C 3384	(Pages: 10)	Name
		Reg. No

Ph.D. ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2021

PHILOSOPHY

Time: Two	Hours		Maximum:	100	Marks
		Part A			

			Part A	A
			Answer all qu	uestions.
		Select the c	orrect answer fr	om the given choices.
		E_{c}	ach question car	rries 1 mark.
1.	In indu	ction, the premises can -	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	– propositions.
	(a)	Only be particular.		
	(b)	Only be general propos	itions.	
	(c)	Be both general and pa	rticular proposit	tions.
	(d)	Not be general.		
2.	If an ar	gument has true premis	es and true cond	clusion, then it certainly is ————.
	(a)	Valid.	(b)	Invalid.
	(c)	Sound.	(d)	None of the above.
3.	The tru			sition doesn't guarantee the truth/ falsity of its
	corresp	onding ————	- type of proposi	tion.
	(a)	A and I.	(b)	A and O.
	(c)	O and I.	(d)	E and I.
4.	Which	among the relations of o	pposition commi	its the existential fallacy?
	(a)	Contrary.	(b)	Sub-contrary.
	(c)	Contradictory.	(d)	Subalternation.
5.	The fal	lacy associated with Mod	lus Tollens is the	e
	(a)	Fallacy of denying the	antecedent.	
	(b)	Fallacy of denying the	consequent.	
	(c)	Fallacy of affirming the	e antecedent.	
	(d)	Fallacy of affirming the	e consequent.	Turn over

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6.		argument "George is either in New is not in London" is a valid one, the		or in London. George is in New York. Therefore major premise is a ————.
	(a)	Strong disjunction.	(b)	Weak disjunction.
	(c)	Alternative proposition.	(d)	The argument cannot be a valid one.
7.	If A and are tru		and l	F are unknown, then which among the statements
	·	$(\mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{D}) \supset [(\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{D}) \equiv (\mathbf{B} \vee \mathbf{C})].$		
	(ii) (A	$A \equiv D$ $\supset [(A \lor F) \equiv (B \lor C)].$		
	(iii) (E	$S \vee E$) $\supset [(E \vee F) \cdot (A \equiv D)].$		
	(iv) [($E\supset F$) \cdot $(F\supset E)$] \supset $(A\equiv B)$.		
	(a)	(i) and (ii).	(b)	(ii) and (iii).
	(c)	(iii) and (i).	(d)	(ii) and (iv).
8.	Which	among the following cannot be righ	tly sy	mbolised as " $p \supset q$ "?
	(a)	If p , q .	(b)	$p ext{ if } q.$
	(c)	p only if q .	(d)	p is a sufficient condition for q .
9.	If Ha a	nd Hb which are the substitution in	nstan	ces of Hx are true then Hx is ————.
	(a)	True.	(b)	False.
	(c)	Neither true nor false.	(d)	Both true and false.
10.	If the a	argument given below is true, which	amo	ng the choices is a tautology?
	A B C/ ∴ D			

 $(A \lor B) \cdot (C \lor D).$

 $\text{(b)} \quad {\sim} \, D \supset {\sim} \, \left(A \cdot B \cdot C \right).$

 $\text{(c)} \quad {\scriptstyle \sim} \left(A \cdot B \cdot C \right) \supset {\scriptstyle \sim} D.$

 $\text{(d)}\quad \big(A\cdot B\big)\!\supset\!\big(C\cdot D\big).$

11.	The nor	n-existence of butterfly in pupa is a	n exa	ample for ————.
	(a)	Pragabhava.	(b)	Dhvamsābhāva.
	(c)	Anyonābhāva.	(d)	Atyantābhāva.
12.	Citta in	n Samkhya-Yoga includes ————		_
	A. Mi	nd.		
	B. Eg	0.		
	C. Se	nse organs.		
	D. Int	tellect.		
	(a)	A, B and C.	(b)	B, C and D.
	(c)	C, D and A.	(d)	D, A and B.
13.	Which Nyaya		the ca	ategory of extraordinary perception according to
	(a)	Listening to the sound of birds from	m a f	ar distance.
	(b)	Watching a live cricket game on te	elevis	ion.
	(c)	Knowing the thoughts of a person	sitti	ng nearby.
	(d)	Recollecting the shape and colour	of a f	lower one saw yesterday.
14.	Which	among the following is a metaphysi	ical th	neory?
	(a)	Anekantavada.	(b)	Syadvada.
	(c)	Nayavada.	(d)	All the above.
15.	In Yoga	a, the Samadhi without any conscio	us co	ontent is known as :
	(a)	Samprajnata Samadhi.	(b)	Asamprajnata Samadhi.
	(c)	Nirvitarka Samadhi.	(d)	Nirvicara Samadhi.
16.	Accord	ing to Sakara Vyāvahārika Sattā is	falsif	fied by :
	(a)	Pratibhasika satta.	(b)	Paramarthika satta.
	(c)	Both (a) and (b).	(d)	Neither (a) nor (b).

17.	Select	the correct order for the theories	of Ad	vaitavada, Ajativada, Dvaitavada and Sunyavada :
	A. M	adhva.		
	B. Ga	audapada.		
	C. Na	agarjuna.		
	D. Sa	nkara.		
	(a)	D, B, A, C.	(b)) D, C, A, B.
	(c)	D, A, B, C.	(d)) B, D, A, C.
18.	Which soul?	among the following schools hol	ds tha	t consciousness is not an essential property of the
	(a)	Buddhism.	(b)	Jainism.
	(c)	Nyaya.	(d)	Advaita Vedanta.
19.	In Sam	akhya metaphysics, satva is a —		
	(a)	Constituent of prakriti.	(b)	Quality of prakriti.
	(c)	Quality of purusa.	(d)	All the above.
20.	In Vais	esika metaphysics, the relation b	etwee	n a thread and its colour is that of :
	(a)	Samanya.	(b)	Samavaya.
	(c)	Visesha.	(d)	Guna.
21.	Select t	the correct pair from below :		
	A. Pa	rmenides	i)	Becoming.
	B. Pla	ato	ii)	The four causes.
	C. He	eraclitus	iii)	Being.
	D. Ar	istotle	iv)	The theory of ideas.
	(a)	A-i); B-iv); C-iii); D-ii).		
	(b)	A-iii); B-ii); C-i); D-iv).		
	(c)	A-iii); B-iv); C-ii); D-i).		
	(d)	A-iii); B-iv); C-i); D-ii).		

22.	Initial	skepticism is attributed to ————.
	(a)	Socrates.
	(b)	Descartes.
	(c)	Hume.
	(d)	Wittgenstein.
23.	The on	tological argument is primarily an attempt to prove the existence of ————.
	(a)	Matter.
	(b)	Mind.
	(c)	God.
	(d)	All the above.
24.	Which	among the following is true of Logical positivism?
	(a)	Accepts the Kantian notion of synthetic a priori and rejects metaphysics as meaningless.
	(b)	Rejects metaphysics as meaningless and accepts the Humean distinction between relations of ideas and matters of facts.
	(c)	Rejects the Humean distinction between relations of ideas and matters of facts and accepts the Kantian notion of synthetic a priori.
	(d)	Accepts the Kantian notion of synthetic a priori and accepts the Humean distinction between relations of ideas and matters of facts.
25.	Who co	onsidered substance as the aggregate of qualities?
	(a)	Plato. (b) Berkeley.
	(c)	Kant. (d) Hume.
26.	Space a	and time for Kant are the ————.
	(a)	Necessary preconditions of perception.
	(b)	Absolute existents of the universe that makes the possibility for objects existence.
	(c)	Primary properties of objects that make their cognition a possibility for human beings.
	(d)	Properties of the universe which makes human existence possible.

27.	Choose	the correct pair.		
	A. De	scartes	i)	Occasionalism.
	B. Sp	inoza	ii)	Double aspect theory.
	C. Le	ibniz	iii)	Parallelism.
	D. Ma	alebranche	iv)	Interactionism.
	(a)	A-i); B-ii); C-iii); D-iv).		
	(b)	A-ii); B-iii); C-iv); D-i).		
	(c)	A-iv); B-iii); C-ii); D-i).		
	(d)	A-iv); B-ii); C-iii); D-i).		
28.	Hegel i	s a ———— Idealist.		
	(a)	Absolute.	(k	o) Objective.
	(c)	Subjective.	(c	d) All the above.
29.	Knowle	edge, according to Socrates is:		
	(a)	Conceptual.	(ł	o) Power.
	(c)	Skeptical.	(c	l) Subjective.
30.	Inducti	ve method is introduced in philos	sophy	by whom?
	(a)	Aristotle.	(ł	o) Bacon.
	(c)	Leibniz.	(c	l) Mill.
31.	The de	velopment of Analytic philosophy	is po	sitively related to :
	A. Ide	ealism		
	B. Re	alism		
	C. Sy	mbolic logic		
	D. En	npiricism		
	E. Ph	ilosophical systems		
	(a)	A, B and C.	(b) B, C and D.
	(c)	C, D and E.	(d) B, C and E.

32.	Isomor	phism of language, thought and rea	lity is	s related to :			
	(a)	Idealism and world as the expressi	on of	will.			
	(b)	Ideal language philosophy.					
	(c)	Ordinary language philosophy.					
	(d)	All the above.					
33.		nysical world is governed by the pled by the mental laws". Which fallac		al laws; hence, the mental world mind must be es this statement commit?			
	(a)	Fallacy of ambiguity.					
	(b)	Strawman fallacy.					
	(c)	Fallacy of affirming the consequent.					
	(d)	Category mistake.					
34.	Moral o	luty, according to Kant is————		c\\			
	(a)	Determined and accepted by the majority of people.					
	(b)	Known through the intuition of in	divid	ual persons.			
	(c)	Imperative of pure reason.					
	(d)	The command of God.					
35.	Okhan	a's razor is basically a tool for ———					
	(a)	Deduction.	(b)	Sceptical investigation.			
	(c)	Elimination.	(d)	Synthesis of ideas.			
36.	The na	ture of philosophy according to KC	Bhat	tacharya is ————.			
	(a)	(a) Self-evident elaboration of the self-evident.					
	(b)	Self-evident elaboration of the self.					
	(c)	The knowledge of the Absolute.					
	(d)	The study of the self-evident.					
37.	The ter	rm 'Deep ecology' is related to :					
	(a)	Simone de Beauvoir.	(b)	John Rawls.			
	(c)	Vandana Shiva.	(d)	Arne Naess.			

38.	Accord	ing to Deleuze the primary task of p	hilos	ophy is to :
	(a)	Discover reality and represent it is	n lanş	guage.
	(b)	Contemplate and reflect on the ess	sence	of the universe in general.
	(c)	Communicate truth precisely and	unan	nbiguously.
	(d)	Fabricate and create concepts.		
39.	Dasein	's authentic being towards death is	:	
	(a)	Authenticity.	(b)	Totality.
	(c)	Anticipation.	(d)	Anxiety.
40.	Which	of the following statements is incorr	ect i	n the context of Nietzsche?
	(a)	Slave morality settles for the imag	ginar	y revenge of the afterlife.
	(b)	Slave morality is inauthentic beca	use i	t is always a reaction, never originating impulse.
	(c)	Slave morality immediately says y what is not oneself.	es to	what comes from outside, to what is different, to
	(d)	Slave morality is a morality of resi	gnat	ion, deferment and prohibition.
41.	'Good' a	according to Moore is indefinable be	caus	e:
	(a)	It is a simple term.	(b)	It is a meaningless term.
	(c)	It is a super sensible thing.	(d)	It has innumerable qualities.
42.	Accordi	ing to Austin, the literal meaning of	a se	ntence is expressed by ———— speech act.
	(a)	Locutionary.	(b)	Illocutionary.
	(c)	Perlocutionary.	(d)	All the above.
43.	Which	among the following forms the reaso	on for	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's opposition to caste system?
	(a)	It is a vedic heritage.		
	(b)	It is suggested by smritis.		
	(c)	It leads to social injustice and dicsr	imin	ation.
	(d)	All the above.		

44.	The cap	oital punishment can be justified ur	ider v	vhich theory of punishment ?
	(a)	Deterrent.	(b)	Retributive
	(c)	Reformative.	(d)	None of the above.
45.	The pho	enomenological inquiry utilises the	meth	od of ———.
	(a)	Bracketing.	(b)	Dialectic.
	(c)	Analytic.	(d)	Synthetic.
46.	Which	one of the following can possibly pr	ovide	the metaphysical ground of morality?
	(a)	Cardinal Virtue.	(b)	Freedom and Responsibility.
	(c)	Immortality of Soul.	(d)	Growth of Character.
47.	Which	among the following is true of 'natu	ralist	tic fallacy'?
	(a)	The false outcome of naturalism.		
	(b)	The outcome of identifying an ethi	ical co	oncept with a natural concept.
	(c)	The incorrect outcome of naturalis	ed ep	istemology.
	(d)	The outcome of natural theology.		
48.	In Lock	kean epistemology, knowledge is der	rived	either through ————.
	(a)	Sensation or perception.	(b)	Perception or reason.
	(c)	Reflection or thinking.	(d)	Reflection or sensation.
49.	Which	among the following theories is ref	uted i	n 'Chinese room argument' ?
	(a)	Functionalism.	(b)	Identity theory.
	(c)	Behaviourism.	(d)	All the above.
50.	'Episte	emological anarchism' is put forwar	d by :	
	(a)	Paul Feyerabend.	(b)	Thomas Kuhn.
	(c)	Karl Popper.	(d)	A. J. Ayer.
				$(50 \times 1 = 50 \text{ marks})$

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Part B

Answer any **five** questions in about 500-600 words. Each question carries 10 marks.

- 51. What, according to you, makes the research in philosophy significant?
- 52. Given an opportunity to do research in philosophy, what topic would you take? Explain why.
- 53. Do you think that Indian philosophy has got any contemporary relevance? Justify your answer.
- 54. Why is Kant considered as a milestone in the history of philosophy?
- 55. Discuss the role of philosophy in the current development of artificial intelligence.
- 56. Comment on the continental/analytic distinctions in philosophy.
- 57. Bring out the significance of linguistic turn in philosophy.

or

Comment on the statement "God is dead".

 $(5 \times 10 = 50 \text{ marks})$