

Dual-Degree (M.A.+Ph.D.) Entrance Examination in Philosophy
DEEP 2022-23: PAPER-I

A. LOGICAL REASONING AND DEDUCTIVE/INDUCTIVE LOGIC

1. Manavi is facing the South. If she walks towards the South, which of the following directions and turns will lead her to the West?
 - a. Right-hand side, right-hand side, right-hand side
 - b. Left-hand side, left-hand side, left-hand side
 - c. Left-hand side, left-hand side, right-hand side
 - d. Right-hand side, left-hand side, left-hand side
2. Find the odd one out:
 - a. Trivial
 - b. Unimportant
 - c. Important
 - d. Insignificant
3. Introducing a man, a woman says: "His wife is the only daughter of my father." How is the man related to the woman?
 - a. Father-in-law
 - b. Husband
 - c. Maternal uncle
 - d. Brother
4. Consider the following alphabetical series and fill in the blanks:
PMK, MPK, MKP, KMP, _____?
 - a. PMK
 - b. KMP
 - c. MPK
 - d. KPM
5. A statement regarding a cricket match is given below, followed by two conclusions, numbered I and II. Assuming that the statement is true, consider both the conclusions and choose the one(s) that follow(s) logically, based on the information given in the statement.

STATEMENT: In a one-day cricket match, the total runs made by a team were 200 and out of these, 160 runs were made by spinners.

CONCLUSIONS:

- I. 80% of the team consists of spinners.
 - II. The opening batsmen were spinners.
- a. Only Conclusion I follows.
 - b. Only Conclusion II follows.
 - c. Neither Conclusion I nor II follows.
 - d. Both Conclusion I and II follow.

6. Which of the following represents a relation of opposition?
 - a. Mind : Body
 - b. Slim : Thin
 - c. Fire : Smoke
 - d. Paint : Wall

7. A tiebreaker is an additional contest carried out to establish a winner among tied contestants. Choose one situation from the options below that best represents a tiebreaker.
 - a. At half time, the score is tied at 2-2 in a football match.
 - b. Manish and Rahul have each secured 1 set in a tennis game.
 - c. The umpire tosses a coin to decide which team will have to bat first.
 - d. India and Australia each finished at 140 all out.

8. Between 12.00 noon on Wednesday and 12.00 midnight on Thursday, how many times do the two hands of the clock coincide?
 - a. 12
 - b. 11
 - c. 33
 - d. 24

9. The car dealer found that there was a tremendous response for the booking of the new XYZ car with long queues of people, complaining about the duration of business hours and arrangements. Consider the following courses of action for the car dealer and choose the right option.
 - I. People should make their arrangement of lunch and snacks while going for the booking of XYZ car and be ready to spend several hours.
 - II. Arrangement should be made for more booking-desks and for increased business hours to serve more people in less time.
 - a. Only I
 - b. Only II
 - c. Either I or II
 - d. Neither I nor II

10. Five friends are sitting on a bench: Preeti, Qaadir, Reema, Satya and Tina. Of these, Tina and Qaadir are sitting together, Tina and Reema are sitting together, Preeti is on the extreme left, and Qaadir is second from extreme right. Who are sitting between Preeti and Qaadir?
 - a. Reema and Satya
 - b. Reema and Tina
 - c. Tina and Satya
 - d. None of the above

11. A universal affirmative proposition states that every member of the class of the _____ term is also a member of the class of the _____ term.
 - a. predicate ... subject
 - b. affirmative ... negative
 - c. subject ... predicate
 - d. negative ... affirmative

12. "Two propositions can both be false but they cannot both be true; that is, the truth of one proposition entails the falsity of the other." The propositions described in this statement are called:

- a. Contradictories
- b. Contraries
- c. Subcontraries
- d. Subcontradictories

13. "All students of this class are not cyclists." According to standard-form categorical propositions of syllogism, this is an _____proposition.

- a. A
- b. E
- c. I
- d. O

14. According to the rules of syllogistic logic, no conclusion can be drawn from _____premises.

- a. Two affirmative
- b. Two universal
- c. Two particular
- d. None of the above

15. Consider the following syllogism and point out the fallacy involved in it:

All humans are bipeds.
No birds are humans.
Therefore, no birds are bipeds.

- a. Fallacy of illicit major
- b. Fallacy of undistributed middle
- c. Fallacy of illicit minor
- d. Fallacy of four terms

16. The subject term of the conclusion in a syllogism is the:

- a. major term
- b. minor term
- c. middle term
- d. All of the above

17. Consider the following case and choose the type of inductive reasoning that it involves.

When heat increases, the mercury in the thermometer expands. So, heat is the cause of the expansion of mercury.

- a. Mill's method of agreement
- b. Mill's method of difference
- c. Mill's method of residues
- d. Mill's method of concomitant variations

18. Consider the following type of inductive generalization: Two phenomena are regarded as universally accompanying one another under certain circumstances because they are repeatedly observed to be doing so. What are such inductions called?

- a. Induction by causal reasoning
- b. Induction by simple enumeration
- c. Induction by the method of agreement
- d. Induction by the method of residues

19. Two statements numbered I and II are given below. Read the two statements and mark your answer.

- I. The staff of Airport Authorities called off their strike in protest against privatization.
- II. The staff of Airport Authorities went on strike anticipating a threat to their jobs.

- a. Statement I is the cause and Statement II is its effect.
- b. Both statements I and II are independent causes.
- c. Both statements I and II are effects of independent causes.
- d. Both statements I and II are effects of some common cause.

20. Consider the following case and choose the type of inductive reasoning that it involves.

Many instances of malarial fever are found to be cured when quinine is taken. Cure of the disease is the common consequent of the consumption of quinine, the common antecedent. Therefore, cure of malaria is the effect of the consumption of quinine.

- a. Mill's method of agreement
- b. Mill's method of difference
- c. Mill's method of agreement and difference
- d. Mill's method of concomitant variations.

B. INDIAN PHILOSOPHY

21. What does *Mokṣa* mean according to the Cārvākas?

- a. Only Bliss
- b. Only Death
- c. Both Death and Bliss
- d. Enjoyment while being alive

22. Which of the following is true according to the Jainas?

- a. *pramāṇa* gives knowledge of the whole truth and *naya* is a partial truth.
- b. *pramāṇa* gives knowledge of the partial truth and *naya* is the whole truth.
- c. Both *pramāṇa* and *naya* together give the knowledge of the whole truth.
- d. Both *pramāṇa* and *naya* together give the knowledge of partial truth.

23. What is not real according to the Yogācāra?
- nirvāṇa*
 - citta*
 - saṃsāra*
 - vijñāna*
24. According to the Sāṃkhya theory of causation:
- Nothing new ever comes into being
 - Only a new form is manifested
 - The matter remains the same
 - All the above
25. In Vaiśeṣika philosophy, the Universal is a category:
- that is only one and eternal
 - that inheres in many
 - though one and eternal, it inheres in many
 - that is multiple and eternal
26. According to Nyāya, which of the following is the case of *vyāpti* (invariable concomitance)?
- Wherever there is smoke, there is fire.
 - Wherever there is fire, there is smoke.
 - Both of the above
 - Neither of the above
27. In the Yoga philosophy, *ahiṃsā* falls under:
- niyama*
 - yama*
 - santoṣa*
 - śauca*
28. According to Prābhākara Mīmāṃsa theory of error:
- all knowledge is true.
 - some knowledges are true and some are false.
 - all knowledge is erroneous.
 - None of the above
29. According to the Advaita Vedāntin's example, when one perceives a rope as a snake, what signifies the rope and what signifies the snake?
- Rope is the Brahman and snake is Jīva.
 - Rope is the Brahman and snake is Māyā.
 - Rope is the empirical reality and the snake is the absolute reality.
 - Rope is Māyā and snake is the Brahman.
30. According to Rāmānuja, Brahman is:
- Identity-in-difference
 - Unqualified identity
 - Qualified dualism
 - Identity and difference

31. What is the main theme that Kaṭhōpaniṣad, Part I, Chapter 1 presents as an introduction to the entire Upaniṣad?
- Truth about the Self (Ātman)
 - Truth about the Sacrificial Fire
 - Truth about God
 - Truth about world
32. Who is not a *vasala* (outcast) according to the *Vasala Sutta*:
- One who commits an evil deed and wishes that it may not be known to others
 - One who kills a person going along the road, and grabs whatever that person has
 - One who is debased by his pride, exalts himself and belittles others
 - One who is born as an outcast
33. According to the *Bhagvadgītā* (Chapter II), a person of steady wisdom (*sthitaprajña*) is the one who:
- Remains contented in the Self alone through the Self
 - Remains contented in meditation
 - Remains contented with the others
 - Remains contented with the steady state
34. Which of the following statements is true according to the Naiyāyikas?
- Tarka* (hypothetical argument) is valid means of cognition (*pramā*).
 - Memory (*smṛti*) can be true or false.
 - Samśaya* (doubt) is a valid means of cognition.
 - Apramā* (invalid knowledge) is not *anubhava* (presentative cognition).
35. Which of the following stands for the Sautrāntika Buddhist view:
- Representationalism
 - Direct realism
 - Internal realism
 - Idealism

C. WESTERN PHILOSOPHY

36. What is it that Immanuel Kant (in *Groundwork of the Metaphysics of Morals*) considers as that which can be held to be good without limitation?
- Moral judgement
 - Good consequences
 - Happiness
 - Good will
37. In Plato's *Republic* (Book II), the purpose of Glaucon in telling the story of the ring of Gyges (which had the power to make its wearer invisible when it is turned towards him) was to argue the case that:
- sensible people practice justice only due to fear of bad reputation.
 - sensible people practice justice even if they are not seen by others.
 - sensible people practice justice because it is an intrinsic good.
 - sensible people practice justice only if they are not seen by others.

38. Which of the following distinguishes John Stuart Mill's utilitarianism from that of his predecessors?
- The greatest happiness principle
 - The qualitative differentiation of pleasures
 - The principle of consequence
 - The notion of intensity of pleasures
39. While denying innate practical principles of ethics, John Locke (in *An Essay Concerning Human Understanding*, Book I, Ch 2) agrees that nature has put into human beings a desire for happiness and an aversion to misery. But, according to him, these are:
- inclinations of desire/appetite.
 - impressions of truth.
 - undeniable innate ideas.
 - innate principles of knowledge.
40. Which of the following statements is true with respect to the four parts of the soul (non-rational: nutritive and desiderative/appetitive; rational: scientific and deliberative) according to Aristotle?
- The nutritive part shares in reason.
 - The desiderative part does not share in reason in any way.
 - The desiderative part shares in reason.
 - The non-rational soul has no share at all in the rational soul.
41. Which of the following statements is true in relation to the Third Meditation of Descartes?
- It states the causal argument for the existence of God.
 - It states the ontological argument for the existence of God.
 - It uses the concept of God to establish that reality is not a deception.
 - It uses the concept of God to resolve the problem of other minds.
42. Four propositions are given below. Which of them is/are 'relations of ideas' according to David Hume?
- The sun will not rise tomorrow.
 - Three times five is equal to the half of thirty.
 - A triangle has three sides.
 - All sisters are females.
- Only (iv)
 - Only (i)
 - All except (i)
 - All except (iv)
43. According to Kant's *Prolegomena to Any Future Metaphysics*, which of the following propositions clarifies his difference from David Hume with respect to the division of propositions?
- The concept of causation is indispensable in practical life.
 - Synthetic *a posteriori* judgments are empirical.
 - Synthetic *a priori* judgements are certain and based on pure reason.
 - Synthetic judgments cannot arise solely from analysis.

44. For Aristotle (*Nicomachean Ethics*, I.2), politics is the ‘master art’ (*architektonikes*) for ethics and other sciences because:
- other sciences do not seek the good as their end.
 - the good of the city is completely different from the good of a single person.
 - the good of the city is more complete and greater than the good of a single person.
 - the good of the city is the same as the good of a single person.
45. Which of the following statements is not correct with respect to Mill’s *Utilitarianism*?
- Utilitarianism values sacrifice that contributes to greater happiness.
 - Utilitarianism distinguishes utility sharply from pleasure.
 - The utilitarian principle is the happiness not of all but of the greatest number.
 - Utilitarianism is not necessarily a godless doctrine.
46. Which among the following are the three principles of association/connection among ideas according to David Hume?
- Cause, effect, and contiguity
 - Resemblance, contiguity, and cause/effect
 - Opposition, contiguity, and cause/effect
 - Cause, effect, and opposition
47. According to Plato (*Republic*, Book VII), the inquiry that does away with mere hypotheses, opinions, and beliefs, and that leads us to secure knowledge, first principles and truth is:
- Dialectic
 - Calculation
 - Contemplation
 - Logic
48. Consider the following statements concerning the First Mediation of Descartes.
- Assertion (A): If one wants to discover things that are certain, one must begin by doubting all that can be legitimately doubted.
- Reason (R): All one’s accustomed opinions and what one once thought to be true are in fact beyond the pale of doubt.
- (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 - (A) and (R) are both true, and (R) is the proper explanation of (A).
 - (A) and (R) are both true, but (R) is not the proper explanation of (A).
 - (A) is false, but (R) is true.
49. According to John Locke (*An Essay Concerning Human Understanding*, Book II, Ch 1), the white paper that the human mind is, is furnished with the materials (ideas) for its operation from experience. What is/are the source(s) of experience?
- Sensations
 - Reflection
 - Reason
 - Sensation and reflection

50. Which of the following examples is appropriate for Kant's stipulation in the *Groundwork of the Metaphysics of Morals* about acting *from* duty (for the sake of duty) rather than merely in conformity with duty?
- a. The shopkeeper who does not overcharge customers because he likes them.
 - b. The person who wants to die but does not do so out of respect for the moral law.
 - c. The shopkeeper who does not overcharge customers in the interest of business.
 - d. The person of cold temperament, indifferent to the sufferings of others.

=====END OF QUESTION PAPER=====