Question Paper Name: Philosophy 149 30th May 2019 Shift 1 Set1

Subject Name: Philosophy 149
Creation Date: 2019-05-30 13:50:40

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Engine:

Actual Answer Key: Yes

Philosophy 149

Group Number:

Group Id: 128206197

Group Maximum Duration: 0
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Break time: 0
Group Marks: 100

PART I

Sub-Section Number:

Sub-Section Id: 128206536

Question Shuffling Allowed: Yes

Question Number: 1 Question Id: 12820611666 Question Type: MCQ Option Shuffling: No Display Question Number: Yes

Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

(A) all knowledge is erroneous.

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- (B) it is possible to attain universal knowledge.
- (C) every judgment is correct from a particular point of view.
- (D) every judgment has the potential to be absolutely true.

Options:

12820646111. A

12820646112. B

12820646113. C

12820646114. D

Question Number : 2 Question Id : 12820611667 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks: 2 Wrong Marks: 0

Preyas in the Upanishads means

- (A) spiritual and material well-being.
- (B) material well-being.
- (C) spiritual well-being.
- (D) cosmic well-being.

Options:

12820646115. A

12820646116. B

12820646117. C

12820646118. D

Question Number : 3 Question Id : 12820611668 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Yes Carlot of the Company of

Correct Marks: 2 Wrong Marks: 0

Which of the following substances are non-atomic according to the Vaisesikas?

- (A) Earth
- (B) Time
- (C) Fire
- (D) Air

Options:

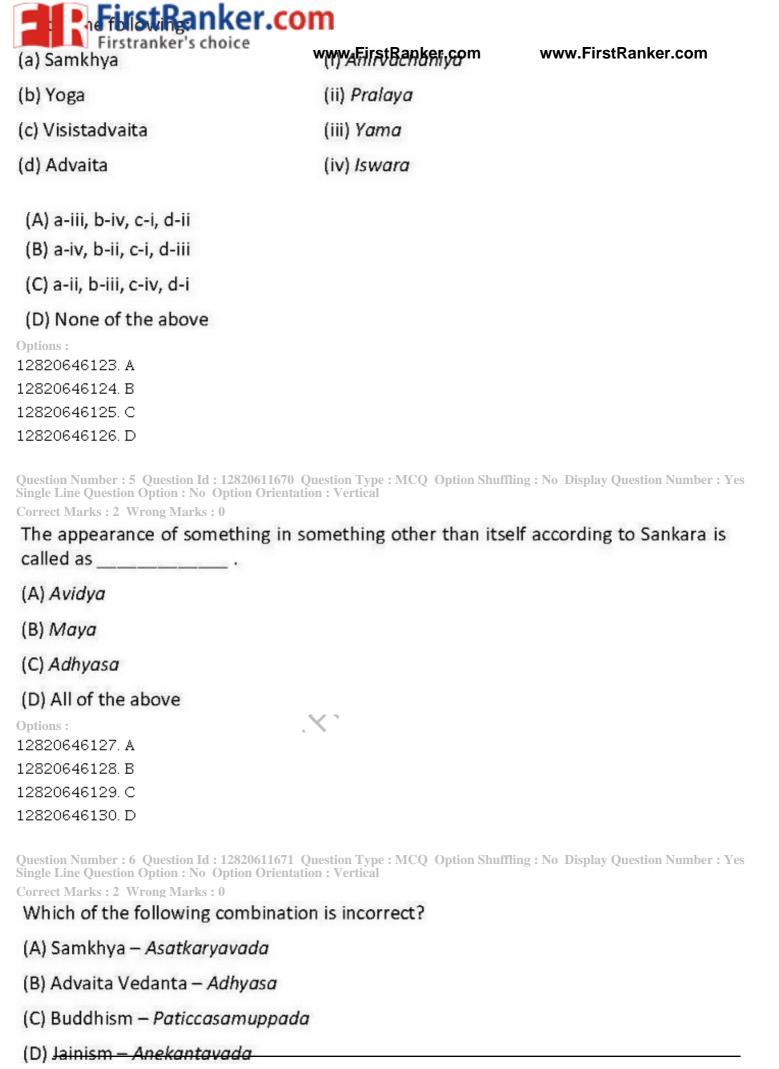
12820646119. A

12820646120. B

12820646121. C

12820646122. D

Question Number: 4 Question Id: 12820611669 Question Type: MCQ Option Shuffling: No Display Question Number: Yes Single Line Question Option: No Option Orientation: Vertical



Options: 12820646131. A

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12820646134. D

| Question Number: 7 Question Id: 12820611672 Question Type: MCQ Option Shuffling: No Display Question Number: Ye Single Line Question Option: No Option Orientation: Vertical Correct Marks: 2 Wrong Marks: 0 |
|---|
| Anvisiki is the word for the first time extensively used by |
| (A) Chanakya |
| (B) Manu |
| (C) Gautama |
| (D) Maitreyi Options: 12820646135. A 12820646136. B 12820646137. C 12820646138. D |
| Question Number: 8 Question Id: 12820611673 Question Type: MCQ Option Shuffling: No Display Question Number: Ye Single Line Question Option: No Option Orientation: Vertical Correct Marks: 2 Wrong Marks: 0 Vyapti is defined as |
| (A) causal relation. |
| (B) sequential relation. |
| (C) invariable concomitance. |
| (D) consequential relation. Options: 12820646139. A 12820646140. B 12820646141. C 12820646142. D |
| Question Number: 9 Question Id: 12820611674 Question Type: MCQ Option Shuffling: No Display Question Number: Ye Single Line Question Option: No Option Orientation: Vertical Correct Marks: 2 Wrong Marks: 0 Sankara has utilized the theory of adhyasa to explain the |
| (A) nature of Brahman. |
| (B) nature of self. |
| (C) nature of world. |
| (D) nature of liberation. |
| Ontions: |

12820646143. A 12820646144. B

12820646156. B

12820646157. C

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| Question Number: 10 Question Id: 12820611675 Question Type: MCQ Option Shuffling: No Display Question Number: Yes Single Line Question Option: No Option Orientation: Vertical Correct Marks: 2 Wrong Marks: 0 |
|--|
| Experience (anubhuti) alone is valid knowledge' is the view held by |
| (A) Naiyayikas |
| (B) Prabhakaras |
| (C) Advaita Vedanta |
| (D) Jainas |
| Options: 12820646147. A 12820646148. B 12820646149. C 12820646150. D |
| Question Number: 11 Question Id: 12820611676 Question Type: MCQ Option Shuffling: No Display Question Number: Yes Single Line Question Option: No Option Orientation: Vertical Correct Marks: 2 Wrong Marks: 0 Which Buddhist theory accepts <i>Bahya-pratyaksha-vada</i> ? |
| (A) Yogacara school of Buddhism |
| (B) Madhyamika school of Buddhism |
| (C) Vaibhasika school of Buddhism |
| (D) Sautrantika school of Buddhism Options: 12820646151. A 12820646152. B 12820646153. C 12820646154. D |
| Question Number: 12 Question Id: 12820611677 Question Type: MCQ Option Shuffling: No Display Question Number: Yes Single Line Question Option: No Option Orientation: Vertical Correct Marks: 2 Wrong Marks: 0 Which school of thought propounds the idea of <i>Ajiva</i> ? |
| (A) Buddhism |
| (B) Mimansaka |
| (C) Saivism |
| (D) Jainism Options : 12820646155. A |



www.FirstRanker.com www.FirstRanker.com Question Number: 13 Question Id: 12820611678 Question Type: MCQ Option Shuffling: No Display Question Number: Yes Single Line Question Option: No Option Orientation: Vertical Correct Marks: 2 Wrong Marks: 0 Swaraj in Ideas is the work of (A) Kalidas Bhattacharya (B) Krishna Chandra Bhattacharya (C) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyaya (D) Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi **Options:** 12820646159. A 12820646160. B 12820646161, C 12820646162. D Question Number: 14 Question Id: 12820611679 Question Type: MCQ Option Shuffling: No Display Question Number: Yes Single Line Question Option: No Option Orientation: Vertical Correct Marks: 2 Wrong Marks: 0 Tagore strongly propounded the value of (A) Nationalism (B) Communism (C) Communitarianism (D) Humanism **Options:** 12820646163. A 12820646164. B 12820646165. C 12820646166. D Question Number: 15 Question Id: 12820011680 Question Type: MCQ Option Shuffling: No Display Question Number: Yes Single Line Question Option: No Option Orientation: Vertical Correct Marks: 2 Wrong Marks: 0 B. R. Ambedkar's idea of Navayana Buddhism is the culmination of a synthesis between the following worldviews: (A) Buddhism and Marxism (B) Buddhism, Marxism and Communitarianism (C) Buddhism and Pragmatism (D) Communitarianism and Enlightened rationality **Options:** 12820646167. A

12820646168. B 12820646169, C



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Question Number: 16 Question Id: 12820611681 Question Type: MCQ Option Shuffling: No Display Question Number: Yes Single Line Question Option: No Option Orientation: Vertical

Correct Marks: 2 Wrong Marks: 0

Which of the following Indian philosophers disagreed with Kant in his distinction between phenomena and noumena?

- (A) Kalidas Bhattacharya
- (B) R. N. Tagore
- (C) S. Radhakrishnan
- (D) Swami Vivekananda

Options:

12820646171. A

12820646172. B

12820646173. C

12820646174. D

Question Number: 17 Question Id: 12820611682 Question Type: MCQ Option Shuffling: No Display Question Number: Yes Single Line Question Option: No Option Orientation: Vertical

Correct Marks: 2 Wrong Marks: 0

According to Gandhi, main cause of India's slavery was due to

- (A) military strength of the British.
- (B) internal weaknesses of the Indians.
- (C) embracing of English education.
- (D) influence of Christianity.

Options:

12820646175. A

12820646176. B

12820646177. C

12820646178. D

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Question Number: 18 Question Id: 12820611683 Question Type: MCQ Option Shuffling: No Display Question Number: Yes Single Line Question Option: No Option Orientation: Vertical

Correct Marks: 2 Wrong Marks: 0

A question-and-answer dialogue in which propositions are methodically analyzed to reveal the truth is known as:

- (A) a logical argument
- (B) a counter-argument
- (C) a rational debate
- (D) the Socratic method

Options:

12820646179. A

12820646180. B



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| Question Number: 19 Question Id: 12820611684 Question Id: 1282061168 Question Id: 128206168 Question Id: 12820616 Question Id: 128206 Questi | estion Type : MCQ | Option Shuffling: No | Display Question Numbe | r : Yes |
|--|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|---------|
| Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation | : Vertical | | | |
| Correct Marks: 2 Wrong Marks: 0 | | | | |

A good deductive argument is said to be sound.

- (A) True
- (B) False
- (C) Undecided
- (D) None of the above

Options:

12820646183. A

12820646184. B

12820646185. C

12820646186. D

Question Number : 20 Question Id : 12820611685 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks: 2 Wrong Marks: 0

If you assume that a set of statements is true, and then go on to deduce a false or absurd statement from the given set, then the original set of statements as a whole must be false. This form of argument is:

- (A) Reductio ad absurdum
- (B) Modus tollens
- (C) Destructive dilemma
- (D) Absorption

Options:

12820646187. A

12820646188. B

12820646189. C

12820646190. D

(N)

Question Number : 21 Question Id : 12820611686 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks: 2 Wrong Marks: 0

When we seek out and use only evidence that confirms our views, we are guilty of:

- (A) Ignorance
- (B) Confirmation bias
- (C) Overconfidence
- (D) Affirming the consequence

Options:

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12820646194. D

| Question Number: | 22 Question Id: 12 | 2820611687 Que | stion Type : MCQ | Option Shuffling: No | Display Question 1 | Number : Yes |
|-------------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| Single I in Question | n Ontion · No Onti | on Orientation . | Vertical | | | |

Correct Marks: 2 Wrong Marks: 0

What is the purpose of a derived rule of inference in an axiomatic system?

- (A) To shorten the length of the proofs of theorems.
- (B) To bring in novel ways of proving theorems.
- (C) To show that the primitive rules accepted in the system are inadequate.
- (D) To connect the axiomatic system with some other axiomatic system.

Options:

12820646195. A

12820646196. B

12820646197. C

12820646198. D

Question Number: 23 Question Id: 12820611688 Question Type: MCQ Option Shuffling: No Display Question Number: Yes Single Line Question Option: No Option Orientation: Vertical

Correct Marks: 2 Wrong Marks: 0

For Socrates, virtue is knowledge; the two are equated. Virtue and knowledge are identified as one, in a sense, actually virtue is the *result* of knowledge and dependent upon it. Genuine knowledge as Socrates understood it was ______.

- (A) moral understanding.
- (B) moral thought.
- (C) moral insight.
- (D) moral good.

Options:

12820646199. A

12820646200. B

12820646201, C

12820646202. D

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Question Number : 24 Question Id : 12820611689 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks: 2 Wrong Marks: 0

Which one of the following propositions is Aristotelian?

- (A) Dyadic, triadic and tetradic.
- (B) Disjunctive, categorical and hypothetical.
- (C) Simple and compound.
- (D) Truth-functionally compound and non-truth-functionally compound.

Options:

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12820646205. C

12820646206. D

| Question Number: 25 (| Question Id: 12820611690 | Question Type : MCQ | Option Shuffling: No | Display Question Nu | ımber : Yes |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|
| Single Line Question Op | otion: No Option Orientati | ion : Vertical | | | |

Correct Marks: 2 Wrong Marks: 0

| ivian is the measure of all things is the statement made by | all things' is the statement made by |
|---|--------------------------------------|
|---|--------------------------------------|

- (A) Protagoras
- (B) Aristotle
- (C) Anaximander
- (D) Democritus

Options:

12820646207. A

12820646208. B

12820646209, C

12820646210. D

Question Number : 26 Question Id : 12820611691 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks: 2 Wrong Marks: 0

Who among these philosophers articulated that 'knowledge is recollection'?

- (A) Plato
- (B) Aristotle
- (C) Heraclitus
- (D) Xenophanes

Options:

· 11.

- 12820646211. A
- 12820646212. B
- 12820646213. C
- 12820646214. D

Question Number: 27 Question Id: 12820611692 Question Type: MCQ Option Shuffling: No Display Question Number: Yes Single Line Question Option: No Option Orientation: Vertical

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(a) Plato

(i) Politics

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(b) Aristotle

(ii) Confession

(c) St. Augustine

(iii) Treatise on Law

(d) St. Aquinas

(iv) Meno

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

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

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

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

Options:

12820646215. A

12820646216. B

12820646217. C

12820646218. D

Question Number : 28 Question Id : 12820611693 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks: 2 Wrong Marks: 0

According to Descartes an evil demon

- (A) is a certainty.
- (B) could possibly be deceiving him.
- (C) proof for the existence of Self.
- (D) must exist if God exists.

Options:

12820646219. A

12820646220. B

12820646221. C

12820646222. D



Question Number : 29 Question Id : 12820611694 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks: 2 Wrong Marks: 0

Hume thinks that each mind perceives:

- (A) the same beauty
- (B) a different beauty
- (C) a warped sense of beauty
- (D) objective beauty

Options:

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12820646226. D

Question Number : 30 Question Id : 12820611695 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

Spinoza defined God as:

- (A) Substance consisting of infinite attributes.
- (B) The modification of substance.
- (C) Essence that involves existence.
- (D) A being absolutely finite.

Options:

12820646227. A

12820646228. B

12820646229. C

12820646230. D

Question Number : 31 Question Id : 12820611696 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks: 2 Wrong Marks: 0

According to Kant, the forms of sensibility are:

- (A) Reason and knowledge
- (B) Space and time
- (C) Perception and sensation
- (D) Reason and sensation

Options:

12820646231. A

12820646232. B

12820646233. C

12820646234. D

S

Question Number : 32 Question Id : 12820611697 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks: 2 Wrong Marks: 0

According to Leibnitz,

- (A) Each monad is not different from every other.
- (B) Each monad differs from every other.
- (C) Each monad is identical.
- (D) None of the above.

Options:

1282<mark>0646235. A</mark>

12820646236. B



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Question Number: 33 Question Id: 12820611698 Question Type: MCQ Option Shuffling: No Display Question Number: Yes Single Line Question Option: No Option Orientation: Vertical

Correct Marks: 2 Wrong Marks: 0

The categorical imperative declares that an act is

- (A) Subjectively valid with reference to oneself.
- (B) Objectively necessary without any reference to another end.
- (C) Subjectively good.
- (D) None of the above.

Options:

12820646239. A

12820646240. B

12820646241. C

12820646242. D

Question Number : 34 Question Id : 12820611699 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks: 2 Wrong Marks: 0

The view that mental states are causally inert is known as:

- (A) Identity Theory
- (B) Eliminative Materialism
- (C) Parallelism
- (D) Epiphenomenalism

Options:

12820646243. A

12820646244. B

12820646245. C

12820646246. D

0.0

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Question Number : 35 Question Id : 12820611700 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks: 2 Wrong Marks: 0

Noesis may be characterized as:

- (A) The objective pole of consciousness.
- (B) The intentional character of consciousness.
- (C) The subjective pole of consciousness.
- (D) None of the above.

Options:

12820646247. A

12820646248. B

12820646249. C



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Question Number : 36 Question Id : 12820611701 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks: 2 Wrong Marks: 0

Gricean theory of meaning can be called as:

- (A) Semantic theory
- (B) Combination of pragmatic and semantic
- (C) Combination of semantic and syntactic
- (D) Pragmatic theory

Options:

12820646251. A

12820646252. B

12820646253. C

12820646254. D

Question Number : 37 Question Id : 12820611702 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks: 2 Wrong Marks: 0

Realism is the theory that advocates:

- (A) Objects of knowledge exist independent of knowledge.
- (B) Objects of knowledge create knowledge.
- (C) Reality is known through experience.
- (D) Reality is understood through reason.

Options:

12820646255. A

12820646256. B

12820646257. C

12820646258. D

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Question Number: 38 Question Id: 12820611703 Question Type: MCQ Option Shuffling: No Display Question Number: Yes Single Line Question Option: No Option Orientation: Vertical

Correct Marks: 2 Wrong Marks: 0

According to Austin, constatives are used only in:

- (A) Descriptions
- (B) Assertions
- (C) Both in descriptions and assertions
- (D) None of the above

Options:

12820646259. A

12820646260. B

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Question Number: 39 Question Id: 12820611704 Question Type: MCQ Option Shuffling: No Display Question Number: Yes Single Line Question Option: No Option Orientation: Vertical

Correct Marks: 2 Wrong Marks: 0

Which of the following does not represent Nietzsche's view?

- (A) In the Dionysian state, man gives up his individuality and submerges into a greater whole.
- (B) Passion of Dionysian is manifested in drunkenness and madness.
- (C) Dionysian represents the Will that is the source of creativity.
- (D) It is in the true synthesis between Apollonian and Dionysian spirits that human species flourish.

Options:

12820646263. A

12820646264. B

12820646265, C

12820646266, D

Question Number: 40 Question Id: 12820611705 Question Type: MCQ Option Shuffling: No Display Question Number: Yes Single Line Question Option: No Option Orientation: Vertical

Correct Marks: 2 Wrong Marks: 0

According to Kant, nothing can be called 'good' without qualification except:

- (A) right action
- (B) good consequences
- (C) happiness
- (D) a good will

Options:

12820646267, A

12820646268, B

12820646269. C

12820646270. D

Question Number: 41 Question Id: 12820611706 Question Type: MCQ Option Shuffling: No Display Question Number: Yes Single Line Question Option: No Option Orientation: Vertical

Correct Marks: 2 Wrong Marks: 0

Traditionally art has been defined as

- (A) wealth
- (B) utility
- (C) representation
- (D) well being

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Options: 12820646271. A

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12820646274. D

(D) Economics

Options:

| Question Number : 42 Question Id : 12820611707 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical |
|---|
| Correct Marks: 2 Wrong Marks: 0 Philosophers do evaluate and pass moral judgment on the work of scientists and its |
| applications, since philosophers make it their business to evaluate all aspects of |
| human |
| (A) character |
| (B) conduct |
| (C) experience |
| (D) All of the above |
| Options: |
| 12820646275. A 12820646276. B |
| 12820646277. C |
| 12820646278. D |
| Question Number: 43 Question Id: 12820611708 Question Type: MCQ Option Shuffling: No Display Question Number: Yes Single Line Question Option: No Option Orientation: Vertical Correct Marks: 2 Wrong Marks: 0 |
| The term 'indefinability of good' was coined by |
| (A) A. J. Ayer |
| (B) T. H. Green |
| (C) William James |
| (D) G. E. Moore |
| Options: |
| 12820646279. A |
| 12820646280. B 12820646281. C |
| 12820646282. D |
| Question Number: 44 Question Id: 12820611709 Question Type: MCQ Option Shuffling: No Display Question Number: Yes Single Line Question Option: No Option Orientation: Vertical Correct Marks: 2 Wrong Marks: 0 The science of the human good is |
| (A) Politics |
| (B) Political Science |
| (C) Sociology |

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12820646285. C

12820646286. D

Question Number : 45 Question Id : 12820611710 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No Display Question Number : Yes Single Line Question Option : No Option Orientation : Vertical

Correct Marks: 2 Wrong Marks: 0

Which of the following philosophers characterized religious experience as *Mysterium Tremendum et Fascinans*:

- (A) William James
- (B) Rudolf Otto
- (C) Paul Tillich
- (D) Rene Descartes

Options:

12820646287. A

12820646288. B

12820646289. C

12820646290. D

Question Number: 46 Question Id: 12820611711 Question Type: MCQ Option Shuffling: No Display Question Number: Yes Single Line Question Option: No Option Orientation: Vertical

Correct Marks: 2 Wrong Marks: 0

Within a system of culture, good and evil develop as necessarily related expressions of human thinking and behaviour. The close connection between good and evil is fully experienced by

- (A) Cultural consciousness
- (B) Psychological consciousness
- (C) Religious consciousness
- (D) Collective consciousness

Options:

12820646291, A

12820646292. B

12820646293. C

12820646294. D

Question Number: 47 Question Id: 12820611712 Question Type: MCQ Option Shuffling: No Display Question Number: Yes Single Line Question Option: No Option Orientation: Vertical

Single Line Question Option: No Option Orientation: ver

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- (B) God is the self-caused cause.
- (C) God is the cause of the world.
- (D) None of the above

Options:

12820646295. A

12820646296. B

12820646297. C

12820646298. D

Question Number: 48 Question Id: 12820611713 Question Type: MCQ Option Shuffling: No Display Question Number: Yes Single Line Question Option: No Option Orientation: Vertical

Correct Marks: 2 Wrong Marks: 0

The main function of Government according to Locke is

- (A) the preservation of human dignity.
- (B) the preservation of democracy.
- (C) the preservation of property.
- (D) None of the above.

Options:

12820646299. A

12820646300. B

12820646301, C

12820646302. D

Question Number: 49 Question Id: 12820611714 Question Vise: MCQ Option Shuffling: No Display Question Number: Yes Single Line Question Option: No Option Orientation: Verifical

Correct Marks : 2 Wrong Marks : 0

According to Rawls, behind the veil of ignorance, the principles of justice are

- (A) the result of a fair agreement or bargain.
- (B) the result of coercion.
- (C) impractical.
- (D) chosen arbitrarily.

Options:

12820646303. A

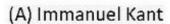
12820646304. B

12820646305, C

12820646306. D

Question Number: 50 Question Id: 12820611715 Question Type: MCQ Option Shuffling: No Display Question Number: Yes Single Line Question Option: No Option Orientation: Vertical

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- (B) John Rawls
- (C) Robert Nozick
- (D) Amartya Sen

Options:

12820646307. A

12820646308. B

12820646309. C

12820646310. D