

FIFTH SEMESTER U.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021

(CBCSS—UG)

Philosophy

PHL 5D 02—PHILOSOPHY OF EDUCATION

(2019 Admissions)

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

Time : 15 Minutes**Total No. of Questions : 15****Maximum : 15 Marks****INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE**

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 15.
2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 15 questions in serial order.
3. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer-book.
4. The MCQ question paper will be supplied after the completion of the descriptive examination.

PHL 5D 02—PHILOSOPHY OF EDUCATION

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. Education is the harmonious development of _____ faculty.
 - (A) Physical.
 - (B) Mental.
 - (C) Moral.
 - (D) All of these.
2. Idealists argue that _____ are the ultimate reality.
 - (A) Values.
 - (B) Ideas.
 - (C) Feelings.
 - (D) Sensations.
3. _____ introduced the concept of kindergarten.
 - (A) Gandhi.
 - (B) Frobel.
 - (C) Plato.
 - (D) Rousseau.
4. The model of Frobel's spherical education is known as _____.
 - (A) Montessori.
 - (B) Banking method.
 - (C) Keilhau.
 - (D) None of these.
5. In Aurobindo's philosophy, education in the integral sense includes the _____ aspects.
 - (A) Physical and mental.
 - (B) Vital and mental.
 - (C) Physical and spiritual.
 - (D) Physical, vital, mental and spiritual.
6. According to Aurobindo, _____ education is not only spiritual but also rational, mental and physical.
 - (A) Integral.
 - (B) Philosophical.
 - (C) Theological.
 - (D) Psychological.

7. Which of the following statement is false according to Gandhi ?
- (A) Is self- discipline Education is service.
 - (B) Education is liberation.
 - (C) Education is mere literacy.
 - (D) Education.
8. According to ———— , spiritual perfection is the basic aim of education.
- (A) Aurobindo. (B) Gandhi.
 - (C) Both (A) and (B) (D) Neither (A) nor (B).
9. ———— is not an idealist educational philosopher.
- (A) Plato. (B) St. Augustine.
 - (C) John Dewey. (D) None of these.
10. 'Truth is that which works' is the view of ————.
- (A) Pragmatists. (B) Idealists.
 - (C) Naturalists. (D) Realists.
11. ———— criticized the concept of formal education.
- (A) Rousseau John. (B) Aristotle.
 - (C) Frobel. (D) Dewey.
12. ———— form the core theme of value education.
- (A) Caring for others.
 - (B) Co-operation.
 - (C) Humility.
 - (D) All these.
13. According to Rousseau, Education must conform to the ———— processes of growth and mental development.
- (A) Natural. (B) Divine.
 - (C) Spiritual. (D) Social.

14. _____ is a function of education.
- (A) Acquisition of information about the past and present.
 - (B) Developing decision-making capacity.
 - (C) Developing problem solving capacity.
 - (D) All these.
15. Education is a _____ institution.
- (A) Formal.
 - (B) Informal.
 - (C) Both (A) and (B).
 - (D) Neither (A) nor (B).

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FIFTH SEMESTER U.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021

(CBCSS—UG)

Philosophy

PHL 5D 02—PHILOSOPHY OF EDUCATION

(2019 Admissions)

Time : Two Hours

Maximum : 60 Marks

Section A*Answer at least eight questions.**Each question carries 3 marks.**All questions can be attended.**Overall Ceiling 24.*

1. Pragmatism.
2. Formal education.
3. Kindergarten.
4. Curriculum.
5. Educational philosophy as speculative.
6. Integral education.
7. Any two functions of education.
8. Emile.
9. Etymological meaning of education.
10. Aims of education according to Gandhi.
11. Froebel.
12. Philosophy of education.

(8 × 3 = 24 marks)

Section B*Answer at least five questions.**Each question carries 5 marks.**All questions can be attended.**Overall Ceiling 25.*

13. Discuss the concept of negative education according to Rousseau.
14. Analyze the realist view of the method of education.

Turn over

15. Distinguish between Idealism and Realism.
16. Examine the importance of moral and religious education according to Swami Vivekananda.
17. Discuss the importance of Froebel in the field of education.
18. Briefly explain the meaning and purpose of education.
19. Give an account of Value education.

(5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Section C (Essay Type Questions)

Answer any one question.

The question carries 11 marks.

20. Discuss the main tenets of the educational philosophy of Gandhi.
21. Explain the nature and scope of the Philosophy of Education.

(1 × 11 = 11 marks)

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FIFTH SEMESTER U.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021**(CBCSS—UG)****Philosophy****PHL 5B 10—PHILOSOPHY OF EDUCATION****(2019 Admissions)****(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)****Time : 15 Minutes****Total No. of Questions : 20****Maximum : 20 Marks****INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE**

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.
2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.
3. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer-book.
4. The MCQ question paper will be supplied after the completion of the descriptive examination.

PHL 5B 10—PHILOSOPHY OF EDUCATION

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. Educational philosophy is defined as the philosophical study of the _____ of education.
 - (A) Purpose.
 - (B) Nature.
 - (C) Ideals.
 - (D) All these.
2. Which one of the following statements is/are not applicable to the idealist view of and education?
 - (i) The aim of education is self- realization.
 - (ii) Education is spiritual development.
 - (iii) The curriculum should not be based upon the ideals and values.
 - (iv) Plato's doctrines form the basis of the system.
 - (A) (i), (ii) and (iv).
 - (B) (i), (ii) and (iii).
 - (C) Only (iii).
 - (D) (ii) and (iv).
3. _____ is not a proper method of teaching according to idealism.
 - (A) Dialectical method.
 - (B) Intuitive method.
 - (C) Experimental method.
 - (D) Conceptual method.
4. "The purpose of man is primarily to develop his own spherical nature and then the nature of spherical being as such, to train and represent that nature". This is the view of _____.
 - (A) Rousseau.
 - (B) Vivekananda.
 - (C) Russell.
 - (D) Frobel.
5. Aurobindo's educational ideal is known as _____.
 - (A) Right education.
 - (B) Integral education.
 - (C) Spherical education.
 - (D) Basic education.
6. The ultimate aim of education is evolution of total humanity, which includes the evolution of the nation, which in its turn depends upon the evolution of the individual. This concept of education is known as _____.
 - (A) Integral education.
 - (B) Perfect education.
 - (C) Spiritual education.
 - (D) None of these.

7. _____ developed the concept of Integral education.
- (A) Gandhi . (B) Vivekananda.
(C) Tagore. (D) Aurobindo.
8. 'Nothing can be taught' is the position of _____.
- (A) Gandhi. (B) Aurobindo.
(C) Tagore. (D) None of these.
9. _____ criticized colonial education.
- (A) Tagore. (B) Aurobindo
(C) Gandhi. (D) None of these.
10. According to Gandhi, the aim of education is _____.
- (i) Character building. (ii) Self-control.
(iii) Kindness to all. (iv) Self-dependence.
- (A) (i) and (ii). (B) (i), (ii), and (iii).
(C) Only (iv). (D) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv).
11. 'Education is the manifestation of the perfection already in man' This is the view of _____.
- (A) Frobel. (B) Paulo Freire.
(C) Plato. (D) Vivekananda.
12. According to Vivekananda, education should aim at _____.
- (A) Life-building. (B) Man-making.
(C) Character making. (D) All these.
13. _____ is not an idealist educational philosopher.
- (A) Plato. (B) St. Augustine.
(C) John Dewey. (D) None of these.

14. _____ believe that learners should apply their knowledge to real situations through experimental inquiry.
- (A) Realists. (B) Idealists.
(C) Naturalists. (D) Pragmatists.
15. I hate books ; they merely teach us to talk of what we do not know.” Who said these words ?
- (A) John Dewey. (B) Rousseau.
(C) Frobel. (D) Gandhi.
16. _____ form the core theme of value education.
- (A) Caring for others. (B) Co-operation.
(C) Humility. (D) All these.
17. “_____ education can take place at home, as well as in schools, colleges, universities, offender institutions and voluntary youth organizations.”
- (A) Formal. (B) Technical.
(C) Science. (D) Value.
18. _____ is a prominent philosopher of education in contemporary India.
- (A) Aurobindo. (B) S. Radhakrishnan.
(C) Both (A) and (B). (D) Neither (A) nor (B).
19. Both _____ education and value education should be part of the higher education curriculum.
- (A) Negative. (B) Career.
(C) Child. (D) All these
20. _____ held the spiritualist view of education.
- (A) Mahatma Gandhi. (B) Swami Vivekananda.
(C) Both (A) and (B). (D) Neither (A) nor (B).

FIFTH SEMESTER U.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021

(CBCSS–UG)

Philosophy

PHL 5B 10—PHILOSOPHY OF EDUCATION

(2019 Admissions)

Time : Two Hours and a Half

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A

*Answer at least ten questions.
Each question carries 3 marks.
All questions can be attended.
Overall Ceiling 30.*

1. *Educare.*
2. *Pedagogy.*
3. *Nai talim.*
4. *Emile.*
5. *Plato.*
6. *Integral Education.*
7. *Educational Philosophy.*
8. *'Fear of Freedom'.*
9. *Problem posing model of education.*
10. *'Good society'.*
11. *Vital education.*
12. *"Mind has to be consulted in its own growth".*
13. *The Life Divine.*
14. *Vivekananda's definition of education.*
15. *Vocational education.*

(10 × 3 = 30 marks)

Turn over

Section B

*Answer at least five questions.
Each question carries 6 marks.
All questions can be attended.
Overall Ceiling 30.*

16. Describe the meaning of the term education.
17. Write a note on Naturalist curriculum.
18. Describe the aim of education according to idealism.
19. Discuss the role of teacher in Pragmatist curriculum.
20. 'Work from the near to far'. Examine this educational principle of Aurobindo.
21. Discuss Gandhi views on women education.
22. Analyse Freire's criticisms against 'Banking model of education'.
23. Examine the features of Krishnamurthy's Transforming education.

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section C

*Answer any two questions.
Each question carries 10 marks.*

24. Evaluate Vivekananda's contribution to education.
25. Explain the importance of Naturalist educational philosophy.
26. Examine the features of Paulo Freire's view of education.
27. Critically analyse Krishnamurthy's educational philosophy.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

i.

FIFTH SEMESTER U.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021**(CBCSS—UG)****Philosophy****PHL 5B 09—FUNDAMENTALS OF ETHICS****(2019 Admissions)****(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)****Time : 15 Minutes****Total No. of Questions : 20****Maximum : 20 Marks****INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE**

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.
2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.
3. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer-book.
4. The MCQ question paper will be supplied after the completion of the descriptive examination.

PHL 5B 09—FUNDAMENTALS OF ETHICS
(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. Ethics is concerned precisely with the _____ to decide the right/wrong in human conduct.
(A) Will. (B) Norms.
(C) Imagination. (D) Laws.
2. *Summum Bonum* refers to the _____ good.
(A) Personal. (B) Social.
(C) Supreme. (D) Lower.
3. A desire that continues to be effective can be termed a _____.
(A) Will. (B) Motive.
(C) Wish. (D) Intention.
4. _____ is a formed habit.
(A) Custom. (B) Desire.
(C) Wish. (D) Character.
5. The motive of an action is a part of the _____.
(A) Intention. (B) Will.
(C) Wish. (D) None of these.
6. _____ exactly corresponds to character.
(A) Wish. (B) Conduct.
(C) Will. (D) Desire.
7. Pleasure/pain is the norm of moral evaluation in _____.
(A) Intuitionism. (B) Virtue ethics.
(C) Hedonism. (D) All these.

8. Ethical hedonism is the view that human beings _____ seek pleasure.
- (A) Always do. (B) Ought to.
(C) Shall not. (D) Ought not.
9. All conduct either promotes or hinders the organism's adaptation to the environment. This implies the _____ theory of morality.
- (A) Hedonist. (B) Evolutionary.
(C) Intuitionist. (D) None of these.
10. According to Kant, moral imperative is _____.
- (A) Evolutionary. (B) Hypothetical.
(C) Categorical. (D) All these.
11. Kant accepted _____ as the final authority in moral life.
- (A) Pleasure. (B) Reason.
(C) Freedom. (D) Pain.
12. Both Bentham and Mill share the _____ principle of morality.
- (A) Pleasure. (B) Evolutionist.
(C) Both (A) and (B). (D) Neither (A) nor (B).
13. Find out the mismatching pair :
- (A) Kant/hedonism. (B) Ethics/normative science.
(C) Intuitionism/conscience. (D) Evolutionism/adaptation.
14. 'The moral principle that guides your action should become a universal law'. This is the view of _____.
- (A) J. S. Mill. (B) Bentham.
(C) Both (A) and (B). (D) Neither (A) nor (B).
15. Psychological hedonism recognizes _____ as the object of desire.
- (A) Pleasure. (B) Reason.
(C) Pain. (D) Law.

16. _____ argued that if conscience had strength and authority, "it would absolutely govern the world".
- (A) T. H. Green. (B) J. S. Mill.
(C) Butler. (D) Immanuel Kant.
17. Avoiding injury either to oneself or to another's physical well-being implies the Respect for _____.
- (A) Life. (B) Character.
(C) Freedom. (D) Property.
18. The Greek term from which _____ is derived means 'custom or 'habit'.
- (A) Morality. (B) Psychology.
(C) Education. (D) Ethics.
19. The right of the child to education corresponds to the parents' _____ to ensure it.
- (A) Interest. (B) Duty.
(C) Right. (D) Capacity.
20. Capital punishment cannot be justified according to _____ theory of punishment.
- (A) Retributive. (B) Reformative.
(C) Both (A) and (B). (D) Neither (A) nor (B).

FIFTH SEMESTER U.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021

(CBCSS—UG)

Philosophy

PHL 5B 09—FUNDAMENTALS OF ETHICS

(2019 Admissions)

Time : Two Hours and a Half

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A*Answer at least ten questions.**Each question carries 3 marks.**All questions can be attended.**Overall Ceiling 30.*

1. Hedonism.
2. Desire.
3. Deterrent theory of Punishment.
4. Good will.
5. Intention.
6. Virtue.
7. Aesthetics.
8. Rights.
9. Casuistry.
10. Duties of perfect obligation.
11. 'Virtue is Knowledge.'
12. Ethical hedonism.
13. Human rights.
14. Normative science.
15. Determinism.

(10 × 3 = 30 marks)

Turn over

Section B

Answer at least five questions.

Each question carries 6 marks.

All questions can be attended.

Overall Ceiling 30.

16. Highlight the importance of Bentham's hedonistic calculus.
17. Briefly explain the three forms of Intuitionism.
18. Distinguish between motive and intention.
19. Discuss the uses of the study of ethics.
20. Examine the relation between ethics and logic.
21. Give a brief account of the evolutionary theory of Herbert Spencer.
22. Analyze the relation between rights and duties.
23. Examine the importance of freedom of will in Ethics.

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section C

Answer any two questions.

Each question carries 10 marks.

24. Define Ethics and explain the nature and scope of it.
25. Critically evaluate Kant's Categorical imperative.
26. Elucidate the important theories of Punishment.
27. What do you mean by Utilitarianism? Bring out the criticisms levelled against Mill's Utilitarianism.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

FIFTH SEMESTER U.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021**(CBCSS—UG)****Philosophy****PHL 5B 08—MODERN WESTERN PHILOSOPHY****(2019 Admissions)****(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)****Time : 15 Minutes****Total No. of Questions : 20****Maximum : 20 Marks****INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE**

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PHL 5B 08—MODERN WESTERN PHILOSOPHY

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. _____ propositions need no proof.
 - (A) Universal.
 - (B) Self-evident.
 - (C) Particular.
 - (D) None of these.
2. Cartesian skepticism is precisely _____.
 - (A) Ontological.
 - (B) Methodological.
 - (C) Ethical.
 - (D) Axiological.
3. 'A substance cannot depend on anything else, and hence there can be only one substance.' This position is precisely termed _____.
 - (A) Rationalism.
 - (B) Dualism.
 - (C) Monism.
 - (D) Empiricism.
4. 'No two monads can ever have any causal relation to each other'. Hence, they are _____.
 - (A) Interactive.
 - (B) Windowless.
 - (C) Both (A) and (B).
 - (D) Neither (A) nor (B).
5. _____ was suggested as a hypothesis to solve the problem of mind-body interaction.
 - (A) Dualism.
 - (B) Rationalism.
 - (C) Occasionalism.
 - (D) All these.
6. According to Descartes, the idea of God is _____.
 - (A) Clear and distinct.
 - (B) Doubtful and vague.
 - (C) Empirical.
 - (D) None of these.
7. Sensation and reflection are the primary sources of all ideas. This is the postulate of _____.
 - (A) Rationalism.
 - (B) Idealism.
 - (C) Empiricism.
 - (D) None of these.

8. According to Locke, qualities are divided into _____.
- (A) A priori and a posteriori. (B) Physical and mental.
(C) Primary and secondary. (D) Empirical and spiritual.
9. _____ is the dictum of Subjective Idealism.
- (A) Cogito ergo sum. (B) Esse est percipi.
(C) Both (A) and (B). (D) Neither (A) nor (B).
10. Ideas do not exist without a perceiving mind. This is the argument of _____.
- (A) Locke. (B) Spinoza.
(C) Berkeley. (D) Marx.
11. _____ proposed the Law of Association of Ideas.
- (A) Locke. (B) Spinoza.
(C) Berkeley. (D) Hume.
12. In Locke's system, _____ is a primary quality.
- (A) Colour. (B) Sound.
(C) Smell. (D) Extension.
13. According to Locke, there are no _____ ideas and hence mind is a tabula rasa.
- (A) Clear. (B) Sensible.
(C) Innate. (D) Complex.
14. _____ ends up in skepticism regarding any certain knowledge.
- (A) Spinoza. (B) Descartes.
(C) Locke. (D) Hume.
15. According to Kant, causality is a/an _____ concept.
- (A) Empirical. (B) Synthetic a priori.
(C) Synthetic a posteriori. (D) None of these.

16. According to Kant, space and time are the _____ conditions of all knowledge.
- (A) Possible. (B) A priori.
(C) A posteriori. (D) Perceived.
17. _____ is/are applicable to Hegel.
1. German. 2. Materialist.
3. Idealist. 4. Absolutist.
- (A) Only 1. (B) All except 2.
(C) All except 4. (D) Both 1 and 2.
18. The first of the dialectical triad is _____.
- (A) Thesis. (B) Antithesis.
(C) Synthesis. (D) All these.
19. In Hegel's philosophy, _____ is the ultimate reality.
- (A) God. (B) Dialectics.
(C) Material world. (D) Absolute Idea.
20. The necessary and basic cause of class war, according to Marx, is _____.
- (A) Economic. (B) Cultural.
(C) Religious. (D) None of these.

FIFTH SEMESTER U.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021

(CBCSS—UG)

Philosophy

PHL 5B 08—MODERN WESTERN PHILOSOPHY

(2019 Admissions)

Time : Two Hours and a Half

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A*Answer at least ten questions.**Each question carries 3 marks.**All questions can be attended.**Overall Ceiling 30.*

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Scholasticism. | 2. Absolutism. |
| 3. Innate ideas. | 4. Causality. |
| 5. Mind- body relation. | 6. Materialism. |
| 7. A priori knowledge. | 8. Monism. |
| 9. Interactionism. | 10. Empiricism. |
| 11. Noumena. | 12. Simple ideas. |
| 13. Occasionalism. | 14. Dialectical method. |
| 15. Secondary quality. | |

(10 × 3 = 30 marks)

Section B*Answer at least five questions.**Each question carries 6 marks.**All questions can be attended.**Overall Ceiling 30.*

16. Explain Spinoza's theory of psycho-physical parallelism.
17. How does Descartes prove the existence of God? Explain.
18. Write a note on the skepticism of David Hume.

Turn over

19. Discuss Berkley's rejection of abstract ideas.
20. Locke's refutation of the theory of innate ideas
21. How are the synthetic a priori judgements justifiable according to Kant ? Explain.
22. Analyse Hegel's concept of the absolute.
23. Give an account of Marxian theory of class struggle.

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section C

Answer any two questions.

Each question carries 10 marks.

24. Explain the chief characteristics of Modern Western Philosophy.
25. Explain the theory of knowledge as expounded by George Berkeley.
26. What is the nature of knowledge according to Hume ? Describe the sources of knowledge.
27. What is interactionism ? Discuss the relation between mind and body according to Descartes.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

FIFTH SEMESTER U.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021

(CBCSS—UG)

Philosophy

PHL 5B 07—SYSTEMS OF INDIAN PHILOSOPHY

(2019 Admissions)

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

Time : 15 Minutes

Total No. of Questions : 20

Maximum : 20 Marks

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.
2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.
3. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer-book.
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PHL 5B 07—SYSTEMS OF INDIAN PHILOSOPHY

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. The Jaina theory of epistemology is known as _____ Vada.
 (A) Syad. (B) Anekanta.
 (C) Khyati. (D) Nairatmya.
2. _____ is the founder of Samkhya School the thought.
 (A) Gautama. (B) Jaimini.
 (C) Kapila. (D) Kanada.
3. The concept of Panchabedha is held by _____.
 (A) Advaita. (B) Dvaita.
 (C) Visistadvaita. (D) Dvaitadvaita.
4. _____ is the oldest and most important of the Vedas.
 (A) Yajur. (B) Sama.
 (C) Rg. (D) Atharva.
5. _____ is the founder of Nyaya School.
 (A) Kanada. (B) Gautama.
 (C) Patanjali. (D) Kapila.
6. Jaimini is the founder of _____ system.
 (A) Nyaya. (B) Samkhya.
 (C) Mimamsa. (D) Vaisesika.
7. Self-surrender to God unconditionally in Visistadvaita is known as _____.
 (A) Tattvatraya. (B) Prapatti.
 (C) Vairagya. (D) Aprataksiddhi.

8. The Noble Eight-Fold path is contained in the _____ Noble Truth.
- (A) First. (B) Fourth.
(C) Second. (D) Third.
9. The concept Aprtaksiddhi is described in the philosophy of _____.
- (A) Madhva. (B) Ramauja.
(C) Sankara. (D) Gaudapada.
10. According to Jainism, _____ is considered as the unlimited and absolute knowledge.
- (A) Manahpariyaya. (B) Kevelajnana.
(C) Aparoksajnana. (D) Avadhi-jnana.
11. According to Vaisesika, the reality is reduced to _____ categories.
- (A) Seven. (B) Eight.
(C) Five. (D) Four.
12. Ramanuja's theory of creation is known as _____ Vada.
- (A) Brahma parinama. (B) Brahma vivarta.
(C) Sadasatkarya. (D) None of these.
13. Nyaya accepts _____ number of pramanas as the valid source of knowledge.
- (A) Three. (B) Six.
(C) Five. (D) Four.
14. _____ school in Indian philosophy rejected the theory of spiritual liberation.
- (A) The Jaina. (B) The Buddhists.
(C) The Carvakas. (D) The Vedantins.
15. Consciousness, according to Vaisesika philosophy, is an _____ quality of the self.
- (A) Adventitious. (B) Essential.
(C) Inevitable. (D) Inseparable.

16. In Advaita philosophy, _____ is conceived as neither real nor unreal.
- (A) Brahman. (B) Maya.
(C) Atman. (D) None of these.
17. _____ emphasized the ritualistic part of the Vedas.
- (A) Buddhism. (B) Jainism.
(C) Advaita. (D) Purva Mimamsa.
18. Nyaya maintains the theory of _____.
- (A) Paratahpramanyavada. (B) Svatahpramanyavada.
(C) Intrinsic validity of knowledge. (D) None of the above.
19. The Nyaya category of Hetvabhasa refers to _____.
- (A) Instances. (B) Fallacious reasons.
(C) Purpose. (D) None of these.
20. _____ is the synonym of philosophy approved in the Indian tradition.
- (A) Darsana. (B) Siddhanta.
(C) Pramana. (D) None of these.

FIFTH SEMESTER U.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021

(CBCSS—UG)

Philosophy

PHL 5B 07—SYSTEMS OF INDIAN PHILOSOPHY

(2019 Admissions)

Time : Two Hours and a Half

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A*Answer at least ten questions.**Each question carries 3 marks.**All questions can be attended.**Overall Ceiling 30.*

1. Materialism.
2. Thirthankaras.
3. Videhamukti.
4. Prasthanatraya.
5. Prakrti.
6. Ajiva.
7. Pranayama.
8. Nirvana.
9. Pratyaksha.
10. Tipitaka.
11. Padartha.
12. Pragabhava.
13. Nimitta karana.
14. Three levels of Reality in Advaita.
15. Triratnas.

(10 × 3 = 30 marks)

Turn over

Section B

Answer at least five questions.

Each question carries 6 marks.

All questions can be attended.

Overall Ceiling 30.

16. Explain the concept of fivefold difference in Dvaita Vedānta.
17. Briefly explain the nature of Purusa in Samkhya philosophy.
18. Discuss the Jaina theory of Anekāntavāda.
19. Describe the nature and functions of maya in Sankara's Advaita Vedanta.
20. Elucidate the various pramāṇas accepted by Purva Mimāmsa.
21. Give an account of the metaphysical views of Viśiṣṭādvaita.
22. Discuss the various categories of Vaisesika philosophy.
23. Briefly explain the doctrine of Kshanikavāda.

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section C

Answer any two questions.

Each question carries 10 marks.

24. Expound the Eight-fold Path of Yoga system. What is its goal ?
25. Discuss the various pramāṇas accepted by Nyaya Vaisesika.
26. Explain the Samkhya theory of Evolution.
27. Examine the epistemological views of Carvaka Philosophy.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

FIFTH SEMESTER U.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021

(CUCBCSS—UG)

Philosophy

PHL 5D 02—PHILOSOPHY OF EDUCATION

Time : Two Hours

Maximum : 40 Marks

Part A (Multiple Choice Questions)*Answer all questions.**Each question carries ½ mark.*

1. The author of the book 'Interest and effort in Education' is _____.
(a) Herbert Spencer. (b) Plato.
(c) John Dewey. (d) Rousseau.
2. _____ advocated Negative education.
(a) Rousseau. (b) Froebel.
(c) Russell. (d) Plato.
3. _____ founded Academy.
(a) Socrates. (b) Aristotle.
(c) Plato. (d) Spencer.
4. Swami Vivekananda's philosophy of education is based on _____.
(a) Pragmatism. (b) Spiritualism.
(c) Socialism. (d) Positivism.
5. The school of education which strongly advocates inclusion of natural science in its curriculum is _____.
(a) Naturalism. (b) Idealism.
(c) Pragmatism. (d) Realism.

Turn over

6. The book written by Rousseau in which he described the methods of education is _____.
- (a) The Republic. (b) Education and Social order.
(c) Emile. (d) The Social Contract.
7. 'Education is the manifestation of the perfection already in man.' Who said this ?
- (a) Gandhi. (b) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan.
(c) Swami Vivekananda. (d) Sri Aurobindo.
8. _____ propounded idealist philosophy of education.
- (a) Plato. (b) Spencer.
(c) John Dewey. (d) Russell.
9. Aurobindo advocated _____ education.
- (a) Pragmatic. (b) Naturalistic.
(c) Scholastic. (d) Integral.
10. _____ was the foundation of Gandhi's philosophy of education.
- (a) Swadeshi. (b) Sarvodaya.
(c) Ramaraj. (d) Swaraj.

(10 × ½ = 5 marks)

Part B (Very Short Answer Questions)

Answer all questions.

Each question carries 1 mark.

11. Define Idealism.
12. What is pragmatic concept of education ?
13. What do you mean by curriculum ?
14. Who was Paulo Freire ?
15. Which are the five types of education included in the curriculum of Aurobindo ?

(5 × 1 = 5 marks)

Part C (Paragraph Answers Questions)

Two out of four questions are to be answered.

Answer should not exceed 100 words.

Each question carries 5 marks.

16. Analyze the Gandhian concept of women education.
17. Discuss the relevance of philosophy of education.
18. Briefly explain the importance of Froebel in the field of education.
19. Examine the three parts of curriculum in the educational scheme of Plato.

(2 × 5 = 10 marks)

Part D (Essay Questions)

Two out of three questions are to be answered.

Answer should not exceed 750 words.

Each question carries 10 marks.

20. Explain the main features of educational philosophy of Swami Vivekananda.
21. Examine the importance of value education in the contemporary society.
22. Discuss the views of Dewey on education.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

FIFTH SEMESTER U.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021

(CUCBCSS-UG)

Philosophy

PHL 5B 10--PHILOSOPHY OF EDUCATION

Time : Three Hours

Maximum 80 Marks

Part A

Answer all questions.
Each question carries $\frac{1}{2}$ mark.

1. Rousseau advocated _____ theory of education.
 - (a) Pragmatist.
 - (b) Spiritualist.
 - (c) Idealist.
 - (d) Naturalist.
2. According to _____, workability is the criterion of truth.
 - (a) Idealism.
 - (b) Pragmatism.
 - (c) Skepticism.
 - (d) Rationalism.
3. According to _____, self-activity is the chief method of child's education.
 - (a) Swami Vivekananda.
 - (b) Rousseau.
 - (c) Froebel.
 - (d) Aurobindo.
4. Vivekananda's philosophy of education is based on_____.
 - (a) Spiritualism.
 - (b) Pragmatism.
 - (c) Positivism.
 - (d) Idealism.
5. Aurobindo advocated _____ education.
 - (a) Scholastic.
 - (b) Integral.
 - (c) Naturalistic.
 - (d) Pragmatic.
6. Nai-Talim is the scheme of education propounded by _____.
 - (a) Rousseau.
 - (b) Swami Vivekananda.
 - (c) Plato.
 - (d) M.K. Gandhi.
7. According to idealism, the aim of education is _____.
 - (a) Man-making.
 - (b) Citizenship.
 - (c) Self-realization.
 - (d) Criticism.

Turn over

8. The famous work of Rousseau on education is _____.
- (a) Emile, (b) Dialogues.
(c) The Republic. (d) Being and Nothingness.
9. 'By education, I mean an all-round drawing out of the best in child and man, body, mind and spirit.'- Whose words are these ?
- (a) Plato. (b) M.K. Gandhi.
(c) Rousseau. (d) Aurobindo.
10. The concept of spherical education is related to _____.
- (a) Rousseau. (b) Plato.
(c) Frobel. (d) John Dewy.

(10 × ½ = 5 marks)

Part B

*Answer any five questions.
Each question carries 3 marks.*

11. Give a brief account of Realism.
12. What is the main purpose of education according to Pragmatism ?
13. Discuss the concept of spherical education.
14. What is the meaning and purpose of education according to Aurobindo ?
15. Distinguish between formal and informal education.
16. Elucidate the five types of education included in the curriculum of Aurobindo.
17. Define education.
18. Write a short note on kindergarten method of education.

(5 × 3 = 15 marks)

Part C

*Answer any six questions.
Each question carries 5 marks.*

19. Examine the relation between philosophy and education.
20. Distinguish between syllabus and curriculum
21. Briefly explain the importance of moral and religious education in the philosophy of Swami Vivekananda.
22. Elucidate the different stages of Basic Education scheme advocated by Gandhi.

23. Briefly explain the fundamental principles of Pragmatism in the field of education.
24. Discuss the aims for different stages of education according to Rousseau.
25. Bring out the speculative aspect of educational philosophy.
26. Examine the aims of education according to Idealism.
27. Highlight the important principles of education according to Aurobindo.

(6 × 5 = 30 marks)

Part D

*Answer any two questions.
Each question carries 15 marks.*

28. What do you mean by Philosophy of Education ? Explain its nature and scope.
29. Examine the salient features of the educational philosophy of Swami Vivekananda.
30. 'Gandhian Philosophy of education is a synthesis of Idealism and Pragmatism'. Elucidate this statement.
31. Define Value education and bring out its importance in the Contemporary Society.

(2 × 15 = 30 marks)

FIFTH SEMESTER U.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021**(CUCBCSS—UG)****Philosophy****PHL 5B 09—FUNDAMENTALS OF ETHICS****(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)****Time : 15 Minutes****Total No. of Questions : 20****Maximum : 20 Marks****INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE**

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.
2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.
3. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer-book.
4. The MCQ question paper will be supplied after the completion of the descriptive examination.

PHL 5B 09—FUNDAMENTALS OF ETHICS

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. The term 'ethics' is derived from a/an _____ word.
 - (A) Latin.
 - (B) Greek.
 - (C) Spanish.
 - (D) English.
2. A desire that continues to be effective can be termed a _____.
 - (A) Will.
 - (B) Motive.
 - (C) Wish.
 - (D) Intention.
3. _____ may be outer or inner.
 - (A) Desire.
 - (B) Wish.
 - (C) Intention.
 - (D) All these.
4. Pleasure/pain is the norm of moral evaluation in _____.
 - (A) Intuitionism.
 - (B) Virtue ethics.
 - (C) Hedonism.
 - (D) All these.
5. Ethical hedonism is the view that human beings _____ seek pleasure.
 - (A) Always do.
 - (B) Ought to.
 - (C) Shall not.
 - (D) Ought not.
6. According to _____, moral life makes the inherent rational/spiritual principle more and more explicit.
 - (A) J. S. Mill.
 - (B) T. H. Green.
 - (C) Herbert Spencer.
 - (D) Bentham.
7. Find out the items in the List B that match those in the List A.

<i>List A</i>	<i>List B</i>
1. Utilitarianism	1. Spencer
2. Evolutionism	2. Education
3. Intuitionism	3. Hedonism
4. Human rights	4. Conscience
(A) 2, 3, 1, 4.	(B) 3, 1, 4, 2.
(C) 4, 3, 1, 2.	(D) 3, 1, 2, 4.

8. According to hedonists, pleasure is the only thing that is _____.
- (A) Possible. (B) Avoidable.
(C) Visible. (D) Desirable.
9. According to Kant, an action is good/bad _____.
- (A) With reference to some external standard.
(B) According to the pleasure/pain it produces.
(C) In itself.
(D) Extrinsicly.
10. "The greatest happiness of the greatest number" is the dictum of _____ hedonism.
- (A) Egoistic. (B) Psychological.
(C) Universalistic. (D) All these.
11. Psychological hedonism recognizes _____ as the object of desire.
- (A) Pleasure. (B) Reason.
(C) Pain. (D) Law.
12. The author of *The Data of Ethics* is _____.
- (A) Kant. (B) Spencer.
(C) Bentham. (D) J. S. Mill.
13. _____ is the author of *Prolegomena to Ethics*.
- (A) Bentham. (B) Aristotle.
(C) T. H. Green. (D) J. S. Mill.
14. Respect for life corresponds to the right to _____.
- (A) Property. (B) Freedom.
(C) Education. (D) Life.
15. Butler's term for intuitive moral faculty is _____.
- (A) Appetite. (B) Desire.
(C) Purpose. (D) Conscience.

16. Capital punishment cannot be justified according to _____ theory of punishment.
- (A) Retributive. (B) Reformative.
(C) Both (A) and (B). (D) Neither (A) nor (B).
17. Social Darwinism refers to the position of _____.
- (A) Kant. (B) J.S. Mill.
(C) Bentham. (D) Spencer.
18. Find out the matching pairs :
1. Bentham/hedonism.
 2. Reformative view of punishment/the penalty of death.
 3. T. H. Green/utilitarianism.
 4. Kant/Critique of Practical reason.
- (A) Only 4. (B) 1 and 4.
(C) 2 and 3. (D) Only 1.
19. Rights and duties are the _____ constituents of the citizen's life.
- (A) Opposite. (B) Contradictory.
(C) Invalid. (D) Complementary.
20. _____ theory of punishment is more humanitarian.
- (A) Retributive. (B) Reformative.
(C) Both (A) and (B). (D) Neither (A) nor (B).

FIFTH SEMESTER U.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021

(CUCBCSS--UG)

Philosophy

PHL 5B 09--FUNDAMENTALS OF ETHICS

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Part A (Multiple Choice Questions)

*Answer all questions.**Each question carries ½ mark.*

1. _____ is the normative science of beauty.
(a) Ethics. (b) Logic.
(c) Aesthetics. (d) Sociology.
2. _____ held that 'Pleasure is the only thing that is desirable.'
(a) Kant. (b) T. H. Green.
(c) Sidgwick. (d) J. S. Mill.
3. _____ is a positive science.
(a) Geography. (b) Ethics.
(c) Aesthetic. (d) Logic.
4. Butler used the term _____ for intuitive moral faculty.
(a) Desire. (b) Conscience.
(c) Wish. (d) Instinct.
5. The child's right to _____ is linked with the duty of parents.
(a) Property. (b) Self-defense.
(c) Education. (d) None of these.
6. According to T. H. Green, morality is linked with _____.
(a) Pleasure. (b) Evolution.
(c) Desire. (d) Wish.

Turn over

7. _____ is the main exponent of Altruistic ethical hedonism.
- (a) Butler. (b) Kant.
(c) Spencer. (d) Bentham.
8. The concept of 'My station and its duties' is related to _____.
- (a) Bradley. (b) Spencer.
(c) Sidgwick. (d) Butler.
9. The law 'eye for an eye and tooth for tooth,' is justified according to _____ theory of punishment.
- (a) Deterrent. (b) Reformative.
(c) Retributive. (d) None of these.
10. _____ regarded conscience as the highest principle in human nature.
- (a) Butler. (b) T. H. Green.
(c) Spencer. (d) J. S. Mill.

(10 × ½ = 5 marks)

Part B (Short Answer Questions)

Answer any five out of the eight questions.

Each question carries 3 marks.

Write short note on the following :

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| 11. Goodwill. | 12. Hedonism. |
| 13. Normative science. | 14. Intention. |
| 15. Moral intuition. | 16. Virtue. |
| 17. Determinism. | 18. Logic. |

(5 × 3 = 15 marks)

Part C (Paragraph Answer Questions)

Answer any six out of the nine questions.

Answer should not exceed 100 words.

Each question carries 5 marks.

19. Examine the relation between rights and duties.
20. Briefly explain the implications of the terms right and good in ethics.
21. Distinguish between teleological and deontological ethics.

22. Highlight the differences between normative and positive sciences.
23. Give an account of any two fundamental human rights.
24. Distinguish between motive and intention.
25. Give an account of egoistic ethical hedonism.
26. Briefly explain the evolutionary theory of Herbert Spencer.
27. Discuss the uses of the study of ethics.

(6 × 5 = 30 marks)

Part D (Essay Questions)

Answer any two out of the four questions.

Answer should not exceed 1,000 words.

Each question carries 15 marks.

28. Define ethics. Explain the nature and scope of ethics.
29. Explain the three forms of intuitions and bring out the criticisms leveled against it.
30. Examine the importance of Kant's Categorical Imperative.
31. Elucidate the important theories of punishment.

(2 × 15 = 30 marks)

FIFTH SEMESTER U.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021**(CUCBCSS—UG)****Philosophy****PHL 5B 08—MODERN WESTERN PHILOSOPHY****(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)****Time : 15 Minutes****Total No. of Questions : 20****Maximum : 20 Marks****INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE**

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.
2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.
3. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer-book.
4. The MCQ question paper will be supplied after the completion of the descriptive examination.

PHL 5B 08—MODERN WESTERN PHILOSOPHY

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. Modern western philosophy is _____ in general.
 - (A) Reflective.
 - (B) Critical.
 - (C) Both (A) and (B).
 - (D) Neither (A) nor (B).
2. _____ is considered as the father of modern western philosophy as well as rationalism.
 - (A) Descartes.
 - (B) Kant.
 - (C) Hume.
 - (D) Socrates.
3. Dualism recognizes _____.
 - (A) One and only one substance.
 - (B) Two substances.
 - (C) Many substances.
 - (D) None of these.
4. 'Mind and matter are not substances'. This is the point of Spinoza's disagreement with _____.
 - (A) Kant.
 - (B) Hume.
 - (C) Hegel.
 - (D) Descartes.
5. Spinoza's monism is a solution suggested to resolve the problem of _____ in Cartesian philosophy.
 - (A) Rationalism.
 - (B) God.
 - (C) Dualism.
 - (D) Cogito.
6. According to Descartes, the idea of God is _____.
 - (A) Clear and distinct.
 - (B) Doubtful and vague.
 - (C) Empirical.
 - (D) None of these.
7. According to Locke, we understand the internal states of mind by _____.
 - (A) Sensation.
 - (B) Intuition.
 - (C) Reflection.
 - (D) All these.

8. According to Locke, qualities are divided into _____.
- (A) A priori and a posteriori. (B) Physical and mental.
(C) Primary and secondary. (D) Empirical and spiritual.
9. _____ is the dictum of Subjective Idealism.
- (A) Cogito ergo sum. (B) Esse est percipi.
(C) Both (A) and (B). (D) Neither (A) nor (B).
10. Ideas do not exist without a perceiving mind. This is the argument of _____.
- (A) Locke. (B) Spinoza.
(C) Berkeley. (D) Marx.
11. According to Hume, our idea of causation is only the result of a constant _____ of ideas.
- (A) Impression. (B) Dissociation.
(C) Separation. (D) Conjunction.
12. According to Locke, solidity and extension are _____ qualities.
- (A) Primary. (B) Secondary.
(C) Both (A) and (B). (D) Neither (A) nor (B).
13. Both Locke and Berkeley are _____.
- (A) Empiricists. (B) Idealists.
(C) Occasionalists. (D) Rationalists.
14. _____ knowledge is independent of sense experience.
- (A) A priori (B) A posteriori.
(C) Both (A) and (B). (D) Neither (A) nor (B).
15. According to Kant, sensibility and _____ constitute knowledge.
- (A) Perception. (B) Causality.
(C) Understanding. (D) Noumena.

16. _____ is/are applicable to Hegel.
- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. German | 2. Materialist. |
| 3. Idealist. | 4. Absolutist. |
- (A) Only 1
(B) All except 2.
(C) All except 4.
(D) Both 1 and 2.
17. In Hegelian dialectic, _____ is the synthesis stage.
- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| (A) Being. | (B) Non-being. |
| (C) Becoming. | (D) None of these. |
18. The source of Marxian materialism is _____.
- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| (A) Feuerbach. | (B) Hegel. |
| (C) Engels. | (D) None of these. |
19. According to Marx, _____ is the lever of social change.
- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| (A) Absolute Idea. | (B) Class war. |
| (C) Love. | (D) God. |

20. Find out the items in the List B that match those in the List A :

List A	List B
1. Interactionism	1. Kant
2. Absolute Idealism	2. Marx
3. Transcendentalism	3. Descartes
4. Dialectical materialism	4. Hegel

(A) 4, 2, 3, 1.
(B) 1, 3, 4, 2.
(C) 2, 4, 3, 1.
(D) 3, 4, 1, 2.

FIFTH SEMESTER U.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021

(CUCBCSS—UG)

Philosophy

PHL 5B 08—MODERN WESTERN PHILOSOPHY

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Part A*Multiple choice questions.**Answer all questions.**Each question carries ½ mark.*

1. According to Descartes ——— is the Absolute substance.
 - (a) Matter.
 - (b) Mind.
 - (c) God.
 - (d) Monad.
2. 'God and world are one'. Name this position.
 - (a) Monism.
 - (b) Pantheism.
 - (c) Theism.
 - (d) Deism.
3. Leibnitz metaphysical position is called as :
 - (a) Materialism.
 - (b) Monism.
 - (c) Dualism.
 - (d) Pluralism.
4. *Tabula rasa means :*
 - (a) Dark chamber.
 - (b) Complete space.
 - (c) Space filling mas.
 - (d) Innate ideas.
5. George Berkeley is associated to :
 - (a) Objective idealism.
 - (b) Absolute idealism.
 - (c) Subjective idealism.
 - (d) Epistemological idealism.

Turn over

6. Who among the following advocated Skepticism ?
- (a) John Locke. (b) Immanuel Kant.
(c) George Berkeley. (d) David Hume.
7. Kant's method is also known as :
- (a) Transcendental method. (b) Intuitive method.
(c) Descriptive method. (d) Method of Doubt.
8. Absolute idealism is associated to :
- (a) Berkeley. (b) Locke.
(c) Hegel. (d) Hume.
9. Which is considered as the first fundamental principle of Dialectical materialism ?
- (a) Existence of society. (b) Existence of matter.
(c) Existence of wealth. (d) Existence of power.
10. Locke treated the qualities such as colour, taste, smell etc. are :
- (a) Complex qualities. (b) Primary qualities.
(c) Simple qualities. (d) Secondary qualities.

(10 × ½ = 5 marks)

Part B (Short Answer Questions)

Answer any five out of the eight questions.

Each question carries 3 marks.

Write short notes on the following :

11. Anti-scholasticism.
12. Meditations on First Philosophy.
13. Relative substance.
14. *Natura Naturans, Natura Naturata.*
15. Monadology.
16. Simple idea.

17. Sensation and reflection.
18. Solipsism.

(5 × 3 = 15 marks)

Part C (Paragraph Answer Questions)

Answer any six out of the nine questions.

Answer should not exceed 100 words.

Each question carries 5 marks.

19. 'We have no absolute, self-evident or certain knowledge of matter of facts'. Analyze this view of David Hume.
20. Give a description about Kant's notion of Phenomena and Noumena.
21. Give a critical estimate on Dialectical method of Hegel.
22. Elaborate the characteristics of Monads explained by Leibniz.
23. Summarize Descartes's proofs for the existence of God.
24. Bring out Spinoza's Psycho-physical parallelism.
25. Discuss the characteristics of Modern philosophy.
26. Examine, '*Esse est percipi*'.
27. Why Marx's method is called as Dialectical materialism?

(6 × 5 = 30 marks)

Part D (Essay Questions)

Answer any two out of the four questions.

Answer should not exceed 1,000 words.

Each question carries 15 marks.

28. Give a detailed account of Rationalist account of Substance special reference with Descartes, Spinoza and Leibniz.
29. Give a critical estimate on Hume's philosophy.
30. Write an essay on Marxian philosophy.

Turn over

31. Write notes on any *three* of the following :

- (a) Categories of understanding.
- (b) 'The real is rational, the rational is real'.
- (c) Subjective idealism.
- (d) *Cogito ergo sum*.

(2 × 15 = 30 marks)

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FIFTH SEMESTER U.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021**(CUCBCSS—UG)****Philosophy****PHL 5B 07—SYSTEMS OF INDIAN PHILOSOPHY****(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)****Time : 15 Minutes****Total No. of Questions : 20****Maximum : 20 Marks****INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE**

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.
2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.
3. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer-book.
4. The MCQ question paper will be supplied after the completion of the descriptive examination.

PHL 5B 07—SYSTEMS OF INDIAN PHILOSOPHY.

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. The beginning of Indian medical science is found in the _____ Veda.
 (A) Rg. (B) Yajur.
 (C) Sama. (D) Atharva.
2. According to Samkhya, all material effects are modifications of _____.
 (A) Purusa. (B) Manas.
 (C) Prakrti. (D) Soul.
3. The term Pranayama in Yoga refers to _____.
 (A) Withdrawal of senses. (B) Fixed attention.
 (C) Control of breathing. (D) Bodily posture.
4. According to Samkhya system, Prakrti is constituted of _____ gunas.
 (A) Five. (B) Three.
 (C) Four. (D) Six.
5. Prasthanatraya includes Upanishads, Bhagavad Gita and _____.
 (A) Brahmasutras. (B) Samkhyakarika.
 (C) Nyaya sutras. (D) Yoga sutra.
6. The Mantras and Brahmanas are called the _____ of the Vedas.
 (A) Jnana Kanda. (B) Karma Kanda.
 (C) Upasana Kanda. (D) Aranya Kanda.
7. The concept Aprtaksiddhi is described in the philosophy of _____.
 (A) Madhva. (B) Ramauja.
 (C) Sankara. (D) Gaudapada.

8. According to Jainism, _____ is considered as the unlimited and absolute knowledge.
- (A) Manahparyaya. (B) Kevelajnana.
(C) Aparoksajnana. (D) Avadhi-jnana.
9. Nyaya theory of error is known as _____.
- (A) Viparita-kyati. (B) Anyata- kyati.
(C) Akhyati. (D) Anirvacaniya-kyati.
10. The Vaisesika classified substance into _____.
- (A) Six. (B) Eight.
(C) Nine. (D) Fourteen.
11. Self, according to Samkara, is _____.
- (A) Brahman. (B) Eternal.
(C) Transcendent. (D) All these.
12. Vivartavada was propounded by _____.
- (A) Samkhya. (B) Samkara.
(C) Ramanuja. (D) Patanjali.
13. Consciousness, according to Vaisesika philosophy, is an _____ quality of the self.
- (A) Adventitious. (B) Essential.
(C) Inevitable. (D) Inseparable.
14. The Vaisesika philosophy is _____.
- (A) Pluralistic realism. (B) Idealistic Monism.
(C) Uncompromising dualism. (D) Subjective Idealism.
15. Relativity in knowledge is accepted by _____ system of Indian philosophy.
- (A) Jaina. (B) Nyaya.
(C) Buddhism. (D) Carvaka.

16. Arthapatti refers to _____.
- (A) Perception. (B) Inference.
(C) Testimony. (D) Presumption.
17. Nyaya maintains the theory of _____.
- (A) Paratahpramanyavada. (B) Svatahpramanyavada.
(C) Intrinsic validity of knowledge. (D) None of the above.
18. Ramanuja developed _____.
- (A) Visistadvaita. (B) Advaita.
(C) Lokayata. (D) Mimamsa.
19. Among the following thinkers, _____ is associated with Dvaita system.
- (A) Madhva. (B) Kanada.
(C) Patanjali. (D) Jaimini.
20. Among the following _____ rejected the authority of the Vedas.
- (A) Vedanta. (B) Nyaya.
(C) Sankhya. (D) Buddhism.

FIFTH SEMESTER U.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021

(CUCBCSS—UG)

Philosophy

PHL 5B 07—SYSTEMS OF INDIAN PHILOSOPHY

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Part A (Multiple Choice Questions)

*Answer all questions.**Each question carries ½ mark.*

1. Aprathaksiddhi is a concept in the philosophy of _____.
(a) Advaita. (b) Dvaita.
(c) Visistadvaita. (d) Suddhadvaita.
2. Brahma sutra, Bhagavad Gita and _____ are constituted as the Prasthanaya trayam.
(a) Vedas. (b) Upanishads.
(c) Ramayana. (d) Smritis.
3. The Jaina theory of relativity of knowledge is known as _____.
(a) Anekanta vāda. (b) Naya vāda.
(c) Syad vāda. (d) Samghata vāda.
4. The Buddhist doctrine which rejects the concept of self or soul is known as _____.
(a) Nairatmya vāda. (b) Kshanika vāda.
(c) Pratitya samudpada vāda. (d) Doctrine of flux.
5. According to Samkhya, Prakṛti is constituted by _____ gunas.
(a) Four. (b) Three.
(c) Five. (d) Six.
6. Who is the founder of Mimamsa School ?
(a) Patañjali. (b) Kanada.
(c) Kapila. (d) Jaimini.

Turn over

7. The ajiva category according to Jainism is divided into _____.
- (a) Four. (b) Six.
(c) Five. (d) Two.
8. The Noble Eight fold Path is contained in the _____ Noble Truth.
- (a) Fourth. (b) First.
(c) Second. (d) Third.
9. The first Thirthankara according to Jainism was _____.
- (a) Mahavira. (b) Parshvanatha.
(c) Rsaba deva. (d) Santarakshita.
10. Nyāya Vaiseṣika theory of causation is known as _____.
- (a) Prakṛtiparināmavāda. (b) Brahmavivartavāda.
(c) Nitya paramānukarana vāda. (d) Brahmaparināma vāda.

(10 × ½ = 5 marks)

Part B (Short Answer Questions)

Answer any five out of the eight questions.

Each question carries 3 marks.

Write short notes on the following :

11. Aryasatyas.
12. Nirvana.
13. Upamāna.
14. Puruṣa.
15. Yama in Yoga.
16. Panchabedha.
17. Khyāti vāda.
18. Māyā.

(5 × 3 = 15 marks)

Part C (Paragraph Answer Questions)

Answer any six out of the nine questions.

Answer should not exceed 100 words.

Each question carries 5 marks.

19. Briefly explain the Noble Eight fold Path in Buddhism.
20. Examine the various arguments for proving the existence of Prakṛti in Samkhya.
21. Discuss the orthodox and heterodox systems of Indian thought.
22. Elucidate the Atomic theory of Vaisesika philosophy.
23. Give an account of the metaphysical views in the philosophy of Carvaka.
24. Bring out the importance of knowledge for attainment of mokṣa in the philosophy of Sankara.
25. Examine the concept of self in the philosophy of Vaisesika.
26. Explain the Nyāya view of Inference and its classifications.
27. Discuss the metaphysical views of Visistādvaita.

(6 × 5 = 30 marks)

Part D (Essay Questions)

Answer any two out of the four questions.

Answer should not exceed 1,000 words.

28. Elucidate the important pramānas accepted by Purva Mimāmsa School.
29. State and explain the various steps in the Astānga Yoga.
30. Critically evaluate the categories in the Vaisesika philosophy.
31. Explain the relation between Prakṛti and Puruṣa in Samkhya philosophy.

(2 × 15 = 30 marks)