

Dual-Degree (M.A.+Ph.D.) Entrance Examination in Philosophy  
DEEP 2020-21

A. LOGICAL REASONING AND DEDUCTIVE/INDUCTIVE LOGIC

1. If “Scholar : Library” is a verbal analogy, find the *incorrect* verbal analogy in the following:
  - A. Academic : Knowledge
  - B. Doctor : Hospital
  - C. Teacher : Classroom
  - D. Priest : Temple
  
2. Insert the missing number in the following series: 8 48 16 \_\_\_ 32 192
  - A. 80
  - B. 128
  - C. 96
  - D. 112
  
3. Find the odd one out:
  - A. Prove
  - B. Justify
  - C. Enumerate
  - D. Demonstrate
  
4. On a sunny day, Shreya stood facing the Iron Pillar of Delhi at sunset, when shadows fall in the opposite direction of the sun. The shadow of the Pillar fell on her left side. Which direction was Shreya facing?
  - A. East
  - B. West
  - C. North
  - D. South
  
5. In the queue at the grocer’s, Shafeeq stood eighteenth from the front and forty-second from the rear. How many shoppers were there at the grocer’s?
  - A. 58
  - B. 59
  - C. 60
  - D. 61

6. Asmita sees Avinash on the road and says: “His brother Abhishek’s mother is the only daughter of my grandmother.” How is Asmita related to Avinash?
- A. Sister
  - B. Daughter
  - C. Mother
  - D. Cousin
7. Darshan is younger than his cousin Deepika, and Deepika’s brother Deepak is younger than Darshan. When Deepika and Deepak visit Darshan during the vacation, the three of them play darts, and Deepika wins more often than Darshan does. Which of the following statements is true according to the information given above?
- A. Darshan loses in the darts game more than Deepika and Deepak.
  - B. Darshan is the youngest of the three.
  - C. Darshan hates to lose the darts game.
  - D. Deepika is the oldest of the three.
8. If the code of ‘ontology’ is QPVQNQIA, what is the code of ‘metaphysics’?
- A. NVGZKSBHRXH
  - B. OGVCRJAUKEU
  - C. NFUBQIZTJDT
  - D. LDSZOGXRHBR
9. In the planet of Pandora, a cow is bigger than an elephant but smaller than an ant, and a buffalo is smaller than an ant but is bigger than a cow, then the statement ‘an elephant is bigger than a buffalo’ is:
- A. False
  - B. Uncertain
  - C. Insufficient data
  - D. True
10. Two statements numbered I and II are given below. Read both the statements, examining if there is cause-and-effect relation between them, and then mark your answer:
- (I) Lockdown and social distancing are enforced amid the novel coronavirus pandemic.  
(II) The global annual temperature is increasing at an average rate of  $0.17^{\circ}\text{C}$  per decade.
- A. Statement I is the cause and Statement II is its effect.
  - B. Statement II is the cause and Statement I is its effect.
  - C. Both the Statements I and II are independent causes.
  - D. Both statements I and II are effects of independent causes.
11. ‘Some people do not act strictly in accordance with the dictates of their conscience’ is an \_\_\_ proposition according to syllogistic logic:
- A. A
  - B. E
  - C. I
  - D. O

12. Consider the proposition 'No politicians are honest individuals'. According to the concept of Opposition in syllogistic logic, the contradictory of this proposition is:
- A. All politicians are honest individuals.
  - B. Some politicians are honest individuals.
  - C. Some politicians are not honest individuals.
  - D. Both A and B.
13. According to syllogistic rules, from \_\_\_\_\_ premises *no* valid conclusion can be drawn:
- A. Two particular
  - B. Two Universal
  - C. Two affirmative
  - D. Two mediate
14. In the syllogism below, which conclusion follows from the premises?  
All students are men.  
No men are beasts.  
Conclusion I: Therefore, no students are beasts.  
Conclusion II: Therefore, no beasts are students.
- A. Only conclusion I follows
  - B. Only conclusion II follows
  - C. Both conclusions I and II follow
  - D. Neither conclusion I nor II follows
15. Which logical fallacy makes the following syllogism clearly invalid:  
All college students are revolutionists.  
All anarchists are revolutionists.  
Therefore, all anarchists are college students.
- A. Fallacy of illicit major
  - B. Fallacy of illicit minor
  - C. Fallacy of undistributed middle
  - D. Fallacy of four terms
16. With regard to the warning, 'smoking causes lung cancer', which of the following statements correctly expresses causal reasoning?
- A. Smoking is certainly a necessary condition for lung cancer.
  - B. Smoking is certainly not a necessary condition for lung cancer.
  - C. Smoking is certainly not a sufficient condition for lung cancer.
  - D. None of the above
17. In the past four elections, exit poll predictions of BCC News Agency have been very accurate when compared to real election results. They now believe that the method they use to collect and analyse data is reliable enough to depict the real polling pattern. This is precisely a case of:

- A. Deductive generalization
  - B. Inductive generalization
  - C. Argument by analogy
  - D. Both B and C
18. As per causal reasoning, the presence of oxygen is a \_\_\_\_\_ condition for combustion to occur:
- A. Necessary
  - B. Sufficient
  - C. Both
  - D. Neither
19. In the new vaccine trial for covid-19, a medical institute recruited 1000 people from the community, who had not been exposed to the virus. Half (500) of them received a single dose of the new vaccine. No case of covid-19 was reported among them even after a prolonged exposure to the virus. In contrast, 25 among the non-vaccinated recruits became infected with covid-19 soon after. Which of Mill's methods is in use here in *claiming the success of the vaccine*?
- A. Method of agreement
  - B. Method of difference
  - C. Joint method of agreement and difference
  - D. Method of concomitant variations
20. A recent study on the dietary pattern of Indians claims that including at least three portions of fruits in the daily diet reduced the risk of heart attack by 50 percent. Determine which of Mill's methods matches the above description:
- A. Method of difference
  - B. Joint method of agreement and difference
  - C. Method of concomitant variations
  - D. Method of residues

## B. INDIAN PHILOSOPHY

21. According to Cārvāka, the elements (bhūtas) are:
- A. Earth, Water, Fire and Air
  - B. Earth, Water, Fire, Air and Ether
  - C. Earth, Ether, Fire and Air
  - D. Earth, Ether, Water and Fire
22. Jaina metaphysics of Anekāntavāda is:
- A. Realistic and relativistic pluralism
  - B. Realistic and absolute monism
  - C. Idealistic and relativistic pluralism
  - D. Idealistic and absolute monism

23. What is the main theme that Kathopaniṣad, 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
24. The concluding verse in the second chapter of the *Bhagavadgītā* explains the conception of 'Brāhmī-sthitiḥ'. What does it denote?
- Being in the highest state of Brahman
  - The eternal existence of Brahman
  - The reality of Brahman
  - Brahmanhood
25. According to the *Vasala Sutta*, how does one become a Brāhmaṇa?
- By birth in a Brāhmaṇa family
  - By performing sacrifices (*yajña*)
  - By *Upanayana* and entering into the first *Āśrama*
  - By deed (*ācarāṇa*)
26. In the dialogue with Mālunkya-putta, the Buddha says: "Mālunkya-putta, remember what is undeclared by me as undeclared, and what is declared by me as declared." Among the following, which was *not* declared by the Buddha according to the *Cūla Mālunkya Sutta*?
- This cosmos is not eternal.
  - This is the path to the cessation of *duḥkha*.
  - This is the origination of *duḥkha*.
  - This is suffering (*duḥkha*).
27. In the Pāli Canon of Buddhist literature, the sayings of the Buddha are compiled in five Nikāyas of:
- Vinaya Piṭaka
  - Sutta Piṭaka
  - Abhidhamma Piṭaka
  - Tipiṭaka
28. According to the Bodhisattva ideal of Mahāyāna tradition, a Bodhisattva makes a vow and defers her/his final Nirvāṇa in order to:
- Work for the liberation of every sentient being
  - Attain perfect wisdom
  - Avoid suffering in future life
  - Enjoy life in the world here and now

29. According to Sāṅkhya system, which of the following is true with respect to Puruṣa (consciousness or self)?
- The three guṇas are in the Puruṣa.
  - Buddhi and manas are in the Puruṣa.
  - There is only one all-pervading Puruṣa
  - There are many Puruṣas.
30. Which of the following is true of the Asamprajñāta Samādhi (supra-conscious concentration) of Aṣṭāṅga-yoga?
- The consciousness of the object of meditation persists.
  - The mind remains concentrated on the object of meditation.
  - The meditator and the object of meditation get fully fused together.
  - An undisturbed flow of thought round the object of meditation persists.
31. In Vaiśeṣika theory of atomism, among the five elements (bhūtas), which of the following is *not* atomic?
- Fire (tejas)
  - Air (vāyu)
  - Water (ap)
  - Ether (ākāśa)
32. Which of the following is true of Nyāya system?
- It accepts only pratyakṣa and anumāna.
  - It accepts pratyakṣa, anumāna and śabda.
  - It accepts pratyakṣa, anumāna, śabda and upamāna.
  - It accepts pratyakṣa, anumāna, śabda and arthāpatti.
33. In Mīmāṃsā, according to Kumārila's theory of error called Viparītakhyāti, error is:
- Misapprehension
  - Non-apprehension
  - Both A and B
  - None of the above
34. The conception of Jīvan-mukti in Advaita Vedānta would imply:
- Liberation in life here and now
  - Liberation after death
  - Liberation in the next life
  - Liberation after many births and rebirths
35. According to Viśiṣṭādvaita:
- Cit (souls), Acit (matter) and Ívara (God) are real.
  - Cit (souls) and Acit (matter) are unreal, but Ívara (God) is real.
  - Acit (matter) is unreal, but Ívara (God) and Cit (souls) are real.
  - Cit (souls), Acit (matter) and Ívara (God) are unreal, only Brahman is real.

### C. WESTERN PHILOSOPHY

36. Which of the statements below best describes the attitude of the State towards poets, musicians and their artworks in Plato's *Republic*?
- A. Poets and musicians must be banned.
  - B. Musicians must be allowed but poets must be banned.
  - C. Poets and musicians must be allowed after due State censorship.
  - D. Works of poets and musicians must be allowed only outside the city-gates.
37. Plato's Allegory of the Cave represents the effect of \_\_\_\_\_ and the lack of it on our nature:
- A. Justice
  - B. Education
  - C. Religion
  - D. Happiness
38. In *Nicomachean Ethics* (Book I), Aristotle holds that all of our actions are performed for the sake of:
- A. Their utility
  - B. Their ends
  - C. The happiness they provide
  - D. Our devotion to duty
39. Happiness (*eudaimonia*), as Aristotle sees it in *Nicomachean Ethics* (Book I), is a state wherein:
- A. One's soul is blessed and touched by the divine
  - B. Human good is the activity of the soul in conformity with excellence/virtue
  - C. One is adequately endowed with external goods like beauty and wealth
  - D. One experiences calmness and tranquility
40. Which of the following is the view held by Aristotle in *Nicomachean Ethics*, Book I, with regard to 'happiness'?
- A. Prosperity is antithetical to it.
  - B. Prosperity alone is required for it.
  - C. Virtue alone is required for it.
  - D. Virtue and prosperity are required for it.
41. Which of the following is Descartes's argument that the *idea of God* is not materially false?
- A. Because the idea of God is a supremely clear and distinct idea
  - B. Because no one can imagine that the idea of God represents nothing
  - C. Both A and B
  - D. Neither A nor B

42. Which among the following is true about Descartes's method of doubt in the First Meditation?
- A. It can help us doubt endlessly.
  - B. It does not liberate us from prejudices.
  - C. It draws our mind to the senses.
  - D. It puts an end to doubt when certainty is arrived at.
43. According to Locke in *An Essay Concerning Human Understanding*, which of the following is *not* an act of the mind in exerting its power over simple ideas?
- A. Combining several simple ideas into one compound idea
  - B. Relating two simple or complex ideas without combining them
  - C. Separating or abstracting an idea from accompanying ideas
  - D. Creating further simple ideas
44. According to Locke's *Essay*, the notion of the 'universe' would be an instance of:
- A. An irresolute idea of substance
  - B. An adventitious idea of substance
  - C. A resolute idea of substance
  - D. A collective idea of substance
45. Which among the following is true of Hume's statements about *matters of fact* in the *Enquiry*?
- A. They are known by the mere operation of thought.
  - B. They are intuitively or demonstratively certain.
  - C. Their truth/falsity is dependent on underlying evidence.
  - D. They are *a priori*.
46. Which statement is *false* with respect to Hume's view of causality in the *Enquiry*?
- A. Cause-effect relation is based on custom.
  - B. Cause-effect relation is one of constant conjunction.
  - C. Cause-effect relation is concerned with matters of fact.
  - D. Cause-effect relation is discoverable by reason alone.
47. Consider the following two statements, concerned with Kant's division of judgments in the *Prolegomena* and choose your answer:
- (a) The predicate term adds nothing to the concept of the subject term.
  - (b) The predicate term adds something to the concept of the subject term.
- A. (a) is synthetic and (b) is analytic
  - B. (a) is analytic and (b) is synthetic
  - C. (a) is *a priori* and (b) is *a posteriori*
  - D. (a) is *a posteriori* and (b) is *a priori*

48. Complete Kant's famous statement in the *Groundwork*, Section I: "It is impossible to think of anything at all in the world, or indeed even beyond it, that could be considered good without limitation except a good \_\_\_\_\_."
- A. Character
  - B. Will
  - C. Duty
  - D. God
49. In Mill's *Utilitarianism*, the statement that it is "better to be a Socrates dissatisfied than a fool satisfied" assumes that happiness is a matter concerned:
- A. Not with the mere feeling of content
  - B. Only with brute pleasure and desire
  - C. Not with rational deliberation at all
  - D. Only with quantitative increase and decrease
50. According to Mill in *Utilitarianism*:
- A. Motive defines the morality of the action
  - B. Motive has nothing to do with the morality of the action
  - C. Motives are important to define the morality of some actions
  - D. Some motives are important to define the morality of actions

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