

COMMON P.G. ENTRANCE TEST-2022 (CPET-2022)

Subject Code : **36**

Test Booklet No.:

Entrance Subject : **Philosophy**

Hall Ticket No.:

TEST BOOKLET

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 OMR Answer Sheet as well as fill up Test Booklet Serial No. & OMR Answer Sheet Serial No. in the Attendance Sheet carefully. Wrongly filled up OMR 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.

1. Which one of the following is not compatible with Carvaka?
 - (A) Relativism
 - (B) Materialism
 - (C) Sense-Perceptualism
 - (D) Idealism

2. The Buddhist doctrine of Pratītyasamutpāda can be defined as
 - (A) There is no permanent self
 - (B) Everything is momentary
 - (C) There is no origination of some elements
 - (D) Everything originates depending upon some conditions

3. According to which theory, all knowledge is regarded as probable?
 - (A) Syadvada
 - (B) Dristi-sristi vada
 - (C) Anekantavada
 - (D) Ksanabhanga vada

4. According to Nyaya, anumana is _____ in nature.
 - (A) Mediate
 - (B) Immediate
 - (C) Rational
 - (D) Moral

5. Jaina metaphysics points out to _____ .
 - (A) Syadvada
 - (B) Manyness of reality
 - (C) Duality of reality
 - (D) Awareness of reality

6. Vaishesika believes in _____ categories.
- (A) Five
(B) Six
(C) Seven
(D) Eight
7. Prakrti is defined as _____
- (A) Unity of the universe
(B) Necessary cause
(C) Essential cause
(D) Sufficient cause
8. The theory that the effect is pre-existent in its material cause, is known as _____ .
- (A) Asatkaryavada
(B) Satkaryavada
(C) Arambhavada
(D) None of the above
9. Samkhya's satkaryavada is known as _____ .
- (A) Prakrti-parinamavada
(B) Brahma-parinamavada
(C) Vivartavada
(D) Arambhavada
10. According to Sankara, the world is the appearance of _____.
- (A) Isvara
(B) Brahman
(C) Supreme Soul
(D) None of the above

11. Utilitarianism is a form of _____
- (A) Consequentialism
 - (B) Relativism
 - (C) Universalism
 - (D) Empiricism
12. Categorical imperative is regarded as _____.
- (A) Conditional command
 - (B) Unconditional command
 - (C) Relevant command
 - (D) None of the above
13. The aim of preventive theory of punishment is_____.
- (A) to take revenge from the crime done
 - (B) to prevent future act of crime
 - (C) to reform the criminal
 - (D) to assert the autonomy of individual
14. The aim of reformatory theory of punishment is_____.
- (A) to take revenge from the crime done
 - (B) to prevent future act of crime
 - (C) to reform the criminal
 - (D) to assert the autonomy of individual
15. Which one of the following evaluates action on the basis of pleasure/happiness?
- (A) Hedonist
 - (B) Rationalist
 - (C) Rigorist
 - (D) Perfectionist

16. According to which theory of punishment, the offender is punished for stealing the sheep, not for preventing the stealing.
- (A) Preventive theory
 - (B) Reformatory theory
 - (C) Retributive theory
 - (D) None of the above
17. Rigorism has been regarded as _____ in nature.
- (A) Empirical
 - (B) Rational
 - (C) Factual
 - (D) None of these
18. Who accepts the quantitative altruism as a moral standard?
- (A) J.S. Mill
 - (B) J. Bentham
 - (C) H. Sidgwick
 - (D) None of the above
19. According to whom, the idea of good is identified with the idea of pleasure?
- (A) J.S. Mill
 - (B) J. Bentham
 - (C) H. Sidgwick
 - (D) None of these
20. The factual judgements are _____ .
- (A) Appreciative judgments
 - (B) Descriptive judgements
 - (C) Both 'A' and 'B'
 - (D) Neither 'A' nor 'B'

21. According to Kant, knowledge consists of
- (A) Synthetic a priori judgements
 - (B) Synthetic a posteriori judgements
 - (C) Analytic judgements
 - (D) None of the above
22. According to whom 'mind is a clean state'?
- (A) Plato
 - (B) Descartes
 - (C) Spinoza
 - (D) Locke
23. According to Bacon, Idolas are
- (A) Right understanding
 - (B) Mental images
 - (C) Accurate things
 - (D) False appearances
24. Which of the following theories is advocated by Leibnitz?
- (A) Pre-established harmony
 - (B) Post-established harmony
 - (C) Psycho-Physical Parallelism
 - (D) Interactionism
25. Which of the following theories is propounded by Spinoza regarding the relation between mind and body ?
- (A) Occasionalism
 - (B) Parallelism
 - (C) Pre-established harmony
 - (D) None of the above

26. According to Leibnitz, monads are _____.
- (A) Non-creative
 - (B) Indivisible
 - (C) Divisible
 - (D) Productive
27. According to Hume, the belief that similar causes must give rise to similar effects is based on _____ .
- (A) Reason
 - (B) Intuition
 - (C) Induction
 - (D) Custom
28. According to Berkeley, 'esse est percipi' means
- (A) Existence is one of the basic qualities of perception
 - (B) Existence is an inference from the fact of perception
 - (C) Existence is different from perception
 - (D) Existence consists in perception
29. Locke says, intuitive knowledge is that which
- (A) is self-evident and certain
 - (B) is gained through comparison
 - (C) We have in experience
 - (D) can be proved
30. The aim of Berkeley in refuting abstract idea was
- (A) To criticise rationalism
 - (B) To criticise Locke
 - (C) To refute matter
 - (D) To refute idealism

31. Which of the following theories posits a relationship between thought and things
- (A) Correspondence theory
 - (B) Coherence theory
 - (C) Pragmatist theory
 - (D) Additional theory
32. Coherence theory describes
- (A) Intrinsic property
 - (B) Intrinsic quality
 - (C) Extrinsic property
 - (D) Extrinsic quality
33. According to Plato, _____ are universal.
- (A) Ideas
 - (B) Concepts
 - (C) Names
 - (D) Forms
34. According to whom, truth is regarded as a property of whole systems of propositions.
- (A) Correspondence theory
 - (B) Coherence theory
 - (C) Pragmatist theory
 - (D) Additional theory
35. 'Matter' and 'Form' are regarded as
- (A) two realistic view
 - (B) two idealist view
 - (C) one realistic view
 - (D) one idealistic view

36. According to whom, knowledge is treated as a plan or preparation for action, rather than a revelation of reality
- (A) Correspondence theory
 - (B) Coherence theory
 - (C) Pragmatist theory
 - (D) Additional theory
37. Who advocates that universals are not independent of the particulars?
- (A) Aristotle
 - (B) Plato
 - (C) Locke
 - (D) Hume
38. According to whom, the character of being is imperishable?
- (A) Parmenides
 - (B) Pythagoras
 - (C) Plato
 - (D) Aristotle
39. Who says that reality is in flux and becoming?
- (A) Heraclitus
 - (B) Pythagoras
 - (C) Hegel
 - (D) Socrates
40. Socratic method of enquiry was referred as _____ .
- (A) Dialectic
 - (B) Concept
 - (C) Notion
 - (D) Doctrine

41. There are _____ types of knowledge, according to Plato?
- (A) One
 - (B) Two
 - (C) Three
 - (D) Four
42. Aristotle's theory of causation is based on his _____ .
- (A) Metaphysics
 - (B) Epistemology
 - (C) Dialectic Method
 - (D) None of the above
43. What is fundamental dictum of Descartes?
- (A) Monads
 - (B) Cogito Ergo Sum
 - (C) Nothingness
 - (D) Matter
44. According to Sri Aurobindo, which of the following is associated with evolution?
- (A) Involution
 - (B) Enlargement
 - (C) God
 - (D) Human being
45. Integral yoga is also known as _____
- (A) Purna yoga
 - (B) Outer yoga
 - (C) Partial yoga
 - (D) All of these

46. What should human being inculcate, according to Tagore?
- (A) Freedom
 - (B) Justice
 - (C) Peace
 - (D) All of these
47. What is an essential feature of universal religion, according to Vivekananda?
- (A) Compromise
 - (B) Acceptance
 - (C) Perfect-liberation
 - (D) Bliss
48. Who believes in the 'Religion of Man'?
- (A) Gandhi
 - (B) Tagore
 - (C) Vivekananda
 - (D) Radhakrishnan
49. For Gandhi, truth is _____ .
- (A) End
 - (B) Means
 - (C) Acceptance
 - (D) Negation
50. According to Krishnamurti, freedom from _____ is important?
- (A) Past Completely
 - (B) Present
 - (C) Medium Situations
 - (D) Large Situations

51. Which of the following is not acceptable to Ambedkar?
- (A) Liberty, Equality and Fraternity
 - (B) Education, Organisation and Agitation
 - (C) Buddha, Dhamma and Sangha
 - (D) Varna, Ashrama and Karma
52. According to whom, intuition is the way of knowing reality?
- (A) Krishnamurti
 - (B) Gandhi
 - (C) Radhkrishnan
 - (D) Ambedkar
53. Who among the following is regarded as the founder of Deep Ecology?
- (A) Aldo Leopold
 - (B) Arne Naess
 - (C) Peter Singer
 - (D) None of the above
54. In Environmental ethics, nature is regarded as having _____.
- (A) Intrinsic value
 - (B) Extrinsic value
 - (C) Both (a) and (b)
 - (D) None of the above
55. Who among the following is most concerned with 'Animal Ethics'?
- (A) Peter Singer
 - (B) Aldo Leopold
 - (C) Val Plumwood
 - (D) Arne Naess

56. Who believes 'human being is at the centre of universe of moral discourse'?
- (A) Anthropocentrism
 - (B) Egalitarianism
 - (C) Biocentrism
 - (D) None of the above
57. Allowing someone to die by not doing something that would prolong life, is called _____ .
- (A) Voluntary euthanasia
 - (B) Passive euthanasia
 - (C) Non-voluntary euthanasia
 - (D) None of the above
58. Which of the following is the form of material implication?
- (A) $P \& Q \equiv Q \& P$
 - (B) $\sim\sim P \equiv P$
 - (C) $P \supset Q \equiv P \vee Q$
 - (D) None of the above
59. The procedures that enable us to decide whether or not an expression is a tautology is called as
- (A) Decision procedures
 - (B) Quantification theory
 - (C) Set theory
 - (D) Method of induction
60. If at least one propositional variable and its negation occurs in the disjunction then it is always _____ .
- (A) A contradiction
 - (B) Indeterminate
 - (C) A tautology
 - (D) Invalid

61. $P \supset Q$ is false when
- (A) Both P and Q are false
 - (B) P is true and Q is false
 - (C) Q is false and P is true
 - (D) Only when Q is false
62. The variable which is preceded by a suitable quantifier is called _____ .
- (A) Bound variable
 - (B) Constant
 - (C) Free variable
 - (D) Quantifier
63. The null class is _____ .
- (A) The class that has no members
 - (B) The class that has at least one member
 - (C) The class which contains everything
 - (D) None of the above
64. The intersection of two classes say A and B represents _____ .
- (A) The entities which are either the member of class A or class B
 - (B) The entities which are there in both class A and B
 - (C) The entities which are there in class A but not in class B
 - (D) None of the above
65. Which of the following is the symbolic form of the statement “Everything is a centaur”
- (A) $\forall x$
 - (B) $(\exists x) \text{fx}$
 - (C) $(x) \text{fx}$
 - (D) $P \vee Q$

66. The equality which rejects formal institutions of inequalities is called _____.
- (A) Liberal equality
 - (B) Natural liberty
 - (C) Democratic equality
 - (D) Economic equality
67. Justice is administered by _____ .
- (A) Executives
 - (B) Judiciary
 - (C) Legislature
 - (D) Political Parties
68. Our political rights and participation are insured only when our
- (A) Social needs are being taken care of
 - (B) Cultural needs are being taken care of
 - (C) Basic needs are being taken care of
 - (D) Security needs are being taken care of
69. Free market is a product of _____ .
- (A) Socialism
 - (B) Feminism
 - (C) Neo-liberalism
 - (D) Patriarchy
70. Feminist movement deals with _____ ?
- (A) Women's right
 - (B) Children right
 - (C) Commercial rights
 - (D) Death right

ROUGH WORK