FIRST SEMESTER (CBCSS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2020

Philosophy

PHL 1B 01—INTRODUCTION TO 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.

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PHL 1B 01—INTRODUCTION TO PHILOSOPHY

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. Philosophy is originally a ———— word.

   (A) English.

   (B) Latin.

   (C) Greek.

   (D) Spanish.

2. Taoism belongs to the ———— tradition.

   (A) Japanese.

   (B) Oriental.

   (C) Occidental.

   (D) None of these.

3. ———— is not a heterodox system.

   (A) Samkhya.

   (B) Buddhism.

   (C) Lokayata.

   (D) Jainism.

4. The portion of Vedas that deals with rituals is known as ————.

   (A) Mantras.

   (B) Brahmanas.

   (C) Aranyakas.

   (D) Upanishads.

5. 'Scire' is the root word of ————.

   (A) System.

   (B) Epistemology.

   (C) Sophia.

   (D) Science.

6. ———— is the inquiry into 'being in general'.

   (A) Ontology.

   (B) Physics.

   (C) Epistemology.

   (D) Ethics.

7. ———— is not a positive science.

   (A) Biology.

   (B) Sociology.

   (C) Ethics.

   (D) Anthropology.

8. The philosophical area which deals with the problem of Being is called :

   (A) Axiology.

   (B) Epistemology.

   (C) Materialism.

   (D) Ontology.

9. *Esse est percipi* and *Tabula rasa* indicate the position of respectively :

   (A) Locke and Hume.

   (B) Berkeley and Locke.

   (C) Berkeley and Hume.

   (D) Descartes and Locke.

10. The theory of innate ideas was first propounded by —————.

    (A) John Locke.

    (B) Spinoza.

    (C) Descartes.

    (D) David Hume.

11. *Esse est Percipi* is the dictum of ————— Idealism.

    (A) Objective.

    (B) Subjective.

    (C) Absolute.

    (D) All these.

12. According to dualism, Reality is —————.

    (A) Twofold.

    (B) Many.

    (C) One.

    (D) Indivisible.

13. ————— is a representative of idealism.

    (A) Carvakas.

    (B) Marx.

    (C) Engels.

    (D) None of these.

14. Mind-body dualism is the position of —————.

    (A) Charles Pierce.

    (B) John Dewey.

    (C) Descartes.

    (D) None of these.

15. Carvakas deny —————.

    (A) Materialism.

    (B) Spiritualism.

    (C) Perception.

    (D) All these.

16. ———— is a normative discipline.

    (A) Ethics.
          (B) Aesthetics.

    (C) Both (A) and (B).
          (D) Neither (A) nor (B).

17. Cartesian epistemology emphasizes ———— as the source of true knowledge.

    (A) Perception.
          (B) Faith.

    (C) Revelation.
          (D) Reason.

18. The term 'right' implies - according to ————.

    (A) Rule.
          (B) Reason.

    (C) Desire.
          (D) Interest.

19. ———— is the theory of truth that emphasizes the norm of utility/practical value.

    (A) Correspondence theory.
          (B) Pragmatic theory.

    (C) Coherence theory.
          (D) None of these.

20. ———— reconciled rationalism and empiricism.

    (A) Immanuel Kant.
          (B) George Berkeley.

    (C) David Hume.
          (D) John Locke.

FIRST SEMESTER (CBCSS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2020

Philosophy

PHL 1B 01—INTRODUCTION TO PHILOSOPHY

Time : Two Hours and a Half Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A (Short Answer Questions)

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

1. Materialism.

2. Dualism.

3. Ontology.

4. Heterodox systems of Indian thought.

5. Subjective idealism.

6. Ethics.

7. Rationalism.

8. Transcendentalism.

9. Normative Science.

10. Pragmatism.

11. Man is the measure of all things.

12. Rights.

13. Beauty.

14. Upanishads.

15. Polytheism.

(10 × 3 = 30 marks)

Section B (Paragraph Answer Questions)

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

16. Briefly explain the differences between Philosophy and Science.

17. Highlight the differences between Monotheism and Henotheism.

18. Give a brief account of Empiricism.

19. Briefly explain Objective Idealism.

20. Examine the importance of Scholasticism in Medieval period of philosophy.

21. Analyse the basic tenets of Naturalism.

Turn over

22. Give an account of the constituents of Rasa.

23. Define Metaphysics and analyse its main divisions.

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section C (Essay Questions)

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

24. Explain the transition from Naturalistic Polytheism of Vedic religion to Upanishadic Monism.

25. Discuss the definition of Aesthetics and bring out its salient features.

26. Examine the important theories of Truth.

27. Explain the characteristics of classical Indian philosophy.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

FIRST SEMESTER B.A./B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2020

(CBCSS)

Philosophy

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PHL 1B 01—INTRODUCTION TO PHILOSOPHY

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. Taoism belongs to the ———— tradition.

   (A) Japanese.

   (B) Oriental.

   (C) Occidental.

   (D) None of these.

2. ———— is not a heterodox system.

   (A) Samkhya.

   (B) Buddhism.

   (C) Lokayata.

   (D) Jainism.

3. The portion of Vedas that deals with rituals is known as ————.

   (A) Mantras.

   (B) Brahmanas.

   (C) Aranyakas.

   (D) Upanishads.

4. Science is not based on ————.

   (A) Experiment.

   (B) Faith.

   (C) Observation.

   (D) Hypotheses.

5. ———— is not a positive science.

   (A) Biology.

   (B) Sociology.

   (C) Ethics.

   (D) Anthropology.

6. The philosophical area which deals with the problem of Being is called :

   (A) Axiology.

   (B) Epistemology.

   (C) Materialism.

   (D) Ontology.

7. *Esse est percipi* and *Tabula rasa* indicate the position of respectively :

   (A) Locke and Hume.

   (B) Berkeley and Locke.

   (C) Berkeley and Hume.

   (D) Descartes and Locke.

8. *Esse est Percipi* is the dictum of ——— Idealism.

    (A) Objective.

    (B) Subjective.

    (C) Absolute.

    (D) All these.

9. Ultimate reality is the concern of ———.

    (A) Metaphysics.

    (B) Skepticism.

    (C) Aesthetics.

    (D) Pragmatism.

10. John Dewey is a/an ———.

    (A) Rationalist.

    (B) Absolutist.

    (C) Idealist.

    (D) Pragmatist.

11. Carvakas deny ———.

    (A) Materialism.

    (B) Spiritualism.

    (C) Perception.

    (D) All these.

12. Positive sciences are basically ———.

    (A) Descriptive.

    (B) Prescriptive.

    (C) Normative.

    (D) All these.

13. Neutral Monism is the metaphysical position of ———.

    (A) Marx.

    (B) Spinoza.

    (C) Berkeley.

    (D) Aristotle.

14. 'True knowledge is a priori'. This is the view of ———.

    (A) Empiricists.

    (B) Materialists.

    (C) Rationalists.

    (D) All these.

15. Aesthetic experience is ———.

    (A) Immediate and intuitive.

    (B) Not spontaneous.

    (C) Dictated by others.

    (D) Not pure.

16. ———— is the position holding that there is no genuine knowledge.

    (A) Skepticism.   (B) Empiricism.

    (C) Realism.   (D) Rationalism.

17. According to ———— theory of truth, the truthfulness of a proposition is implicit in its harmony with other propositions.

    (A) Correspondence.   (B) Coherence.

    (C) Pragmatic.   (D) None of the above.

18. ———— reconciled rationalism and empiricism.

    (A) Immanuel Kant.   (B) George Berkeley.

    (C) David Hume.   (D) John Locke.

19. The branch of Philosophy that deals with values is known as ————.

    (A) Metaphysics.   (B) Ontology.

    (C) Axiology.   (D) Epistemology.

20. The experience produced by a work of art is referred to as ————.

    (A) Aesthetic experience.   (B) Intuitive experience.

    (C) Direct experience.   (D) Mystic experience.

D 94013 (Pages : 2) Name...

Reg. No...................................

FIRST SEMESTER B.A./B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2020

(CBCSS)

Philosophy

PHL 1B 01—INTRODUCTION TO PHILOSOPHY

Time : Two Hours and a Half Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A (Short Answer Questions)

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

Write short notes on :

1. Monotheism.
2. Positive Science.
3. Ritualism.
4. Intrinsic value.
5. Scepticism.
6. Objective Idealism.
7. Rasa.
8. Correspondence Theory of Truth.
9. Voluntary actions.
10. Scholasticism.
11. Normative Ethics.
12. Mythology.
13. Innate Ideas.
14. Naturalism.
15. Vedānta.

(10 × 3 = 30 marks)

Section B (Paragraph Answer Questions)

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

16. Distinguish between Ontology and Cosmology.

17. Analyse the basic tenets of Rationalism.

18. Explain briefly Pragmatic theory of Truth.

19. Give an account of Absolute Idealism of Hegel.

20. Define Empiricism. Who are the prominent representatives of the school ?

21. Discuss the ethical concepts of Right and Good.

22. Examine the importance of Humanism in Greek philosophy.

23. Differentiate between Astika and Nasitka systems of Indian thought.

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section C (Essay Questions)

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

24. Explain briefly the basic Ontological theories.

25. 'Indian philosophy is essentially spiritualistic.'—Explain this statement and highlight the characteristics of classical Indian philosophy.

26. Distinguish between Philosophy and Science and highlight the uses of studying philosophy.

27. Examine the basic features of Indian Aesthetics and analyse the concept of Rasa and its constituents.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

Name...

Reg. No...................................

FIRST SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2020

Philosophy

PHL 1B 01—INTRODUCTION TO PHILOSOPHY

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

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PHL 1B 01—INTRODUCTION TO PHILOSOPHY

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. The word 'Veda' means —————.

    (A) Education.

    (B) Knowledge.

    (C) Indefinable.

    (D) Yajna.

2. Protagoras belongs to the ————— School.

    (A) Ionian.

    (B) Sophist.

    (C) Theistic.

    (D) Mystic

3. ————— are considered as the branches of metaphysics.

    (A) Axiology and Ontology.

    (B) Ontology and Cosmology.

    (C) Cosmology and Axiology.

    (D) None of the above.

4. ————— is the Indian materialistic school of philosophy.

    (A) Carvaka.

    (B) Jainism.

    (C) Buddhism.

    (D) Samkhya.

5. ————— is the theory of truth that emphasizes the norm of utility/practical value.

    (A) Correspondence theory.

    (B) Pragmatic theory.

    (C) Coherence theory.

    (D) None of these.

6. Subjective Idealism was propounded by —————.

    (A) George Berkeley.

    (B) David Hume.

    (C) John Locke.

    (D) Rene Descartes.

7. The theory of mind-body dualism forms an important aspect in the philosophy of —————.

    (A) Rene Descartes.

    (B) John Locke.

    (C) Karl Marx.

    (D) Leibnitz.

8. Philosophy is originally a ————— word.

    (A) English.   (B) Latin.

    (C) Greek.   (D) Spanish.

9. ————— does not belong to Oriental tradition.

    (A) India.   (B) China.

    (C) Japan.   (D) None of these.

10. ————— implies 'accepting the authority of the Vedas'.

    (A) Heterodox.   (B) Orthodox.

    (C) Oriental.   (D) Occidental.

11. Polytheism implies ————— as Monism refers to one.

    (A) Two.   (B) Three.

    (C) Many.   (D) All these.

12. Marx is a ————— whereas Hegel is an idealist.

    (A) Materialist.   (B) Dualist.

    (C) Pluralist.   (D) Skeptic.

13. ————— rejected innate ideas.

    (A) Rene Descartes.   (B) John Locke.

    (C) Spinoza.   (D) None of these.

14. ————— is a monist.

    (A) Spinoza.   (B) Descartes.

    (C) Leibnitz.   (D) All these.

15. Hegel developed ————— Idealism.

    (A) Subjective.   (B) Absolute.

    (C) Naive.   (D) None of these.

16. *Tabula rasa* is the concept of —————.

    (A)   Idealism.

    (B)   Cosmology.

    (C)   Empiricism.

    (D)   Pluralism.

17. Synthesis of ————— is a characteristic of classical Indian philosophy.

    (A)   Materialism and Epistemology.

    (B)   Materialism and Ethics.

    (C)   Religion and Philosophy.

    (D)   None of these.

18. *Mores* literally means —————.

    (A)   Norm.

    (B)   Ethics.

    (C)   Knowledge.

    (D)   Custom.

19. ————— is the founder of Idealism.

    (A)   Hegel.

    (B)   Spinoza.

    (C)   Plato.

    (D)   Aristotle.

20. 'Real is rational and rational is real'. This is the dictum of —————.

    (A)   Hegel.

    (B)   Spinoza.

    (C)   Marx.

    (D)   Aristotle.

FIRST SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2020

Philosophy

PHL 1B 01—INTRODUCTION TO PHILOSOPHY

Time : Three Hours   Maximum : 80 Marks

Part A (Multiple Choice Questions)

Answer **all** *questions.*

Each question carries ½ mark.

1. Academy is the philosophical school founded by :

    (a) Aristotle.   (b) Plato.

    (c) Socrates.   (d) Thales.

2. Brahmasutra, Upanishads and ——— constituted as Prasthāna traya.

    (a) Ramayana.   (b) Bhagavad Gita.

    (c) Vedānta sutra.   (d) Manusmrti.

3. *Cogito ergo sum* is the concept in the philosophy of ———.

    (a) Locke.   (b) Berkeley.

    (c) Hume.   (d) Descartes.

4. Ethics and Aesthetics are the branches of ———.

    (a) Axiology.   (b) Metaphysics.

    (c) Ontology.   (d) Epistemology.

5. The main feature of Upanishadic philosophy is ———.

    (a) Realistic.   (b) Pluralistic.

    (c) Dualistic.   (d) Idealistic.

6. ———— is the branch of philosophy that deals with the problems concerning knowledge.

    (a) Epistemology.   (b) Metaphysics.

    (c) Ontology.   (d) Aesthetics.

7. According to ———— theory of truth, a proposition is true when it agrees with reality or facts.

    (a) Pragmatic.   (b) Correspondence.

    (c) Coherence.   (d) None of these.

8. Pre-Socratic philosophy is mainly ————.

    (a) Psychological.   (b) Cosmogenic.

    (c) Mystical.   (d) Analytical.

9. The philosophical study of art and beauty is termed as ————.

    (a) Ethics.   (b) Logic.

    (c) Aesthetics.   (d) Poetry.

10. Yoga system was propounded by ————.

    (a) Kapila.   (b) Kanada.

    (c) Patanjali.   (d) Jaimini.

(10 × ½ = 5 marks)

Part B (Very Short Answer Questions)

*Answer any **five** of the eight questions.*

Each question carries 3 marks.

Write short notes on the following :

11. Monism.

12. Rationalism.

13. *Tabula rasa.*

14. Pragmatic theory of truth.

15. Skepticism.

16. Ontology.

17. Scholasticism.

18. Naturalism.

(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. Differentiate between Monotheism and Polytheism.

20. Explain, why Kant's philosophy is known as Copernican Revolution ?

21. Write a note on ontological theories in philosophy.

22. What do you mean by Henotheism? Explain.

23. Distinguish between Rights and Duties.

24. Briefly explain the concept of innate ideas.

25. Bring out the features of Socratic Method.

26. Examine, how philosophy is distinct from science.

27. Analyze aesthetic as a normative science.

(6 × 5 = 30 marks)

Turn over

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. Write an essay on the value and significance of the study of philosophy.

29. 'The origin of Indian Philosophy may be traced in Vedas.'—Analyze this statement highlighting the features of Indian philosophy.

30. Analyze ethics as a normative science and elaborate the nature and scope of ethics.

31. Give a detailed account on the fundamental features of modern Western philosophy.

(2 × 15 = 30 marks)

FIRST SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2021

Philosophy

PHL 1B 01—INTRODUCTION TO PHILOSOPHY

(2019—2020 Admissions)

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

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PHL 1B 01—INTRODUCTION TO PHILOSOPHY

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. ———— does not belong to Oriental tradition.

    (A) India.

    (B) China.

    (C) Japan.

    (D) None of these.

2. ———— is not a heterodox system.

    (A) Samkhya.

    (B) Buddhism.

    (C) Lokayata.

    (D) Jainism.

3. The portion of Vedas that deals with rituals is known as ————.

    (A) Mantras.

    (B) Brahmanas.

    (C) Aranyakas.

    (D) Upanishads.

4. ———— is the inquiry into 'being in general'.

    (A) Ontology.

    (B) Physics.

    (C) Epistemology.

    (D) Ethics.

5. ———— is a representative of pluralism.

    (A) Spinoza.

    (B) Fitche.

    (C) Descartes.

    (D) Leibnitz.

6. Aristotle's 'Metaphysics' contains ———— number of books :

    (A) 12.

    (B) 16.

    (C) 13.

    (D) 14.

7. *Esse est percipi and Tabula rasa* indicate the position of respectively :

    (A) Locke and Hume.

    (B) Berkeley and Locke.

    (C) Berkeley and Hume.

    (D) Descartes and Locke.

8. The theory of innate ideas was first propounded by ————.

    (A) John Locke.   (B) Spinoza.

    (C) Descartes.   (D) David Hume.

9. *Esse est Percipi* is the dictum of ———— Idealism :

    (A) Objective.   (B) Subjective.

    (C) Absolute.   (D) All these.

10. Each science deals with ———— of reality.

    (A) A part.   (B) The whole.

    (C) All parts.   (D) None of these.

11. Mind-body dualism is the position of ————.

    (A) Charles Pierce.   (B) John Dewey.

    (C) Descartes.   (D) None of these.

12. Carvakas deny ————.

    (A) Materialism.   (B) Spiritualism.

    (C) Perception.   (D) All these.

13. Synthesis of ———— is a characteristic of classical Indian philosophy.

    (A) Materialism and Epistemology.   (B) Materialism and Ethics.

    (C) Religion and Philosophy.   (D) None of these.

14. ———— is a normative discipline.

    (A) Ethics.   (B) Aesthetics.

    (C) Both (a) and (b).   (D) Neither (a) nor (b).

15. 'I think therefore I am' is the meaning of ————.

    (A) Summum bonum.   (B) Esse est percipi.

    (C) Cogito ergo sum.   (D) Tabula rasa.

16. Neutral Monism is the metaphysical position of —————.

    (A) Marx.   (B) Spinoza.

    (C) Berkeley.   (D) Aristotle.

17. 'True knowledge is a priori'. This is the view of —————.

    (A) Empiricists.   (B) Materialists.

    (C) Rationalists.   (D) All these.

18. Aesthetic experience is —————.

    (A) Immediate and intuitive.   (B) Not spontaneous.

    (C) Dictated by others.   (D) Not pure.

19. ————— is the theory of truth that emphasizes the norm of utility/practical value.

    (A) Correspondence theory.   (B) Pragmatic theory.

    (C) Coherence theory.   (D) None of these.

20. ————— put forward the theory of monads.

    (A) Rene Descartes.   (B) Leibnitz.

    (C) John Locke.   (D) George Berkeley.

FIRST SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2021

Philosophy

PHL 1B 01—INTRODUCTION TO PHILOSOPHY

(2019—2020 Admissions)

Time : Two Hours and a Half   Maximum : 80 Marks

Part A

Write short notes on the following.
Each question carries 2 marks.

1. Original meaning of the term 'philosophy'.

2. Common characteristics of philosophy and science.

3. Humanism.

4. Vedic religion.

5. *Āstika* and *Nāstika* systems.

6. Polytheism.

7. Ontology.

8. Esseestpercipi.

9. Definition of transcendentalism.

10. Hylozoism.

11. Scholasticism.

12. Absolute Idealism.

13. Dualism.

14. John Locke's view of innate ideas.

15. Workability as the criterion of truth.

(Ceiling 25 marks)

Turn over

Part B

Answer the following each in **a paragraph** *of not more than* 150 *words.*
Each question carries 5 marks.

16. Write a note on the scope of philosophy.

17. Write a note on ancient Greek cosmology with special reference to Thales.

18. Elucidate the characteristics of Upanishad monism.

19. Summarize the main characteristics of medieval western philosophy.

20. Write a note on the correspondence theory of truth.

21. Define 'axiology' and explain its major concerns.

22. Distinguish between intrinsic and instrumental value.

23. Write a note on the *Rasa* theory.

(Ceiling 35 marks)

Part C

Answer any **two** *of the following each not exceeding* 900 *words.*
Each question carries 10 marks.

24. Describe the characteristics of modern western philosophy.

25. Define 'Ethics' and bring out its nature and scope.

26. Bring out the special features of idealism and distinguish between its subjective and objective forms.

27. Write notes on any *two* of the following :

    a) Skepticism.

    b) Duty and virtue.

    c) Epistemology.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

FIRST SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021

Philosophy

PHL 1B 01—INTRODUCTION TO PHILOSOPHY

(2021 Admissions)

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

Time : 15 Minutes	Total No. of Questions : 20	Maximum : 20 Marks

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PHL 1B 01—INTRODUCTION TO PHILOSOPHY

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. Philosophy deals with ————— of reality.

    (A) A part.

    (B) The whole.

    (C) The illusion.

    (D) None of these.

2. ————— is not a heterodox system.

    (A) Samkhya.

    (B) Buddhism.

    (C) Lokayata.

    (D) Jainism.

3. The portion of Vedas that deals with rituals is known as :

    (A) Mantras.

    (B) Brahmanas.

    (C) Aranyakas.

    (D) Upanishads.

4. 'Scire' is the root word of —————.

    (A) System.

    (B) Epistemology.

    (C) Sophia.

    (D) Science.

5. Coherence theory recognizes the relationship between :

    (A) Truth and validity.

    (B) Judgments within a system.

    (C) Fact and judgment.

    (D) All these.

6. Etymological meaning of the term 'metaphysics' is —————.

    (A) After Physics.

    (B) Before Physics.

    (C) Of Physics.

    (D) Other than physics.

7. The philosophical area which deals with the problem of Being is called :

    (A) Axiology.

    (B) Epistemology.

    (C) Materialism

    (D) Ontology.

8. ———— is a monist.

   (A) Spinoza.
   (B) Descartes.

   (C) Leibnitz.
   (D) All these.

9. Hegel developed ———— Idealism.

   (A) Subjective.
   (B) Absolute.

   (C) Naive.
   (D) None of these.

10. According to dualism, Reality is ————.

   (A) Twofold.
   (B) Many.

   (C) One.
   (D) Indivisible.

11. ———— hold coherence theory.

   (A) Realists.
   (B) Idealists.

   (C) Both (A) and (B).
   (D) Neither (a) nor (b).

12. *Summum bonum* is the concern of ————.

   (A) Aesthetics.
   (B) Metaphysics.

   (C) Epistemology.
   (D) Ethics.

13. 'First Philosophy' refers to ————.

   (A) Aesthetics.
   (B) Metaphysics.

   (C) Epistemology.
   (D) Ethics.

14. 'Real is rational and rational is real'. This is the dictum of ————.

   (A) Hegel.
   (B) Spinoza.

   (C) Marx.
   (D) Aristotle.

15. The pragmatist criterion of truth is ————.

   (A) God.
   (B) Perception.

   (C) Workability.
   (D) None of these.

16. Modern philosophers tried to reject the authority of ————.

    (A) Renaissance.   (B) Scholasticism.

    (C) Reason.   (D) All these.

17. Rationalism and Empiricism represent the philosophy of ———— era.

    (A) Ionian.   (B) Medieval.

    (C) Contemporary.   (D) Modern.

18. ———— is the position holding that there is no genuine knowledge.

    (A) Skepticism.   (B) Empiricism.

    (C) Realism.   (D) Rationalism.

19. ———— divides perception into impressions and ideas.

    (A) John Locke.   (B) Immanuel Kant.

    (C) Benedict Spinoza.   (D) David Hume.

20. ———— is a normative science.

    (A) Logic.   (B) Ethics.

    (C) Aesthetics.   (D) All these.

FIRST SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021

Philosophy

PHL 1B 01—INTRODUCTION TO PHILOSOPHY

(2021 Admissions)

Time : Two Hours and a Half   Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A

*Answer atleast **ten** questions.*
Each question carries 3 marks.
All questions can be attended.
Overall ceiling 30.

1. Etymological meaning of 'science'.

2. The characteristic feature of heterodox systems in ancient Indian philosophy.

3. Upanishadmonism.

4. The core theme of Metaphysics.

5. Subjective idealism.

6. Materialism in ancient Indian philosophy.

7. Realist theory of truth.

8. Definition of 'morality'.

9. The core concern of aesthetics.

10. Homo mensura.

11. Dualism and monism.

12. Thales of Miletus.

13. The characteristic feature of medieval western philosophy.

14. Coherence theory of truth.

15. The nine *Rasas*.

(10 × 3 = 30 marks)

Turn over

Section B

*Answer atleast **five** questions.*
Each question carries 6 marks.
All questions can be attended.
Overall ceiling 30.

16. Summarize the benefits that you got from the study of philosophy.

17. Describe the ethical concept of value and its classification.

18. Bring out the origin of cosmological ideas in ancient Greek philosophy.

19. Describe any two main characteristics of modern western philosophy.

20. Describe the essential features of transcendentalism.

21. Explain the main tenets of materialism and state the name of the materialist view in contemporary western philosophy.

22. Summarize the basic tenets of pragmatist theory of truth and state the names any two pragmatist thinkers.

23. Bring out the etymological meaning of 'ethics' and explain briefly the distinction between 'good' and 'right'.

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section C

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

24. Explain the scope of philosophy and show how its concerns and methods are different from those of science.

25. Discuss the Rationalist - Empiricist debate over the major epistemological issues.

26. Elucidate the subject matter of epistemology and describe the characteristic position of skepticism.

27. Write notes on any *two* of the following :

    a) Oriental philosophy.

    b) Definition and division of axiology.

    c) Absolute Idealism.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

FIRST SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION NOVEMBER 2021

Philosophy

PHL 1B 01—INTRODUCTION TO PHILOSOPHY

(2016—2018 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 1B 01—INTRODUCTION TO PHILOSOPHY

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. The word 'Veda' means ————.

   (A) Education.

   (B) Knowledge.

   (C) Indefinable.

   (D) Yajna.

2. Identify the odd one.

   (A) Carvaka.

   (B) Buddhism.

   (C) Jainism.

   (D) Nyaya.

3. Pre Socratic philosophy is mainly ————.

   (A) Cosmology.

   (B) Axiology.

   (C) Mysticism.

   (D) Psychology.

4. Sciences make use of ———— unlike philosophy.

   (A) Reasoning.

   (B) Knowledge.

   (C) Logic.

   (D) Experiments.

5. The concluding portions of the Vedas are known as ————.

   (A) Mantras.

   (B) Brahmanas.

   (C) Aranyakas.

   (D) Upanishads.

6. Aristotle used the term ———— instead of metaphysics.

   (A) Ontology.

   (B) Cosmology.

   (C) First philosophy.

   (D) Post physics.

7. The inquiries about origin and nature of universe are called ————.

   (A) Ontological inquiries.

   (B) Axiological inquiries.

   (C) Cosmological inquiries.

   (D) Epistemological inquiries.

8. Ontology means the ———.

    (A) Science of Universe.   (B) Science of Values.

    (C) Science of Being.   (D) Science of Human Being.

9. ——— is considered as the representative of Dualism.

    (A) Descartes.   (B) Locke.

    (C) Berkeley.   (D) Spinoza.

10. ——— developed Absolute Idealism.

    (A) Hegel.   (B) Leibniz.

    (C) Plato.   (D) Berkeley.

11. Empiricists regard ——— as the only source of knowledge.

    (A) Reason.   (B) Experience.

    (C) Intuition.   (D) Analysis.

12. According to ——— theory of truth, a proposition is true when it agrees with reality or fact.

    (A) Correspondence.   (B) Coherence.

    (C) Pragmatic.   (D) None of these.

13. ——— divides perception into impressions and ideas.

    (A) John Locke.   (B) Immanuel Kant.

    (C) Benedict Spinoza.   (D) David Hume.

14. ——— reconciled rationalism and empiricism.

    (A) Immanuel Kant.   (B) George Berkeley.

    (C) David Hume.   (D) John Locke.

15. ——— put forward the theory of monads.

    (A) Rene Descartes.   (B) Leibnitz.

    (C) John Locke.   (D) George Berkeley.

16. ———— is a normative science.

   (A) Logic.

   (C) Aesthetics.

   (B) Ethics.

   (D) All these.

17. The Philosophical study of art and beauty is termed ————.

   (A) Ethics.

   (C) Logic.

   (B) Aesthetics.

   (D) Drama.

18. Taoism belongs to the ———— tradition.

   (A) Japanese.

   (C) Occidental.

   (B) Oriental.

   (D) None of these.

19. According to the law of karma, every karma leads to ————.

   (A) Moksha.

   (C) Dharma.

   (B) Phala.

   (D) All these.

20. ———— is a representative of pluralism.

   (A) Spinoza.

   (C) Descartes.

   (B) Fitche.

   (D) Leibnitz.

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Name...

Reg. No...................................

FIRST SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
NOVEMBER 2021

Philosophy

PHL 1B 01—INTRODUCTION TO PHILOSOPHY

(2016—2018 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Part A

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

Multiple choice questions :

1. The doctrine that only one Supreme Reality exists is known as ————.

    (a) Henotheism. (b) Monotheism.

    (c) Monism. (d) Theism.

2. Among the following, ———— rejected the authority of Vedas.

    (a) Vedānta. (b) Buddhism.

    (c) Samkhya. (d) Yoga.

3. ———— is the branch of philosophy that deals with the question of values.

    (a) Ethics. (b) Aesthetics.

    (c) Axiology. (d) Logic.

4. 'Theory of ideas' in Greek philosophy is related to ————.

    (a) Socrates. (b) Plato.

    (c) Aristotle. (d) Thales.

5. Categorical Imperative is an important concept of ————.

    (a) Hegel. (b) Kant.

    (c) Descartes. (d) Spinoza.

6. ———— is a prominent advocate of classical Pragmatic theory of truth.

    (a) Kant. (b) Hegel.

    (c) C.S. Peirce. (d) Bradley.

Turn over

7. The theory of mind-body dualism is related to :

    (a) Locke.   (b) Spinoza.

    (c) Leibnitz.   (d) Descartes.

8. ———— is the first philosopher who regarded that, 'what ever exists, exists in number.'

    (a) Socrates.   (b) Plato.

    (c) Pythagoras.   (d) Aristotle.

9. ———— is the branch of philosophy that deals with the problems concerning knowledge.

    (a) Metaphysics.   (b) Epistemology.

    (c) Ontology.   (d) Ethics.

10. Jaimini is the founder of ———— system.

    (a) Vedanta.   (b) Nyāya.

    (c) Mimāmsa.   (d) Yoga.

<div align="right">(10 × ½ = 5 marks)</div>

Part B (Very Short Answer Questions)

*Answer any **five** of the eight questions.*
Each question carries 3 marks.

Write short notes on the following :

11. Upanishads.

12. Coherence theory of truth.

13. Pantheism.

14. Humanism.

15. Subjective Idealism.

16. Ritualism.

17. Cosmology.

18. Shad darsanas.

<div align="right">(5 × 3 = 15 marks)</div>

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. Distinguish between intrinsic and extrinsic values.

20. Elucidate the naturalistic polytheism of the early Vedic period.

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21. Bring out the characteristics of Classical Indian philosophy.

22. Briefly discuss the method introduced by Socrates in philosophy.

23. Elucidate the concept of innate ideas in Cartesian philosophy.

24. Distinguish between idealism and materialism.

25. Briefly explain the differences between science and philosophy.

26. Differentiate between normative and positive sciences.

27. Define metaphysics and analyze its main divisions.

(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. Elucidate the important characteristics of Modern Western Philosophy.

29. Explain the etymological meaning of the term university and highlight the uses of studying it.

30. Discuss the nature of Aesthetics and bring out the basic concepts of Indian aesthetics.

31. Explain the nature of ontology. Bring out the main ontological theories in philosophy.

(2 × 15 = 30 marks)