

COMMON P. G. ENTRANCE TEST – 2024 (CPET-2024)

Test Booklet No. :- **01127**

Subject Code : **33**

Hall Ticket No. :

Subject : **PHILOSOPHY**

TEST BOOKLET

Time Allowed : **60 Minutes**

Full Marks : **80**

: INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES :

1. The Test Booklet contains **15** pages including the cover page and **80** (Question Nos. 1 to 80) multiple choice questions.
2. DO NOT break open the seal of the Test Booklet until the invigilator instructs to do so.
3. The candidates must check discrepancy, if any (like up-printed or torn or missing pages or missing questions) in the Test Booklet immediately after breaking the seal of the Test Booklet. If detected, the invigilator may be requested to replace the same.
4. Candidates are required to fill up and darken the **Hall Ticket No., Test Booklet Serial No.** and OMR Answer Sheet Serial No. in attendance sheet carefully. Wrongly filled in OMR Answer Sheet is liable for rejection.
5. Each question has four choices / answers marked (A), (B), (C), (D). Candidate has to select the most appropriate choice / answer to each question and darken the oval completely against the question number provided in the OMR Answer Sheet.
6. Indicate only one choice / answer from the options provided by darkening the appropriate oval in the OMR Answer Sheet. More than one response to a question shall be treated as a wrong answer.
7. Use only **Black Ball Point Pen** for darkening the oval for answering.
8. All the questions are compulsory and they carry equal marks. The total marks scored by a candidate depends on the number of correct choices / answers darkened in the OMR Answer Sheet. There will be no negative marking for wrong answers.
9. No candidate shall be allowed to leave the Examination Hall / Room till all OMR Answer Sheets have been collected by the invigilator.
10. On completion of the entrance test, the original OMR Answer Sheet be handed over to the invigilator. Candidates are allowed to take the second copy of the OMR Answer Sheet along with the used Test Booklet for reference.
11. Candidates are not allowed to carry any personal belongings including electronic devices such as scientific calculator, cell phones, headphones, earbuds, or any other type of devices that allow communication of any kind inside the Examination Room / Hall.
12. The candidates are advised not to scribble or make any mark on the OMR Answer Sheet except marking the answers at the appropriate places and filling up the details required. Rough work, if any, may be done in the blank sheet(s) provided at the end of the Test Booklet.
13. Any malpractice / use of unfair means will lead to your disqualification from the entrance test / admission process and may also lead to appropriate legal action as deemed fit.

DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO

GO – 18/12

(Turn over)

TEST BOOKLET

Time Allowed : 30

Time Allowed : 30 Minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

The test booklet contains 18 pages including the cover page and 60 questions Nos. 1 to 60 (multiple choice questions).

DO NOT break or open the seal of the Test Booklet until the invigilator instructs to do so.

The candidates must check the booklet against the following instructions to avoid any mistake or misreading in the Test Booklet. If any discrepancy is found, the candidate must immediately report it to the invigilator. The invigilator may be requested to replace the booklet.

Candidates are required to fill up the dark circle Hall Ticket No., Test Booklet Serial No. and OM Answer Sheet No. in the space provided. Violation of this rule will result in the candidate's answer being rejected.

Each question has four choices. Answers marked with the OMR bubbles are correct. The candidate must mark the correct answer by darkening the bubble completely. The question number is given in the OMR Answer Sheet.

Indicate only one answer. Answer from the bubble is provided by darkening the bubble. In the OMR Answer Sheet, the question is a choice of all bubbles as a correct answer.

Use a Black Ball Point Pen for darkening the bubbles. Do not use any other pen.

In the question, the correct answer is marked with a dot. The total number of correct answers is marked in the OMR Answer Sheet. There will be no negative marking for wrong answers.

The candidate is allowed to leave the examination hall if the OMR Answer Sheet is not collected by the invigilator.

On completion of the entrance test, the candidate must hand over the OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilator. The candidate is not allowed to take the second copy of the OMR Answer Sheet. The second copy will be used for the purpose of the test.

Candidates are not allowed to carry any electronic device, including electronic calculators, into the examination hall. Candidates are not allowed to use any other form of device that shows any kind of information. Candidates are not allowed to use any other form of device that shows any kind of information.

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Any irregular use of unfair means will lead to your disqualification from the entrance test. The invigilator may also lead to your disqualification from the entrance test.

DO NOT OPEN THE TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO

1. The word Philosophy comes from two Greek words, philos and sophia. What does sophia mean ?
 - (A) Love
 - (B) Wisdom
 - (C) Truth
 - (D) Love of Wisdom
2. Which of the following is not a branch of Philosophy ?
 - (A) Ethics
 - (B) Logic
 - (C) Astronomy
 - (D) Ontology
3. Theory of knowledge is known as :
 - (A) Ontology
 - (B) Logic
 - (C) Epistemology
 - (D) Aesthetics
4. Which theory denies the reality of external objects independent of knowing minds ?
 - (A) Idealism
 - (B) Realism
 - (C) Phenomenalism
 - (D) Existentialism
5. A valid argument whose premises and conclusion are true is called :
 - (A) Tautology
 - (B) Strong argument
 - (C) Good argument
 - (D) Sound argument
6. The theory of truth which defines truth as what "works" is called :
 - (A) Correspondence theory of Truth
 - (B) Reference theory of Truth
 - (C) Coherence theory of Truth
 - (D) Pragmatic theory of Truth
7. In which of the following cases the argument is never valid ?
 - (A) Premises and conclusion are all true
 - (B) Premises are true but the conclusion is false
 - (C) Both premises and conclusion are false
 - (D) The premises are false, but the conclusion is true

8. Which of the following is known as the law of excluded middle ?
 (A) A is A (B) P and not-P
 (C) Either P or not-P (D) Not both P and Q
9. Which propositions do not have existential import ?
 (A) Particular affirmative (B) Particular negative
 (C) Compound proposition (D) Universal propositions
10. Concept of Tiratna is :
 (A) Ethical doctrine of Jainism (B) Ethical doctrine of Buddha
 (C) Jaina theory of knowledge (D) Metaphysical theory of Buddhism
11. The systems of Indian Philosophy which believe the testimony of the Vedas are called :
 (A) Nastika (B) Theists
 (C) Astika (D) Atheists
12. Chārvāka is also known as :
 (A) Anāyata (B) Lokasangraha
 (C) Four speeches (D) Lokayata
13. Who is traditionally regarded as the founder of Samkhya ?
 (A) Vijñānabhikṣu (B) Bādārāyaṇa
 (C) Kapila (D) Gauḍapāda
14. What is the final step in Yoga ?
 (A) Samādhi (B) Dhyāna
 (C) Dhāraṇā (D) Pratyāhāra
15. A symbol which can stand for any one of a given range of values is :
 (A) Constant (B) Variable
 (C) Connective (D) Copula

16. Which of the following truth functions means that at least one of the variables is false ?
- (A) The disjunctive truth function (B) Implicative truth function
(C) Conjunctive truth function (D) Stroke function
17. When a disjunctive truth function is false ?
- (A) One of the disjunction is false (B) Both the disjunctions are false
(C) None of the disjunctions are false (D) Only one of the disjunction is true
18. Which of the following does not express a transitive relation ?
- (A) $p = q$ and $q = r$, therefore $p = r$ (B) $\text{If } A \supset B \text{ and } B \supset C, \text{ then } A \supset C$
(C) If $A \in B$ and $B \in C$, then $A \in C$ (D) If $p > q$ and $q > r$, then $p > r$
19. Which of the following is known as de Morgan's rule ?
- (A) $p \cdot (q \vee r) \equiv (p \cdot q) \vee (p \cdot r)$ (B) $(p \supset q) \equiv (\sim p \vee q)$
(C) $(p \cdot q) \equiv \sim (\sim p \vee \sim q)$ (D) $((p \supset q) \cdot p) \supset q$
20. What is the matrix number of the truth functional expression $p \equiv q$?
- (A) 1001 (B) 1000
(C) 0101 (D) 1011
21. What kind of science is ethics ?
- (A) Descriptive (B) Natural
(C) Normative (D) Positive
22. A non-moral action is :
- (A) A wrong action (B) Devoid of moral quality
(C) A bad action (D) Either right or wrong action
23. According to the Hedonists, the rightness or wrongness of an action depends upon :
- (A) Motive (B) Intention
(C) Spring of action (D) Consequences

24. According to which of the following, self-realisation is the highest good ?
- (A) Rigorism (B) Utilitarianism
(C) Perfectionism (D) Altruism
25. According to which theory of punishment "Punishment is an end in itself" ?
- (A) Preventive theory (B) Reformatory theory
(C) Retributive theory (D) Deterrent theory
26. Which of the following Greek Philosophers said that everything is in a flux, all is chaotic and transitory ?
- (A) Socrates (B) Thales
(C) Heraclitus (D) Plato
27. What is known as the Socratic method ?
- (A) Speculation (B) Rhetoric
(C) Argumentative dialogue (D) Preaching sermons
28. What are the causes according to Aristotle ?
- (A) Material cause
(B) Both material and efficient causes
(C) Only formal and final cause
(D) Material, efficient, formal and final causes
29. In which Upanisad Brahman is described as 'Tajjalan' ?
- (A) Katha (B) Chhandogya
(C) Kena (D) Taittiriya
30. Which of the following is an invalid knowledge according to Nyāya ?
- (A) Perception (B) Memory
(C) Inference (D) Comparison

31. According to Vaisheshikas, all physical things are a combination of which atoms ?
(A) Earth, water, fire, ether (B) Water, fire, ether, air
(C) Earth, water, fire, air (D) Earth, water, air, ether
32. Which of the following is Alaukika Pratyaksa ?
(A) Olfactory Perception (B) Visual Perception
(C) Auditory Perception (D) Yogaja Perception
33. Sankara used the example of the rope and the snake to elucidate the concept of :
(A) Brahman (B) Atman
(C) Iswara (D) Māyā
34. Who is the founder of Visistadvaita ?
(A) Sankaracharya (B) Ramanuja
(C) Madhavacharya (D) Ballabhacharya
35. Who describes the supreme person as Jibana Debata ?
(A) Rabindranath Tagore (B) Swami Vivekananda
(C) Sri Aurobindo (D) Mahatma Gandhi
36. According to Vivekananda, the ideal of a universal religion is fulfilled by :
(A) Advaita Vedanta (B) Christianity
(C) Judaism (D) Islam
37. Who said "God is truth and truth in God" ?
(A) Swami Vivekananda (B) Mahatma Gandhi
(C) J. Krishnamurti (D) Sri Aurobindo
38. Vivekananda's Philosophy is commonly known as :
(A) Advaita Vedanta (B) Dvaitadvaita Vedanta
(C) Practical Vedanta (D) Vishistadvaita Vedanta

39. What does Sri Aurobindo mean by ascent of the spirit from matter ?
- (A) Evolution (B) Involution
(C) Creation (D) Dissolution
40. According to Radhakrishnan, what is the absolute from human end ?
- (A) God (B) Matter
(C) Consciousness (D) Spirit
41. According to Francis Bacon, the general human tendency to be deceived is called :
- (A) Idola of market place (B) Idola of tribe
(C) Idola of theatre (D) Idola of den
42. According to Descartes, where does the mind and body interact ?
- (A) Pineal gland (B) Pituitary gland
(C) Hypothalamus (D) Central nervous system
43. Which of the following Philosophers said that all determination is negation ?
- (A) Descartes (B) Leibnitz
(C) Spinoza (D) Kant
44. Which of the following does not apply to Leibnitz's idea of monads ?
- (A) Have spatial extension (B) Basic substances
(C) Dynamic (D) Indestructible
45. Which of the following Philosophers believed that mind is a tabula rasa ?
- (A) F. Bacon (B) Rene Descartes
(C) J. Berkeley (D) John Locke

46. According to Hume, what is the primary source of human knowledge ?
- (A) Innate ideas
 - (B) Rational deduction
 - (C) Abstract reasoning
 - (D) Sensory experience and impressions
47. According to Kant, the thing in itself is called :
- (A) Evident
 - (B) Phenomena
 - (C) Appearance
 - (D) Noumena
48. Which of the following is a natural sign ?
- (A) Paw marks in jungle
 - (B) Words
 - (C) Bend arrow as a road sign
 - (D) Red light on road
49. Which of the following is an example of process-product ambiguity ?
- (A) We visited the construction
 - (B) This book has ten thousand words
 - (C) The library has fifty thousand books
 - (D) I went to bank
50. When we invent a word to mean something, event, or process it is called :
- (A) Reportive definition
 - (B) Connotative definition
 - (C) Ostensive definition
 - (D) Stipulative definition
51. When the use of a word is not precise, it is called :
- (A) Ambiguous
 - (B) Vague
 - (C) Meaningless
 - (D) Absurd
52. Who said, "No ideas without impressions" ?
- (A) John Locke
 - (B) George Berkeley
 - (C) David Hume
 - (D) Immanuel Kant

53. Why Decartes argues that our senses are not reliable ?

- (A) Sometimes senses deceive
- (B) Reason is the source of knowledge
- (C) God allows sensory deception
- (D) Sense perception is indubitable

54. Descartes declares that he is a :

- (A) Thinking thing
- (B) Living being
- (C) Physical entity
- (D) Divine being

55. The Sanskrit term Upanisad etymologically means :

- (A) Seeking wisdom
- (B) Sitting under a tree
- (C) Nearer to Brahman
- (D) Sitting near a teacher

56. Which of the following is not one of the Prasthantrayi ?

- (A) Bhagavadgita
- (B) Upanisads
- (C) BrahmaSutra
- (D) Tripitaka

57. How many verses (Mantras) are there in Isa Upanisad ?

- (A) 18
- (B) 24
- (C) 56
- (D) 108

58. In which verse of Isa Upanisad knowledge of Vidya and Avidya is discussed ?

- (A) 2
- (B) 4
- (C) 6
- (D) 11

59. "I hate democracy because I love freedom." This observation belongs to which school of thought ?

- (A) Anarchism
- (B) Liberalism
- (C) Totalitarianism
- (D) Conservatism

60. Marx is in favour of abolishing :
- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| (A) Private property | (B) General property |
| (C) Public property | (D) State property |
61. Who propounded the principle of distributive justice ?
- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| (A) Socrates | (B) Aristotle |
| (C) Plato | (D) Bentham |
62. What can be defined as human rights ?
- (A) Those benefits granted to an adult person
- (B) Those benefits granted to women
- (C) Those rights inherent in all human beings and communities
- (D) Those entitlements for lawful residents of a country
63. The science that studies the interactions of living organisms with each other and with the environment is called :
- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| (A) Natural Science | (B) Social Science |
| (C) Ecology | (D) Biology |
64. The Hippocratic Oath is historically taken by :
- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| (A) Judges/Lawyers | (B) Physicians/Doctors |
| (C) Teachers/Instructors | (D) Corporates/Businessmen |
65. Slippery slope argument is related to :
- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| (A) Abortion | (B) Surrogacy |
| (C) Euthanasia | (D) Cloning |
66. Euthanasia is popularly known as :
- | | |
|-------------|---------------------|
| (A) Suicide | (B) Painful killing |
| (C) Murder | (D) Mercy killing |

67. The practice of giving birth to a baby for another woman who is unable to have babies is called :
- (A) Adoption (B) Genetic mutation
(C) Surrogacy (D) Cloning
68. The concept of CSR is related to which field ?
- (A) Business Ethics (B) Media Ethics
(C) Bio-Ethics (D) Environmental-Ethics
69. The man of steady wisdom in Bhagavadgita is called :
- (A) Prajñā Puruṣa (B) Sthitaprajna
(C) Puruṣottama (D) Gitajñānī
70. Path of devotion in Gītā is called :
- (A) Jnana Yoga (B) Kriya Yoga
(C) Bhakti Yoga (D) Karma Yoga
71. Philosophy of religion is known as :
- (A) Religious teaching and speculation
(B) A branch of theology
(C) Philosophical thinking about religion
(D) A way of god realisation
72. The comparison of natural world with the complex mechanism of watch is used as a proof for the existence of God. What is the proof ?
- (A) Ontological proof (B) Teleological proof
(C) Causal proof (D) Cosmological proof

73. What is the problem of evil ?
- (A) There is suffering
 - (B) There are bad people
 - (C) The presence of human suffering and pain is implausible with the presence of a loving and omnipotent God
 - (D) Good things happen to bad people and bad things happen to good people
74. According to whom, evil always consists of the malfunctioning something that is in itself good ?
- (A) Thomas Aquinas
 - (B) Saint Irenaeus
 - (C) St. Augustine
 - (D) David Griffin
75. According to Schopenhauer, knowledge of object is :
- (A) Knowledge of the thing in itself
 - (B) Knowledge of the phenomena
 - (C) Independent of subject
 - (D) Direct
76. Nietzsche's early work "The Birth of Tragedy" explores the dichotomy between :
- (A) Good and Evil
 - (B) Apollonian and Dionysian
 - (C) Master morality and slave morality
 - (D) Reason and emotion
77. The term "will to power" refers to :
- (A) Desire to dominate
 - (B) Desire for authority
 - (C) The fundamental driving force in nature
 - (D) The survival instinct
78. According to Sartre, an attempt to evade responsibility of discovering and understanding one's authentic self is called :
- (A) Good faith
 - (B) Bad faith
 - (C) Indifference
 - (D) Nothingness

79. Who said, "Man is condemned to be free" ?

(A) Albert Camus

(B) Jean Paul Sartre

(C) Nietzsche

(D) William James

80. The Philosopher according to whom truth is a property of certain of our ideas ?

(A) William James

(B) John S. Mill

(C) Nietzsche

(D) Jean Paul Sartre



SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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SEAL