

Booklet Sr. No.

**DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY
KURUKSHETRA UNIVERSITY, KURUKSHETRA
PhD (Part-Time) Entrance Test Paper 2023-24
Philosophy**

Roll No:.....

Signature of the Candidate:.....

Signature of the Invigilator:.....

Maximus marks: 100

Time: 1hour

INSTRUCTIONS

1. The question booklet comprises of 50 objective Type (Multiple Choices) questions.
2. Immediately on opening the question booklet, the candidate must check the booklet and ensure that there no discrepancy, if any, it should reported within 5 minutes.
3. All questions are compulsory.
4. The examinees shall have to cross the Box for the right choice out of the four choices given with Blue or Black ball point pen only.
5. All questions carry equal marks.
6. Candidates are advised not to fold, put any stray mark or do any rough work on the booklet.

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Philosophy

1. According to Sri Aurobindo, Internal Yoga includes

- a.) Sarvamukti
- b.) The collective liberation of the mankind
- c.) Everything
- d.) Nothingness

2. Vivekananda was

- 1. Influenced by Advita Vedanta
- 2. Influenced by Bhakti cult
- 3. Not Influenced by Upanishad
- 4. Non-monist

- a.) 1 and 2
- b.) 2 and 3
- c.) 3 and 4
- d.) All of these

3. Who wrote the book *The Principal Upanishads*?

- a.) Krishnamurti
- b.) Radhakrishnan
- c.) Ambedkar
- d.) Gandhi

4. What is the link between *Brahman* and *Jagat*, according to Sri Aurobindo?

- a.) Mind
- b.) Higher mind

- c.) Illumined mind
- d.) Super mind

5. Who advocates the concept of 'Sarvodya'?

- a.) Ambedkar
- b.) JP Narayana
- c.) Gokhale
- d.) MK Gandhi

6. Who is regarded as the founder of Nyaya-School?

- a.) Kapila
- b.) Gautama
- c.) Jaimini
- d.) Pataanjali

7. According to Vaisesika, substance does not exist without

- a.) Abhava
- b.) Samanya
- c.) Guna
- d.) Vishesa

8. "Tamas" is regarded as

- a.) Happiness
- b.) Goodness
- c.) Pleasure
- d.) Darkness

9. Who regarded Purusha as pure consciousness?

- a.) Vaisesika
- b.) Nyaya

- c.) Buddhist
- d.) Samkhya

10. Which one is the correct sequence of the following?

- a.) Viksipta, Niruddha, Ekagra
- b.) Ksipta, Viksipta, Ekagra
- c.) Ekagra, Niruddha, Ksipta
- d.) Viksipta, Ksipta, Ekagra

11. Yoga mostly accepts the metaphysic and epistemology of

- a.) Nyaya
- b.) Vaisesika
- c.) Samkhya
- d.) Mimamsa

12. With reference to Patanjali's Yogadarsna, select the correct sequence.

- a.) Niyama, yama, pranayama, asana, pratyahara
- b.) Yama, Niyama, pranayama, asana, pratyahara
- c.) Yama, Niyama, asana, pranayama, pratyahara
- d.) Asana, pranayama, pratyahara, yama, Niyama

13. Who among the following states that 'the Brahman' is regarded as one and only one reality'?

- a.) Shankara
- b.) Madhva
- c.) Both of these
- d.) None of these

14. What does the metaphysics of Jain philosophy based on?

- a.) Anti-Realism

- b.) Sufficient reasoning
- c.) Acceptance
- d.) Realism

15. Whom among the following propagates the philosophy of materialism?

- a.) Jainism
- b.) Buddhism
- c.) Carvaka
- d.) Nyaya

16. How many types of noble truth are defined by Buddha?

- a.) One
- b.) Two
- c.) Three
- d.) Four

17. Utilitarianism deals with which ethics?

- a.) Normative ethics
- b.) Meta ethics
- c.) Environmental ethics
- d.) Analytical ethics

18. Gandhi was opposed to all forms of state control and thus he is known as an

- a.) Anarchist
- b.) Perfectionist
- c.) Realist
- d.) None of these

19. Which of the following does Gandhi believed in?

- a.) Truth
- b.) Non-violence

- c.) Both a and b
- d.) None of these

20. Who according to Shankara is regarded as Sat-Chit-Ananda?

- (a) Para Brahma
- b.) Ishvara
- c.) Soul
- d.) None of these

21. According to Plato the aim of philosophy is to arrive at the knowledge that is:

- (a) Universal, Changeable, mutable reality behind transitory appearances of sense.
- (b) Universal, Unchangeable, eternal reality behind transitory appearances by sense-perception.
- (c) Particular, changeable, mutable reality behind universals.
- (d) Universal, sentient reality behind world of ideas.

22. The purpose of Socratic Method is to:

- (a) Establish his mastery over the situation.
- (b) Evolve such universal judgments that work as common ground beneath the clash of opinions.
- (c) Evolve such universal judgments that reject all clash of opinions.
- d) Reject the importance of all particular judgments.

23. All the propositions below, according to Spinoza are true, except:

- (a) God and world are one and the same
- (b) God is immanent in the world
- (c) God transcends the world
- (d) The world and its changes are God's mode

24. Noema in Husserl's phenomenology refers to:

- (a) Real content of an intentional act
- (b) Ideal content of an intentional act
- (c) Real content of an unintentional act

(d) Ideal content of an unintentional act

25. All things are composed of matter and form. Still it is right to talk of both matterless form and formless matter. This view is held by:

(a) Socrates

(b) Aristotle

(c) Aristotle and Leucippus

(d) Aristotle and Socrates

26. "The mind is a bundle or collection of different perceptions, which succeed one another with an inconceivable rapidity, and are in a perpetual flux and movement" is the view held by

(a) Hume

(b) Hobbes

(c) Leibnitz

(d) Berkeley

27. Write the correct sequence of the following concepts according to Hegel:

(a) Thesis, synthesis and antithesis

(b) Thesis, antithesis and synthesis

(c) Synthesis, thesis and antithesis

(d) Antithesis, thesis and synthesis

28. In whose philosophy the name of God is demiurge?

(a) Parmenides

(b) Heraclitus

(c) Anaximander

(d) Plato

29. The primary aim of Descartes is

(a) To explain the relation between body and mind.

- (b) To prove the existence of God.
- (c) To refute the reality of the external world.
- (d) To reach clear and distinct knowledge.

30. According to Kant knowledge consists of

- (a) Synthetic a priori judgments
- (b) Synthetic a posteriori judgments
- (c) Analytic judgments
- (d) None of the above

31. Which one of the following is NOT the work of Bertrand Russell?

- (a) Discourse on Method
- (b) Our Knowledge of the External World.
- (c) An Inquiry into Meaning and Truth.
- (d) Human Knowledge: Its Scope and Limits.

32. Who called God as Natura Naturata?

- (a) Locke
- (b) Kant
- (c) Spinoza
- (d) Hume

33. Descartes explains body-mind relation through

- (a) Psycho-Physical Parallelism.
- (b) Interactionism.
- (c) Pre-established harmony.
- (d) Epiphenomenalism.

34. Select the logical positivist among the following:

- (a) Husserl
- (b) Heidegger

- (c) A.J. Ayer
- (D) C.S. Pierce

35. The philosopher that distinguishes between ‘matters of fact’ and ‘association of ideas’ is:

- (a) Descartes
- (b) Hume
- (c) Leibnitz
- (d) Spinoza

36. David Hume’s philosophical standpoint is:

- I. Empirical
- II. Positivistic
- III. Skeptic
- IV. All the above

Find the correct answer by using the code below:

- (a) I and II are only correct.
- (b) II and III are only correct.
- (c) I and III are only correct.
- (d) IV is correct.

37. Wittgenstein authored:

- I. Tractatus Logico Philosophicus
- II. Philosophical Investigations
- III. On Certainty
- IV. Zettle

Select the correct answer by using the code:

- (a) I and II are only correct.
- (b) II and III are only correct.
- (c) I and IV are only correct.
- (d) I, II, III and IV are correct.

38. The following item consists of two statements: One labelled as the Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A): According to Locke, to start with mind is a *tabula rasa*.

Reason (R): Locke rejects Innate Ideas.

Select your answer, using the code given below.

- (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 a correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- (d) (A) is false but (R) is true.

39. What is the correct sequence of the following?

- (a) Thales, Protagorus, Plato, Thomas Aquinas.
- (b) Leibnitz, Spinoza, Descartes, Locke.
- (c) Locke, Berkeley, Hume, Descartes.
- (d) Descartes, Kant, Hegel, Locke.

40. What is meant by intentionality?

- a. Nothingness
- b. Sameness
- b. Aboutness
- d. Absoluteness

41. Which one of the following is incompatible with Emotivism?

- a. It gives importance to the material consequences of moral statements.
- b. It is a non-cognitive ethical theory.
- c. Moral persuasion is an important component of emotivism.
- d. It does not give moral facts.

42. Consider the following statements related to Kant's morality theory:

- (I) Moral actions must be undertaken only out of a sense of duty.
- (II) Consequences of moral actions must be good.
- (III) Good-will alone is good by itself.
- (IV) Happiness is an important consequence of moral actions.

Choose the right option from the codes given below:

- a) (I) and (II) are true
- b) (III) and (IV) are true
- c) (I) and (III) are true
- d) (II) and (IV) are true

43. Which of the following ethical theory holds that the maximum happiness of the maximum number of people is good.

- a). Altruism
- b) Eudaemonism
- c) Hedonism
- d) Utilitarianism

44. Which one of the following statements is false in the context of St. Augustine?

- a). The only knowledge worth having is that of God and self.
- b). Non-spiritual knowledge has instrumental value alone.
- c). Faith should be grounded in rationality.
- d). Rationality should stand independently.

45. Which one of the following statements justify that genuine knowledge is possible without relying on experience?

- a). Table is brown.
- b) Rose is red.
- c) A whole is the sum of all its parts.
- d) The board is bright.

46. The feeling, acts and experiences of individual men in their solitude so far as they apprehend themselves to stand in relation to whatever they may consider the divine." Who defined religion in this way?

- a) Alexander
- b). Patric
- c) William James
- d). W.T Stace

47. The term religion comes from the Latin word:

- a). religoen
- b) religeor
- c) religio
- d). religious

48. W.T Stace defined "religion as for the impossible, the unattainable, and the inconceivable."

- a) hunger of the soul
- b) thirst of the mind
- c) quest of the intellect
- d) none of these

49. According to Whitehead, "Religion is the vision of something which stands beyond, behind, and within, the --- ----- of immediate things."

- a. relations
- b. continues waves
- c. stream
- d. passing flux

50. The relation between religion and philosophy is

- a). most contradictory
- b) most controversial
- c) most intimate
- d) none of these

Answer Key:

1	c	2	d	3	b	4	d	5	d
6	b	7	c	8	d	9	d	10	b
11	c	12	c	13	a	14	d	15	c
16	d	17	a	18	a	19	c	20	a
21	b	22	b	23	c	24	a	25	b
26	b	27	b	28	d	29	d	30	a
31	a	32	c	33	b	34	c	35	b
36	d	37	d	38	a	39	a	40	c
41	a	42	c	43	c	44	d	45	c
46	c	47	c	48	a	49	d	50	c
