PUMDET–2017

Subject : Philosophy

Time Allowed : 1Hour 30 Minutes   *Maximum Marks* : 100

21200962

Booklet No. ....

INSTRUCTIONS

Candidates should read the following instructions carefully before answering the questions:

1. This question paper contains 50 MCQ type objective questions. Each question has four answer options given, viz. A, B, C and D.

2. Only one answer is correct. Correct answer will fetch full marks 2. Incorrect answer or any combination of more than one answer will fetch – ½ mark. No answer will fetch 0 mark.

3. Questions must be answered on OMR sheet by darkening the appropriate bubble marked A, B, C or D.

4. Use only **Black/Blue ball point pen** to mark the answer by complete filling up of the respective bubbles.

5. Mark the answers only in the space provided. Do not make any stray mark on the OMR.

6. Write question booklet number and your roll number carefully in the specified locations of the OMR. Also fill appropriate bubbles.

7. Write your name (in block letters), name of the examination centre and put your full signature in appropriate boxes in the OMR.

8. The OMRs will be processed by electronic means. Hence it is liable to become invalid if there is any mistake in the question booklet number or roll number entered or if there is any mistake in filling corresponding bubbles. Also it may become invalid if there is any discrepancy in the name of the candidate, name of the examination centre or signature of the candidate vis-a-vis what is given in the candidate's admit card. The OMR may also become invalid due to folding or putting stray marks on it or any damage to it. The consequence of such invalidation due to incorrect marking or careless handling by the candidate will be sole responsibility of candidate.

9. Rough work must be done on the question paper itself. Additional blank pages are given in the question paper for rough work.

10. Hand over the OMR to the invigilator before leaving the Examination Hall.

1. If '−' means divide, '×' means addition, '+' means multiply and '÷' means subtract, then which equation is correct?

    (A) $4 - 2 \times 10 \div 2 \div 2 = 20$

    (B) $4 + 2 - 10 \times 2 \div 2 = 20$

    (C) $4 - 2 \times 2 + 10 \div 2 = 20$

    (D) $4 \div 2 - 10 \times 2 + 2 = 20$

2. If 'cat' and 'boat' are written as xzg and 'ylzg' respectively in a code language how is 'egg' to be written in the same language?

    (A) vss

    (B) urr

    (C) vtt

    (D) utf

3. There are some boys and dogs at a place. If total number of heads is 7 and total number of legs is 20, how many boys and how many dogs are there?

    (A) 2 boys and 5 dogs

    (B) 3 boys and 4 dogs

    (C) 4 boys and 3 dogs

    (D) 5 boys and 2 dogs

4. P, Q & R are educated, P, R & S are hardworking, R, S & T are employed, P, Q, S & T are polite. Who is educated, hardworking, polite but not employed?

    (A) P

    (B) Q

    (C) R

    (D) T

5. A man walks 15 metres south. Then turning to his right he walks 15 metres. Then turning to his left, he walks 10 metres. Again turns to his left and walks 15 metres. How far is he from his initial position?

    (A) 10 m

    (B) 25 m

    (C) 15 m

    (D) 60 m

6. There are six persons P, Q, R, S, T and U in a family. There are two fathers, three brothers and a mother in the family. R is the sister of U. Q is the brother of T's husband. S is the father of P and grandfather of U. Who is the mother in the family?

    (A) P

    (B) R

    (C) T

    (D) S

7. A bus for Jaipur leaves every thirty minutes. An enquiry clerk told the passenger that the bus had already left 15 minutes ago and the next bus will leave at 10:45 am. At what time clerk give the information to the passenger?

    (A) 10:25 am

    (B) 10:30 am

    (C) 10:35 am

    (D) 10:40 am

8. Four of the following are alike in some manner, then find the odd one.

    (A) Q9S

    (B) M5R

    (C) @1E

    (D) XEB

9. Carbon dioxide: Extinguish Oxygen:?

    (A) Burn

    (B) Isolate

    (C) Foam

    (D) Explode

10. In a group of 6 students P, Q, R, S, T and U each one having different height. P is taller than T but not as tall as U. Q and U are not the tallest and also R is the shortest. Who is the tallest among them?

    (A) P

    (B) S

    (C) Q

    (D) U

11. The open air concert has to be _____ because of the weather.

    (A) Called off

    (B) Called on

    (C) Called up

    (D) Called about

12. I invited Joseph to the party. But he did not _____.

    (A) Grew up

    (B) Taken up

    (C) Turn up

    (D) Turn off

13. I did not play very well. I felt that I had _____ the other players in the team.

    (A) Let off

    (B) Let down

    (C) Let up

    (D) Let on

14. It is a busy road and I do not like crossing it. I am afraid of _____.

    (A) Knock down

    (B) Being knocked down

    (C) Being knock down

    (D) Being knock

15. Our Car is very reliable. It has never _____.

    (A) Broken up

    (B) Broken down

    (C) Break up

    (D) Break down

16. We need to make a decision today at latest. We can't _____ any longer.

    (A) Put up with it

    (B) Put it off

    (C) Put on

    (D) Put

17. How are you _____ in your job? Are you enjoying it?

    (A) Keeping on

    (B) Going on

    (C) Carrying on

    (D) Getting on

18. It's a very busy airport. There are planes _____ every few minutes.

    (A) Going up

    (B) Taking off

    (C) Getting up

    (D) Driving off

19. Why did you leave without me? You _____ for me.

    (A) Must have waited

    (B) Had to wait

    (C) Should have waited

    (D) Waited

20. I had no idea that he was lying to me. I was completely _____.

    (A) Taken in

    (B) Taken down

    (C) Taken off

    (D) Taken over

21. According to Kant, the two apriori forms of sensibility are
    (A) World and Soul
    (B) Soul and God
    (C) Space and Time
    (D) World and God

22. Who said that "Concepts without percepts are empty and percepts without concepts are blind"?
    (A) Berkeley
    (B) Kant
    (C) Aristotle
    (D) Spinoza

23. Who advocated the view that "I think, tehrefore, I am"?
    (A) Plato
    (B) Descartes
    (C) Kant
    (D) Hume

24. Who is the author of the book "Critique of Pure Reason"?
    (A) Locke
    (B) Spinoza
    (C) Kant
    (D) Hume

25. Leibniz defined monads as
    (A) Physical object
    (B) Mental object
    (C) Centres of force or energy
    (D) None of the above

26. Who made the distinction between "knowledge concerning relation of ideas and knowledge concerning matter of fact"?
    (A) Kant
    (B) Hume
    (C) Spinoza
    (D) Aquinas

27. Severe drought is reported to have set in several parts of the country.
    Courses of Action:
    I. Government should immediately make arrangement for providing financial assistance to those affected.
    II. Food, water and fodder should immediately be sent to all these areas to save to the people and cattle.
    (A) Only I follows
    (B) Only II follows
    (C) Either I or II follows
    (D) Neither I nor II follows

28. Which of the following propositions is tautology?
    (A) $(p \lor q) \to q$
    (B) $p \lor (q \to p)$
    (C) $p \lor (p \to q)$
    (D) Both (B) & (C)

29. $\sim(P \to Q)$ is equivalent to
    (A) $P \& \sim Q$
    (B) $P \& Q$
    (C) $\sim P \lor Q$
    (D) None of the above

30. In propositional logic, which of the following is equivalent to $p \to q$?
    (A) $\sim p \to q$
    (B) $\sim p \lor q$
    (C) $\sim p \lor \sim q$
    (D) $p \to q$

31. p & (~p v q) is?
- (A) A tautulogy
- (B) A contradiction
- (C) Logically equivalent to p & q
- (D) All of the above

32. Identify the valid conclusion from the premises P v Q, Q→R, P→M,~M.
- (A) P&(R v R)
- (B) P&(P & R)
- (C) R&(P v Q)
- (D) Q&(P v R)

33. What is the status of illusion according to the Cārvākas?
- (A) It is a kind of determinate perception.
- (B) It is a kind of indeterminate perception.
- (C) It is not at all perceptual.
- (D) None of the above

34. According to Jainas, atomic *pudgala* is not _____.
- (A) *niraṁśa*
- (B) *nitya*
- (C) *sakriya*
- (D) *niṣkriya*

35. The Buddhists admit_____.
- (A) eternal Self.
- (B) transmigration of the same Self
- (C) Law of *Karma*
- (D) None of the above

36. Which of the followings is not a common cause (sādhārana kāraṇa)?
- (A) Prior absence of effect
- (B) God's cognition
- (C) God's aversion
- (D) Unseen potency

37. Colour of thread is the _____ of the colour of cloth.
- (A) Samavāyikāraṇa
- (B) Asamavāyikāraṇa
- (C) Nimittakāraṇa
- (D) None of the above

38. The word *Pantheism* means the belief that—
- (A) There is but one Supreme Being.
- (B) God is identical with the world as a whole.
- (C) All things exist ultimately "in God."
- (D) There are multitude of personal gods.

39. The similarity between *Theology* and *Philosophy of Religion* lies on their
- (A) systematic interpretation of truth.
- (B) field of enquiry.
- (C) method of analysing data.
- (D) attitudinal approach.

40. The *Ontological Argument in Philosophy of Religion* argues
- (A) for the existence of God.
- (B) against the existence of God.
- (C) both for and against the existence of God.
- (D) None of the above

41. Buddhism is different from other major religion of the world like, Christianity, Hinduism, Islam etc. because
   (A) it promote peaceful co-existence.
   (B) it suggest the "middle path".
   (C) it shuns any form of violence.
   (D) it encourages emancipation of life itself in *Nirvana.*

42. Doctrinal Theology is often is called "Dogmatic" because
   (A) it maintain free detached attitude.
   (B) it is always tied down to some external authority
   (C) it is in principle free from bondage.
   (D) None of the above

43. 'Mind is better known than the body' is the view of
   (A) George Berkeley
   (B) Rene Descartes
   (C) Immanuel Kant
   (D) None of the above

44. According to Kant the knowledge of '20+4=24' is:
   (A) Analytic a priori
   (B) Synthetic a priori
   (C) Synthetic a posteriori
   (D) None of the above

45. Who has said about the deontological theory?
   (A) Wilson, H
   (B) Wilson, I
   (C) Kant, H
   (D) Kant, I

46. Utilitarianism theory
   (A) According to utilitarianism, an action is morally right if it results in the greatest amount of good for the greatest amount of the people affected by the action.
   (B) According to utilitarianism, an action is morally right if results in the most amount of good possible in the given situation.
   (C) Is if you do a whole lotta good.
   (D) According to utilitarianism, an action is morally right if it results in the least amount of negativity possible.

47. John Locke's Ethics of Right
   (A) Right to life, liberty, justice and property
   (B) Right to life, safety and shelter
   (C) Right to safety, esteem, self-actualisation and psychological needs
   (D) Right to life and justice

48. Plato's Virtues
   (A) Wisdom, Courage, Self-control and Justice
   (B) Confidence, Motivation & Control
   (C) Happiness, Goodness and Love
   (D) Wisdom, Confidence, Happiness and Justice

49. Which of the following statements best describes ethics?
   (A) Ethics considers how someone chooses alternative courses of action.
   (B) Ethics is concerned with how a person choose between right and wrong.
   (C) Ethics is about values and principles.
   (D) Each of the above covers part of the definition.

50. 'The moral course is the one that offers the greatest good to the greatest number of people.' Which approach to ethics is this?
   (A) Aristotelian
   (B) Unitarian
   (C) Deontogical
   (D) Utilitarian

Space for Rough Work