ on which perception inscribes its character.
- (A) White-paper (B) Stone (C) Metal (D) None of these

35. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists :

List-I (Philosophers)

List-II (Theories)

(a) Locke

(i) Subjective Idealism

(b) Vaibhasikas

(ii) Objective Idealism

(c) Berkeley

(iii) Epistemological dualism

(d) Samkara

(iv) Naive Realism

(A) a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv

(B) a-ii, b-i, c-iv, d-iii

(C) a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii

(D) a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i

36. Berkeley is _____.

(A) Idealist

(B) Realist

(C) Pragmatist

(D) None

37. Which one of the following statements is correct?

(A) Realism is opposite of utopianism

(B) Realism is a mixture of utopianism and idealism

(C) Realism is another name of utopianism

(D) None of the above

38. According to Kant, we ought to treat humanity

(A) Always only as an end

(B) Sometimes as an end

(C) Always only as means

(D) Never only as a means

39. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists :

List-I (Hegel)

List-II (Kierkegaard)

a. The real is the rational

1. Existence is composed in reality

b. The truth is the whole of passion is a criterion of truth

2. Intensity

c. Essence is composed in reality

3. The individual is truth

d. Reason and coherence are criteria of truth

4. Truth is paradox

(A) a-2, b-4, c-3, d-1

(B) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

(C) a-3, b-4, c-2, d-1

(D) a-4, b-3, c-1, d-2

40. Kant suggests that a will is _____ when it is guided by some end or moved by desire.
 (A) Autonomous (B) Heteronomous
 (C) Dependent (D) None of these
41. Sarte, Heidegger are the _____ philosophers.
 (A) Existentialist (B) Nominalist (C) Idealist (D) Realist
42. Which of the following statements express correctly the Moore's View ?
 Choose your answer from the codes given below :
1. Knowledge is a complex whole.
 2. Knowledge is a relation of independent elements
 3. Content of consciousness is always something external.
 4. Ideas are the basis of external objects
- (A) 1 and 4 (B) 2 and 3 (C) 3 and 4 (D) 2 and 4
43. _____ ethics is formalistic, but the ethics of _____ is teleological
 (A) Kant's, the Hindus (B) Ross, the West
 (C) Kant's, the Gita (D) None of the above
44. The path of disinterested performance of duties as service of God is
 (A) Bhaktiyoga (B) Jnanayoga (C) Karmayoga (D) None of these
45. The _____ should tend cattle and carry on agriculture trade and commerce
 (A) Vaishyas (B) Traders (C) Big framers (D) None of the above
46. The soul acquies _____ that it inwardly craves for
 (A) The body (B) Mind
 (C) Own Passions (D) None of the above
47. The karma which clouds faith is known as
 (A) Vedaniya karma (B) Darsanavaraniya Karma
 (C) Mohaniya Karma (D) None of the above
48. The flow of karma-matter into the soul is called _____ of karma
 (A) Asrava (B) Kasaya (C) Bhava (D) None of these
49. _____ means abstinence from stealing the vow consists in not taking what is not given

(A) Asatyam (B) Aparigraha (C) Ahimsa (D) None of these

50. _____ is described as refraining from what is harmful and doing what is beneficial.
(A) Good conduct (B) Ahimsa
(C) Satyam (D) None of the above
51. In Jainism, being free from the obstacles of matter, the soul realizes its inherent
(A) Indulgence (B) Potentiality (C) Attachment (D) None of these
52. The offering of prayers to _____ forms a part of the daily routine of the devout jainas
(A) God (B) Tirthankaras
(C) Five kinds of pure souls (D) None of the above
53. _____ deals chiefly with rules of conduct for the Buddhist Sangha
(A) Vinayapitaka (B) Suttapitaka
(C) Abhidhammapitaka (D) None of the above
54. Namarupa or mind-body organism could not develop in the mother's womb and come into existence, if it were dead or devoid of _____.
(A) Consciousness or vijnana (B) Emotion
(C) Self (D) None of the above
55. In the Dvadasanidana the past life consists of the two stages, viz.. ignorance and
(A) Impressions (B) Sense contact
(C) Initial consciousness (D) None of the above
56. The action _____ strengthens our desire to cling to the world and generates the seeds of Karma causing rebirth
(A) Which is done under the influence of attachment, hatred, infatuation
(B) Which is done without attachment haltered infatuation
(C) Which is done by liberated soul
(D) None of the above
57. Gandhi evolves a new outlook on life based on the doctrine of _____ and sees to solve all social, political and economic problems in the light of this principle
(A) Ahimsa (B) Truth (C) Non-jealousy (D) None of these

58. According to whom, "We are not relieved of the responsibility for the consequences of our procedure by the fact that the offender is guilty"
- (A) Aristotle (B) John Dewey
(C) Both A and B (D) None of the above
59. According to whom "Monarchy was a universal dominion over all things temporal"
- (A) Dante (B) Gandhi (C) Aristotle (D) None of these
60. Man's ultimate aim is the ___ and all his activities, social political religious have to be guided by the ultimate aim of the vision God.
- (A) Perfect knowledge (B) Truth
(C) Realization of God (D) None of the above
61. ___ Is supreme kindness and supreme self - sacrifice
- (A) Ahimsa (B) Non-violence
(C) Non injury (D) None of the above
62. The doctrine of fearless pursuit of truth is called
- (A) Ahimsa (B) Soul force (C) Satyagraha (D) None of the above
63. What is the essence of violence according to Gandhi?
- (A) Hatred (B) Aversion (C) Exploitation (D) None of these
64. 'All wealth belongs to God and those who hold it are trustees, not possessors' Who is the speaker?
- (A) Gandhi (B) Tolstoy (C) Aurobindo (D) None of these
65. Gandhi is in favor of ___ political power and economic power
- (A) Dictatorship (B) Decentralization
(C) Supremacy (D) None of the above
66. To define the meaning of a term by showing a picture is called
- (A) Extensive definition
(B) Ostensive definition
(C) Both extensive and ostensive definition
(D) Neither extensive nor ostensive definition

67. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists.

List-I (Observation)

List-II (Fallacy)

(a) A straight rod appears to be bent when immersed half in a glass

(i) Non-observation

(b) We see a rope on the dark, but mistake it to be a snake

(ii) Particular mal observation

(c) We attribute the failure of a student in the examination to the bad teaching in the college

(iii) Universe observation

(A) a-i, b-ii, c-iii (B) a-iii, b-ii, c-i (C) a-ii, b-i, c-iii (D) a-ii, b-iii, c-i

68. Which of the following is not the experimental method of Mill?

(A) Method of agreement

(B) Method of difference

(C) Method of generalization

(D) Method of concomitant various

69. Knowledge is good.

Ignorance is bad

The above example is ___ form of immediate inference

(A) Conversion

(B) Contraposition

(C) Material observation

(D) Inversion

70. Heat is cause of the melting of ice For conclusive result, which of the following methods is the most suitable for the above example?

(A) Method of agreement

(B) Method of difference

(C) Method of concomitant variations

(D) Joint method

71. A sponge weighing 10 grams falls into water and weights 18 grams, so the weight of water weight absorbed is 8 gram For conclusive result, which of the following methods is the most suitable for the above examples?

(A) method of agreement

(B) method of differences

(C) method of residue

(D) joint method

72. If man works sincerely, he is successful, if a man is successful he gets happiness
 \therefore if a man works sincerely he gets happiness.
 The above examples is a ___ form of syllogism
 (A) pure alternative (B) pure hypothetical
 (C) mixed alternative (D) mixed hypothetical
73. **Assertion (A)** : Something is better than nothing is an enthymeme
Reason (R) : Aristotle used enthymeme in sense of a rhetorical syllogism
 (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
 (C) A is true but R is false
 (D) A is false but R is true
74. All grass have parallel veined leaves so has the bamboo, the above example has committed fallacy of
 (A) accident (B) Accent (C) semiology (D) enthymeme
75. All men are mortal, all students are men
 For the above process which one of the following conclusions is true?
 (A) all students are mortal (B) some students are mortal
 (C) Both A and B (D) neither A nor B
76. There are two conditions of the external perception of a substance, viz mahattva and ____.
 (A) Upadhi (B) Udbhutarupavattva
 (C) Prathak (D) None of the above
77. Nyaya suggests that there are three kinds of alaukika perception viz samanyalaksana, jnanalaksana and ____.
 (A) Yogaja (B) Manasa (C) Ghranja (D) None of these
78. If p and q are two truth proposition then material equivalent function 'pq' is equivalent to
 (A) $((p \supset q) \cdot q)p$ (B) $((p \supset q) \cdot (q \supset p))$
 (C) $((q \supset p) \cdot p)q$ (D) None of the above

79. According to ethical point of view, plants are unconscious, animals are conscious; men are
- (A) conscious (B) self-conscious
(C) super-conscious (D) both self-conscious and super-conscious
80. Who said this, "nature has placed mankind under governance of two sovereign masters-pain and pleasure. It is from them alone to point what we ought to do as well as what we shall do"?
- (A) J. S. Mill (B) Jeremy Bentham (C) Aristippus (D) Thomas Hobbes
81. **Statement (a)** : Character is outer expression of conduct
Statement (b) : Conduct is inner side of character
It can be concluded
- (A) both (a) and (b) are true (B) only (a) is true
(C) only (b) is true (D) neither (a) nor (b) are true
82. Match the list-I with list-II and the correct answer by using the codes given below the list :
- | List-I | List-II |
|---|------------------------------|
| (moral of voluntary actions of a person) | (moral consciousness) |
| (a) Moral judgement | (i) Conative factors |
| (b) Moral settlement | (ii) Cognitive factors |
| (c) Moral Obligation | (iii) Emotional factors |
| (A) a-i, b-ii, c-iii (B) a-iii, b-i, c-ii (C) a-ii, b-iii, c-i (D) a-ii, b-i, c-iii | |
83. Who conceived, for the first time the society as an organism of which the individuals are dependent members?
- (A) Bentham (B) J. S. Mill (C) Leslie Stephen (D) Rashdall
84. According to _____, pleasure is ultimate standard of morality. It is highest good, the supreme end of life.
- (A) rationalism (B) intuitionism (C) hedonism (D) Eudaemonism

- 85. Assertion (A) :** Ethical thought of Bertrand Russell resembles the emotive theory of the logical positivists.
Reason (R) : Russell regards value judgements as expression of our emotions and not as assertion of facts which are truly independent of our emotions.
- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 (C) A is true But R is false.
 (D) A is false but R is false.
- 86.** According to whom, “virtue is the habit choosing the relative mean, as it determined by reason and as the man practical wisdom would determine it”?
 (A) Aristotle (B) Socrates (C) Plato (D) Bradley
- 87.** The downfall of Charvakas ethics is responsible for the rejection of _____.
 (A) God (B) Vedas (C) Dharma (D) Moksa
- 88.** The sovereignty of the State is ultimately the sovereignty of the individual or moral person. This view is true of a _____ State.
 (A) Socialistic (B) Democratic (C) Capitalistic (D) Communist
- 89.** Who remarked, “Our road is not a long plain but rises and falls, ascending to axioms and descending to effects?”
 (A) J. S. Mill (B) Francis Bacon (C) Whewell (D) Jevon
- 90.** Which one of the following principles is not the principle of Leibnitz about the existence of God?
 (A) Principle of continuity
 (B) Principle of contingent
 (C) Principle of sufficient reason
 (D) Principle of harmony and order of the world
- 91.** According to Hu me _____ is/are the a ll source of our know ledge.
 (A) Ideas (B) Impressions
 (C) Substance (D) God

92. Impressions is the cause of idea and ideas have their mutual attraction. Hume called this as “association of ideas functions on the basis of three principle: resemblance, cause and effect and _____
- (A) Time and Space (B) Similarity
(C) Difference (D) Contiguity
93. According to Hegel, there are stages in the logical development of spirit : subjective mind, objective mind and _____.
- (A) Absolute God (B) Absolute mind
(C) Absolute spirit (D) Absolute idea
94. **Statement (A)** : Realism is based upon the reality of relations and asserts that all relations are external.
Statement (B) : Rationalism denies the reality of relations and asserts that all relations are internal.
It can be concluded that
- (A) Both A and B are true (B) Only A is true
(C) Only B is true (D) Neither A nor B is true
95. **Statement (A)** : Russell describes sense data as public capable of existing unsensed.
Statement (B) : Moore describes sense data as private objects, since there is only one person to whom they can be immediately present and regarded them as capable of being existing only when sensed.
It can be concluded that
- (A) Both A and B are true (B) Only A is true
(C) Only B is true (D) Neither A nore B is true
96. The Refutation of Idealism is an article of Moore, which is based on the criticism of one ultimate premiss _____.
- (A) Cogito ergo sum (B) Esse est percipii
(C) Causa sui (D) Natura naturans

- 97. Statement (A) :** In western philosophy, the different schools come into existence successively.
Statement (B) : In Indian philosophy, the different schools thought not originating simultaneously, flourish together during many centuries and pursue parallel courses of growth.
It can be concluded that
- (A) Both A and B are true (B) Only A is true
(C) Only B is true (D) Neither A nor B is true
- 98.** According to which system, there is neither any soul nor God nor any other permanent substance which exists?
(A) The Carvaka system (B) The Jaina system
(C) The Buddha system (D) The Sankhya system
- 99.** Which one of the following religions is the religion of self-help?
(A) Hinduism (B) Buddhism (C) Jainism (D) Christianity
- 100.** Buddhist doctrine of impermanence resembles
(A) Kant's categorical imperative (B) Darwin's theory of evolution
(C) Bergson's philosophy of reality (D) None of these

ANSWER KEY

PAPER-II

Question	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Answer	3	3	3	2	2	1	3	1	4	3	3	2	4	3	4	2	3	1	3	4
Question	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Answer	1	3	3	3	2	4	3	1	4	3	2	1	1	3	2	4	1	4	4	3
Question	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
Answer	4	1	1	2	3	1	1	3	3	3	1	1	4	2	2	4	1	4	1	2
Question	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
Answer	3	2	3	2	1	1	4	3	2	2	4	3	4	4	1	3	1	1	3	2
Question	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Answer	1	2	4	1	4	1	2	3	2	3	3	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1

HINTS AND SOLUTIONS

PAPER-II

- (3) The whole universe is founded on Rta and moves in it.
- (1) **Assertion (A)** : The world is the working of a harmonious purpose.
Reason (R) : Rta, is the reason behind the arranged behind the arranged order of the things.
Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (1) The rite is performed is a passive agent to the Yajmana or the man.
- (1) According to Carvaka the valid source of knowledge is Pratyaksa.
- (2) A substance is naturalism.
- (1) Gunas are the essential characters.
- (3) According to Nyaya philosophy samsaya is an indefinite knowledge. Samsaya is obtained when Mind is presented between two objects.
- (1) Nyaya divides ordinary perception in manasa and bhaya.
- (2) Lingaparamarsa is a manner in which middle term is related to major term.

10. (3) Passivity and negativity are the results of Tamas.
11. (4) Adhyatmika, Adhibhautika, Adhidaivika is a kind of pain of early life.
12. (1) The main characteristics of god according to yoga philosophers are —
 (i) He is the supreme ruler of the world.
 (ii) He has infinite knowledge and unlimited power.
13. (2) The correct answer is same as option (C).
 (a) Prakrti and Kala - Unconscious or jada
 (b) Chit and Isvara - Conscious or chetna
 (c) Dharmabhutajnana and Nityavibhu - Immaterial or ajada
 (d) Prakrti - Sattva, rajas and tamas
14. (1) The correct answer is same as option (A)
 (a) Jaimini - 3
 (b) Prabhakara - 5
 (c) Kumarila - 6
 (d) Gautama - 4
15. (3) Philosophy aims at Criticism and Reflection.
16. (2) Kumarila claims error is not akhyati or non apprehension but Viparita-khyati or misapprehension.
17. (1) Sankaracharya was the chief exponent of Mayavada.
18. (3) The commentary on the Bhagvata called Subodhini is written by Vallabhacharya.
19. (3) According to Sankara, ultimate reality is Brahman.
20. (4) According to Vivekananda, a God or an impersonal principle, is the nature of supernatural element.
- 21.(4) According to Sri Aurobindo, Yoga means union with the divine. This union is transcendental, cosmic and individual.
- 22.(1) Thales' speculation, regarding worldview, was naturalistic.

23. (3) Anaximenes thinks that all the material elements are produced out of air.
24. (2) The essence of holding all things in common cannot be related to Pythagoras.
25. (2) Plato admits a 'two-world' concept, the world of imitations and the world of perfect entities.
26. (4) Plato presented two principle views to explain universals, these are archetype and Participation.
27. (1) Aristotle suggests a substance is an individual in which form and matter are inseparably blended.
28. (3) Our knowledge of the world is more reliable than our knowledge of the soul is not St. Augustine's view.
29. (2) Anselm says that the general concepts affirmed by Roscelin are only 'vibrations of the air'.
30. (1) People have memories of past lives is given by Aquinas to prove the immortality of the soul.
31. (4) According to Descartes, deduction differs from intuition, since a certain movement or succession belongs to deduction, and not to intuition.
32. (3) If I were my creator. I could have given myself all the perfections I know of, principles is not used by Descartes in his proofs for the existence of God.
33. (2) An especially active interaction between the soul and body is developed in pineal gland.
34. (1) Locke suggests that the understanding is like a piece of white-paper on which perception inscribes its character.
35. (3) The correct answer is same as option (C).
- | | | |
|-----------------|---|-------------------------|
| (a) Locke | - | Epistemological dualism |
| (b) Vaibhasikas | - | Naive Realism |
| (c) Berkeley | - | Subjective idealism |
| (d) Samkara | - | Objective idealism |
36. (1) Berkeley is idealist.

37. (1) Realism is opposite of utopianism is correct.
38. (1) According to Kant, we ought to treat humanity always only as an end.
39. (4) The correct answer is same as option (D).
- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| (a) The real is the rational | - | Truth is paradox. |
| (b) The truth is the whole | - | The individual is truth. |
| (c) Essence is composed in reality | - | Existence is composed in reality |
| (d) Reason and coherence are criteria of truth | - | Intensity of passion is a criterion of truth |
40. (2) Kant suggests that a will is heteronomous when it is guided by some end or moved by desire.
41. (1) Sartre, Heidegger are the existentialist philosophers.
- 42.(2) Knowledge is a relation of independent elements and content of consciousness is always something external statements express correctly the Moore's View .
- 43.(3) Kant's Ethics is formalistic, but the ethics of the Gita is teleological.
- 44.(3) The path of disinterested performance of duties as service of God is Karmayoga.
- 45.(1) The Vaishyas should tend cattle and carry on agriculture trade and commerce
- 46.(1) The soul acquires the body that it inwardly craves for
- 47.(2) The karma which clouds faith is known as Darsanavaraniya Karma.
- 48.(1) The flow of karma - matter into the soul is called Asrava of karma.
- 49.(1) Asatyam means abstinence from stealing the vow consists of not taking what is not given
- 50.(1) Good conduct is described as refraining from what is harmful and doing what is beneficial.
- 51.(2) In Jainism, being free from the obstacles of matter, the soul realizes its inherent potentiality.
- 52.(3) The offering of prayers to five kinds of pure souls forms a part of the daily routine of the devout jainas
- 53.(1) Vinayapitaka deals chiefly with rules of conduct for the Buddhist Sangha
- 54.(1) Namarupa or mind-body organism could not develop in the mother's womb and come into existence, if it were dead or devoid of consciousness or vijnana

- 55.(1)** In the Dvadasanidana the past life consists of the two stages, viz ignorance and Impressions.
- 56.(1)** The action which is done under the influence of attachment, hatred, infatuation strengthens our desire to cling to the world and generates the seeds of karma causing rebirth.
- 57.(1)** Gandhi evolves a new outlook on life based on the doctrine of Ahimsa and sees to solve all social, political and economic problems in the light of this principle.
- 58.(2)** According to John Dewey, "We are not relieved of the responsibility for the consequences of our procedure by the fact that the offender is guilty".
- 59.(1)** According to Dante "Monarchy was a universal dominion over all things temporal"
- 60.(3)** Man's ultimate aim is the realization of God and all his activities, social political religious have to be guided by the ultimate aim of the vision God.
- 61.(1)** Ahimsa is supreme kindness and supreme self - sacrifice.
- 62.(3)** The doctrine of fearless pursuit of truth is called Satyagraha.
- 63.(3)** Exploitation is the essence of violence according to Gandhi.
- 64.(3)** All wealth belongs to God, and those who hold it are trustees, not possessors' - Aurobindo.
- 65.(2)** Gandhi is in favor of Decentralization political power and economic power
- 66.(2)** To define the meaning of a term by showing a picture is called Ostensive definition.
- 67.(2)** A. A straight rod appears to be bent when immersed half in a glass - Universe observation B. We see a rope on the dark, but mistake it to be a snake - Particular mal observation C. We attribute the failure of a student in the examination to - Non-observation the bad teaching in the college.
- 68.(3)** Method of generalization is not the experimental method of Mill.
- 69.(3)** Knowledge is good, therefore ignorance is bad The above example is Material observation form of immediate inference.
- 70.(3)** Heat is cause of the melting of ice . For conclusive result, method of concomitant variations is the most suitable example.
- 71.(3)** A sponge weighing 10 grams falls into water and weights 18 grams, so the weight of water weight absorbed is 8 gram, for conclusive result method of

residue is the most suitable examples.

- 72.(2)** If man works sincerely, he is successful, if a man is successful he gets happiness. Therefore if a man works sincerely he gets happiness. The above examples is a pure hypothetical form of syllogism.
- 73.(2)** Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- 74.(2)** All grass have parallel veined leaves so has the bamboo, the above example has committed fallacy of Accent.
- 75.(3)** All men are mortal, all students are men. For the given process both conclusions A & B are true.
- 76.(2)** There are two conditions of the external perception of a substance, viz mahattva and Udbhutarupavattva.
- 77.(1)** Nyaya suggests that there are three kinds of alaukika perception viz samanyalaksana, jnanalaksana and Yogaja
- 78.(2)** If p and q are two truth proposition then material equivalent function 'pq' is equivalent to ((pq) • (qp)).
- 79.(2)** According to ethical point of view, plants are unconscious, animals are conscious ; men are self-conscious
- 80.(2)** Jeremy Bentham said " nature has placed mankind under governance of two sovereign masters- pain and pleasure. It is from them alone to point what we ought to do as well as what we shall do".
- 81.(4)** Statement (1) character is outer expression of conduct statement (2) conduct is inner side of character it can be concluded neither (1) nor (2) are true
- 82.(3)** a. Moral judgement - Cognitive factors b. Moral settlement - Emotional factors c. Moral Obligation - Conative factors.
- 83.(3)** Leslie stephen conceived, for the first time the society as an organism of which the individuals are dependent members
- 84.(3)** According to hedonism, pleasure is ultimate standard of morality . It is highest good , the supreme end of life.
- 85.(1)** Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- 86.(1)** According to Aristotle, "virtue is the habit choosing the relative mean, as it determined by reason, and as the man practical wisdom would determine it".

- 87.(2)** The downfall of Charvakas ethics is responsible for the rejection of Vedas
- 88.(2)** The sovereignty of the State is ultimately the sovereignty of the individual or moral person.
This view is true of a Democratic State.
- 89.(2)** Francis Bacon remarked, “ Our road is not a long plain but rises and falls, ascending to axioms and descending to effects
- 90.(3)** Principle of sufficient reasons not the principle of Leibnitz about the existence of God.
- 91.(2)** According to Hume Impressions is/are the all source of our knowledge.
- 92.(4)** Impressions is the cause of idea and ideas have their mutual attraction. Hume called this as“ association of ideas functions on the basis of three principles: resemblance, cause, and effect, and contiguity
- 93.(3)** According to Hegel, there are stages in the logical development of spirit : subjective mind, objective mind and absolute spirit.
- 94.(2)** Statement (A): Realism is based upon the reality of relations, and asserts that all relations are external.
Statement (B): Rationalism denies the reality of relations and asserts that all relations are internal.
It can be concluded that only A is true.
- 95.(4)** Statement (A): Russell describes sense data as public capable of existing unsensed.
Statement (B): Moore describes sense data as private objects, since there is only one person to whom they can be immediately present and regarded them as capable of being existing only when sensed.
It can be concluded that neither A nor B is true.
- 96.(2)** The Refutation of Idealism is an article of Moore, which is based on the criticism of one ultimate premiss *Esse est percipii*
- 97.(1)** Statement (A): In western philosophy, the different schools come into existence successively.
Statement (B): In Indian philosophy, the different schools though not originating simultaneously, flourish together during many centuries, and pursue parallel courses of growth.It can be concluded that both A and B are true.

- 98.(3)** According to The Buddha system, there is neither any soul nor God nor any other permanent substance which exists
- 99.(3)** Jainism is the religion of self -help.
- 100.(3)** Buddhist doctrine of impermanence resembles Bergson's philosophy of reality.

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