

HIGHER EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, GOVT. OF ODISHA
TEST BOOKLET

Subject Code : 36

Entrance Subject : PHILOSOPHY

Time Allowed: 90 Minutes

Full Marks : 70

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. Please do not open this Question Booklet until asked to do so.
2. Check the completeness of the Question Booklet immediately after opening.
3. Enter your Hall Ticket No. on the Test Booklet in the box provided alongside. Do not write anything else on the Test Booklet.
4. Fill up & darken Hall Ticket No. & Test Booklet No. in the Answer Sheet as well as fill up Test Booklet Serial No. & Answer Sheet Serial No. in the Attendance Sheet carefully. Wrongly filled up Answer Sheets are liable for rejection.
5. Each question has four answer options marked (A), (B), (C) & (D).
6. Answers are to be marked on the Answer Sheet, which is provided separately.
7. Choose the most appropriate answer option and darken the oval completely, corresponding to (A), (B), (C) or (D) against the relevant question number.
8. Use only Blue/Black Ball Point Pen to darken the oval for answering.
9. Please do not darken more than one oval against any question, as scanner will read such markings as wrong answer.
10. Each question carries equal marks. There will be no negative marking for wrong answer.
11. Electronic items such as calculator, mobile, etc., are not permitted inside the examination hall.
12. Don't leave the examination hall until the test is over and permitted by the invigilator.
13. The candidate is required to handover the original OMR sheet to the invigilator and take the question booklet along with the candidate's copy of OMR sheet after completion of the test.
14. Sheet for rough work is appended in the Test Booklet at the end.

SEA

1. The word 'Ethics' is derived from the Greek Word
 - (A) Ethos
 - (B) Ethica
 - (C) Ethonus
 - (D) Mores

2. Which among the followings is not a proper scope of Ethics?
 - (A) Nature of moral ideal
 - (B) Nature of moral conduct
 - (C) Nature of moral judgement
 - (D) None of these

3. Which among the following is the nature of Ethics?
 - (A) It is a positive science.
 - (B) It is an empirical science.
 - (C) It is a descriptive science.
 - (D) It is a normative science.

4. Which among the following is an example of a moral judgement?
 - (A) This is a good weather.
 - (B) That is a good watch.
 - (C) Ram is a good human being.
 - (D) He has a good mobile.

5. Which among the following states about a moral action?
 - (A) A strong cyclone destroyed his house.
 - (B) The lion killed him mercilessly.
 - (C) The child slapped on his cheek.
 - (D) The man killed his sister.

6. Which among the followings is a voluntary action?
 - (A) Reflex action
 - (B) Random action
 - (C) Instinctive action
 - (D) None of these

7. Who among the following is not an advocate of psychological hedonism?
- (A) Bentham
 - (B) J.S. Mill
 - (C) Sidgwick
 - (D) Immanuel Kant
8. What is the meaning of the phrase '*hysteron proteron*'?
- (A) Putting the cart with the horse
 - (B) Putting the cart before the horse
 - (C) Putting the cart after the horse
 - (D) Putting the horse before the cart
9. Who among these is an advocate of qualitative hedonism?
- (A) Immanuel Kant
 - (B) Jeremy Bentham
 - (C) J.S. Mill
 - (D) James Mill
10. Which among the following is not a postulate of morality for Kant?
- (A) Freedom of the will
 - (B) Immortality of the soul
 - (C) The existence of God
 - (D) None of these
11. According to which theory of punishment, punishment is regarded as a negative reward?
- (A) Preventive theory
 - (B) Retributive theory
 - (C) Reformatory theory
 - (D) None of these
12. According to which theory of punishment, criminals are considered as psychological patients?
- (A) Retributive theory
 - (B) Preventive theory
 - (C) Reformatory theory
 - (D) None of these

13. According to which theory of punishment, a person is punished so that others can be prevented from doing the same crime in future?
- (A) Retributive theory
 (B) Reformatory theory
 (C) Preventive theory
 (D) All of these
14. Who among these is the author of the book "*Practical Ethics*"?
- (A) Bertrand Russell
 (B) Jean Paul Sartre
 (C) Peter Singer
 (D) Peter Unger
15. Who said that "Man is the measure of everything"?
- (A) Pythagoras
 (B) Protagoras
 (C) Aristotle
 (D) Plato
16. Which approach advocates for the intrinsic value of the nature?
- (A) Anthropocentrism
 (B) Biocentrism
 (C) Deep ecology
 (D) Shallow ecology
17. What is the meaning of the term euthanasia?
- (A) Mercy killing
 (B) Gentle death
 (C) Physicians' assisted death
 (D) All of these

18. If the life supporting systems are withdrawn from a patient in order to provide euthanasia, it is called
- (A) Active euthanasia
 - (B) Passive euthanasia
 - (C) Voluntary euthanasia
 - (D) Involuntary euthanasia
19. Who among the following are not supporters of abortion?
- (A) Conservatives
 - (B) Liberals
 - (C) Feminists
 - (D) None of these
20. Who is the author of the book *Arthashastra*?
- (A) Chanakya
 - (B) Chandragupta
 - (C) Chandrakirti
 - (D) Caraka
21. Which among these is a nature of Social and Political Philosophy?
- (A) It is a positive science
 - (B) It is a descriptive science
 - (C) It is a normative science
 - (D) It is an empirical science
22. Who among these is associated with the notion of 'social contract'?
- (A) Hobbes
 - (B) Locke
 - (C) Rousseau
 - (D) All of these

23. Who wrote the famous book 'Das Capital'?
- (A) Immanuel Kant
(B) Thomas Hobbes
(C) John Locke
(D) Karl Marx
24. Who said that democracy is the best form of government?
- (A) Plato
(B) Aristotle
(C) Machiavelli
(D) None of these
25. Who among these is known for sarvodaya movement?
- (A) Gandhi
(B) Vinoba
(C) (A) and (B) both
(D) Neither (A) nor (B)
26. Who is considered to be founding father of traditional Logic?
- (A) Plato
(B) Aristotle
(C) Thales
(D) Pythagoras
27. Who is considered to have significant impact in the development of Symbolic Logic?
- (A) Descartes
(B) Spinoza
(C) Leibniz
(D) Russell
28. If the matrix-number contains only 1s, the expression is called
- (A) Tautology
(B) Contingent
(C) Contradictory
(D) None of these

29. "if p, then q" is an example of
- Conjunctive function
 - Disjunctive function
 - Implicative function
 - Contradictory function
30. Which among these is the equivalent function of $p \cdot q$?
- $p \supset q$
 - $p \vee q$
 - $\sim p \vee q$
 - $\sim (p \supset \sim q)$
31. The term 'philos' in philosophy means
- Love
 - Peace
 - Wisdom
 - None of the above
32. Metaphysics deals with
- Transcendental reality
 - Objective phenomena
 - Factual verification
 - None of the above
33. Who is the father of inductivism?
- Russell
 - Descartes
 - Bacon
 - Plato
34. In inductive method we proceed from__
- Universal to particular
 - Universal to universal
 - Particular to universal
 - Particular to particular

35. Aristotle suggests that matter and form are_
- (A) Separable
 (B) Inseparable
 (C) Particular
 (D) None of the these
36. 'Idola' according to Bacon is
- (A) The right opinion
 (B) The prejudice and preconceived opinion
 (C) Both the right and false notion or idea
 (D) None of the above
37. According to __ individual horses are not substances, they are mere copies of substance 'horseness'.
- (A) Aristotle
 (B) Berkeley
 (C) Plato
 (D) Spinoza
38. To solve mind and body problem, Descartes has introduced ____.
- (A) Dualism
 (B) Psycho-physical interactionism
 (C) Psycho-physiological theory
 (D) None of the above
39. 'Every determination is negation'. It is the famous maxim of
- (A) Descartes
 (B) Spinoza
 (C) Leibnitz
 (D) Locke
40. Spinoza's monism allies itself with a
- (A) Spiritualism
 (B) Rationalism
 (C) Spiritual atomism

- (D) None of the above
41. Modes are variable ___ of created substances.
- (A) Representation
- (B) Modification
- (C) Destruction
- (D) None of these
42. Leibnitz defines substance or 'monad' as
- (A) Mental object
- (B) Active force
- (C) Physical object
- (D) None of these
43. According to Locke, the two sources of all our ideas are sensation and _
- (A) Ideas
- (B) Relation
- (C) Reflection
- (D) Attraction
44. Who recognises matter, mind and God as the three kinds of substances?
- (A) Locke
- (B) Berkeley
- (C) Kant
- (D) Leibnitz
45. 'An Essay Concerning Human Understanding' is the famous works of _
- (A) Locke
- (B) Berkeley
- (C) Hume
- (D) Kant

46. 'An Inquiry Concerning Human Understanding' is the famous works of _
- (A) Locke
- (B) Berkeley
- (C) Hume
- (D) Kant
47. 'Esse est percipi' means the being of sense objects consists in their
- (A) Being perceived
- (B) Being absent
- (C) Existence
- (D) None of the above
48. ___denies the existence of matter, mind or soul and God as substances.
- (A) Locke
- (B) Berkeley
- (C) Hume
- (D) Kant
49. Space and time are the pure_
- (A) Form of demonstration
- (B) Form of perception
- (C) Form of representation
- (D) None of the above
50. Who synthesizes rationalism and empiricism?
- (A) Berkeley
- (B) Hume
- (C) Kant
- (D) None of the above

51. The object of knowledge has independent existence is known as _____
- (A) Idealism
- (B) Realism
- (C) Antirealism
- (D) Monism
52. Which philosopher has suggested a 'two world concept'?
- (A) Descartes
- (B) Locke
- (C) Plato
- (D) None of the above
53. In correspondence theory of truth, A proposition is true if it corresponds with a _____
- (A) Reality
- (B) Fact
- (C) Property
- (D) None of the above
54. Which is Synthetic a priori truth?
- (A) All bachelors are unmarried
- (B) Ravenshaw university is red in colour
- (C) Space is three-dimensional
- (D) All of the above
55. Negation of analytic proposition leads to _____
- (A) False synthetic
- (B) Self-contradictory
- (C) Self-imposition
- (D) None of the above

56. Suppose you write 'seven plus five equals twelve' again and again on a piece of paper, it makes _ kind of confusion.
- (A) Process-product ambiguity
 (B) Type-token ambiguity
 (C) Intentional
 (D) All of the above
57. Which of the following example is a synthetic proposition?
- (A) Snow is white
 (B) Snow is snow
 (C) Snow is not snow
 (D) All of the these
58. Vedanta literally means
- (A) Vedic rituals
 (B) Problem discussed in Vedas
 (C) The end of the Vedas
 (D) None of the above
59. Rk, Yajus, Sama and Atharva are
- (A) Different Samhitas
 (B) Different Upanishad
 (C) Different Brahmanas
 (D) None of the above
60. How many dravyas (substances) are accepted by Vaiseshikas?
- (A) Seven
 (B) Eight
 (C) Nine
 (D) None of the above

- (D) Ten
61. According to Nyaya-Vaisesika tradition, qualities are related to substance by
- (A) Samyoga
(B) Tadatmya
(C) Samavaya
(D) Svarupa
62. How many sources of valid knowledge are accepted by Buddhism?
- (A) Two
(B) Three
(C) Four
(D) None of the above
63. What is vyapti according to Nyaya
- (A) The invariable relation between middle term with major term
(B) The relation between major term and minor term
(C) The knowledge of pakṣadharmata
(D) All of the above
64. 'The horns of a rabbit' is an example of
- (A) Upadana grahanat
(B) Asatkaranat
(C) Karanbhavat
(D) All of the above
65. 'Perceiving the clouds in the sky, it is said that it will rain' is an example of
- (A) Purvavat inference
(B) Sesavat inference
(C) Samanyatodṛṣta inference
(D) None of the above

66. The word 'prama' in Indian Philosophy means
- (A) Valid knowledge
 - (B) Invalid knowledge
 - (C) Sources of knowledge
 - (D) None of these
67. What is the Samkhy theory of causation
- (A) Satkaryavada
 - (B) Asatkaryavada
 - (C) Prativityasamutpadavada
 - (D) None of the above
68. According to Prabhakar, error is
- (A) Asatkhyati
 - (B) Akhyati
 - (C) Satkhyati
 - (D) None of the above
69. Right knowledge, Right faith and ___ are the 'triratna' or three jewels.
- (A) Right livelihood
 - (B) Right belief
 - (C) Right character
 - (D) None of the above
70. Syadvada means
- (A) Relativity of knowledge
 - (B) Sceptical knowledge
 - (C) Absolute idea
 - (D) Agnosticism

Rough Work

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