

Ph.D. ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2021**PHILOSOPHY**

Time : Two Hours

Maximum : 100 Marks

Part A*Answer all questions.**Select the correct answer from the given choices.**Each question carries 1 mark.*

1. In induction, the premises can _____ propositions.
 - (a) Only be particular.
 - (b) Only be general propositions.
 - (c) Be both general and particular propositions.
 - (d) Not be general.
2. If an argument has true premises and true conclusion, then it certainly is _____.
 - (a) Valid.
 - (b) Invalid.
 - (c) Sound.
 - (d) None of the above.
3. The truth of _____ type of proposition doesn't guarantee the truth/ falsity of its corresponding _____ type of proposition.
 - (a) A and I.
 - (b) A and O.
 - (c) O and I.
 - (d) E and I.
4. Which among the relations of opposition commits the existential fallacy ?
 - (a) Contrary.
 - (b) Sub-contrary.
 - (c) Contradictory.
 - (d) Subalternation.
5. The fallacy associated with Modus Tollens is the _____.
 - (a) Fallacy of denying the antecedent.
 - (b) Fallacy of denying the consequent.
 - (c) Fallacy of affirming the antecedent.
 - (d) Fallacy of affirming the consequent.

Turn over

6. If the argument "George is either in New York or in London. George is in New York. Therefore George is not in London" is a valid one, then its 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 B are true, C and D are false and E and F are unknown, then which among the statements are true ?

(i) $(C \cdot D) \supset [(A \cdot D) \equiv (B \vee C)]$.

(ii) $(A \equiv D) \supset [(A \vee F) \equiv (B \vee C)]$.

(iii) $(B \vee E) \supset [(E \vee F) \cdot (A \equiv D)]$.

(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 rightly symbolised as " $p \supset q$ " ?

- (a) If p , q . (b) p if q .
(c) p only if q . (d) p is a sufficient condition for q .

9. If Ha and Hb which are the substitution instances of Hx are true then Hx is _____.

- (a) True. (b) False.
(c) Neither true nor false. (d) Both true and false.

10. If the argument given below is true, which among the choices is a tautology ?

A

B

C/ $\therefore$ D

- (a) $(A \vee B) \cdot (C \vee D)$. (b) $\sim D \supset \sim (A \cdot B \cdot C)$.
(c) $\sim (A \cdot B \cdot C) \supset \sim D$. (d) $(A \cdot B) \supset (C \cdot D)$.

11. The non-existence of butterfly in pupa is an example for _____.

- (a) Pragabhava. (b) Dhvamsābhāva.
(c) Anyonābhāva. (d) Atyantābhāva.

12. Citta in Samkhya-Yoga includes _____.

- A. Mind.
B. Ego.
C. Sense organs.
D. Intellect.

- (a) A, B and C. (b) B, C and D.
(c) C, D and A. (d) D, A and B.

13. Which among the following comes under the category of extraordinary perception according to Nyaya ?

- (a) Listening to the sound of birds from a far distance.
(b) Watching a live cricket game on television.
(c) Knowing the thoughts of a person sitting nearby.
(d) Recollecting the shape and colour of a flower one saw yesterday.

14. Which among the following is a metaphysical theory ?

- (a) Anekantavada. (b) Syadvada.
(c) Nayavada. (d) All the above.

15. In Yoga, the Samadhi without any conscious content is known as :

- (a) Samprajnata Samadhi. (b) Asamprajnata Samadhi.
(c) Nirvitarka Samadhi. (d) Nirvicara Samadhi.

16. According to Sakara Vyāvahārika Sattā is falsified 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 Advaitavada, Ajativada, Dvaitavada and Sunyavada :
- A. Madhva.
B. Gaudapada.
C. Nagarjuna.
D. Sankara.
- (a) D, B, A, C. (b) D, C, A, B.
(c) D, A, B, C. (d) B, D, A, C.
18. Which among the following schools holds that consciousness is not an essential property of the soul ?
- (a) Buddhism. (b) Jainism.
(c) Nyaya. (d) Advaita Vedanta.
19. In Samkhya metaphysics, satva is a —————.
- (a) Constituent of prakriti. (b) Quality of prakriti.
(c) Quality of purusa. (d) All the above.
20. In Vaishesika metaphysics, the relation between a thread and its colour is that of :
- (a) Samanya. (b) Samavaya.
(c) Vishesha. (d) Guna.
21. Select the correct pair from below :
- A. Parmenides i) Becoming.
B. Plato ii) The four causes.
C. Heraclitus iii) Being.
D. Aristotle 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 ontological 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 considered substance as the aggregate of qualities ?
- (a) Plato.
 - (b) Berkeley.
 - (c) Kant.
 - (d) Hume.
26. Space 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. Descartes

i) Occasionalism.

B. Spinoza

ii) Double aspect theory.

C. Leibniz

iii) Parallelism.

D. Malebranche

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 is a ————— Idealist.

(a) Absolute.

(b) Objective.

(c) Subjective.

(d) All the above.

29. Knowledge, according to Socrates is :

(a) Conceptual.

(b) Power.

(c) Skeptical.

(d) Subjective.

30. Inductive method is introduced in philosophy by whom ?

(a) Aristotle.

(b) Bacon.

(c) Leibniz.

(d) Mill.

31. The development of Analytic philosophy is positively related to :

A. Idealism

B. Realism

C. Symbolic logic

D. Empiricism

E. Philosophical systems

(a) A, B and C.

(b) B, C and D.

(c) C, D and E.

(d) B, C and E.

32. Isomorphism of language, thought and reality is related to :
- (a) Idealism and world as the expression of will.
 - (b) Ideal language philosophy.
 - (c) Ordinary language philosophy.
 - (d) All the above.
33. "The physical world is governed by the physical laws ; hence, the mental world mind must be governed by the mental laws". Which fallacy does this statement commit ?
- (a) Fallacy of ambiguity.
 - (b) Strawman fallacy.
 - (c) Fallacy of affirming the consequent.
 - (d) Category mistake.
34. Moral duty, according to Kant is _____.
- (a) Determined and accepted by the majority of people.
 - (b) Known through the intuition of individual persons.
 - (c) Imperative of pure reason.
 - (d) The command of God.
35. Okham's razor is basically a tool for _____.
- (a) Deduction.
 - (b) Sceptical investigation.
 - (c) Elimination.
 - (d) Synthesis of ideas.
36. The nature of philosophy according to KC Bhattacharya is _____.
- (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 term 'Deep ecology' is related to :
- (a) Simone de Beauvoir.
 - (b) John Rawls.
 - (c) Vandana Shiva.
 - (d) Arne Naess.

38. According to Deleuze the primary task of philosophy is to :
- (a) Discover reality and represent it in language.
 - (b) Contemplate and reflect on the essence of the universe in general.
 - (c) Communicate truth precisely and unambiguously.
 - (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 incorrect in the context of Nietzsche ?
- (a) Slave morality settles for the imaginary revenge of the afterlife.
 - (b) Slave morality is inauthentic because it is always a reaction, never originating impulse.
 - (c) Slave morality immediately says yes to what comes from outside, to what is different, to what is not oneself.
 - (d) Slave morality is a morality of resignation, deferment and prohibition.
41. 'Good' according to Moore is indefinable because :
- (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. According to Austin, the literal meaning of a sentence is expressed by _____ speech act.
- (a) Locutionary.
 - (b) Illocutionary.
 - (c) Perlocutionary.
 - (d) All the above.
43. Which among the following forms the reason 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 discrimination.
 - (d) All the above.

44. The capital punishment can be justified under which theory of punishment ?
- (a) Deterrent. (b) Retributive
(c) Reformative. (d) None of the above.
45. The phenomenological inquiry utilises the method of _____.
- (a) Bracketing. (b) Dialectic.
(c) Analytic. (d) Synthetic.
46. Which one of the following can possibly provide 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 'naturalistic fallacy' ?
- (a) The false outcome of naturalism.
(b) The outcome of identifying an ethical concept with a natural concept.
(c) The incorrect outcome of naturalised epistemology.
(d) The outcome of natural theology.
48. In Lockean epistemology, knowledge is derived 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 refuted in 'Chinese room argument' ?
- (a) Functionalism. (b) Identity theory.
(c) Behaviourism. (d) All the above.
50. 'Epistemological anarchism' is put forward by :
- (a) Paul Feyerabend. (b) Thomas Kuhn.
(c) Karl Popper. (d) A. J. Ayer.

(50 × 1 = 50 marks)

Turn over

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 × 10 = 50 marks)