

**FOURTH SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
APRIL 2022****Philosophy****PHL 4B 06—CLASSICAL WESTERN PHILOSOPHY****(2019 Admission onwards)****(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 4B 06—CLASSICAL WESTERN PHILOSOPHY

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. _____ was counted among the Seven Wise Men :
 - (A) Plato.
 - (B) Socrates.
 - (C) Thales.
 - (D) Aristotle.
2. Democritus and Leucippus are belonging to _____ school.
 - (A) Ionian.
 - (B) Atomist.
 - (C) Idealist.
 - (D) Eleatic.
3. Who said that the unexamined life is not worth living ?
 - (A) Anaximander.
 - (B) Plato.
 - (C) Socrates.
 - (D) Aristotle.
4. "All Western philosophy consists of a series of footnotes to Plato." Who said ?
 - (A) Socrates.
 - (B) Aristotle.
 - (C) Descartes.
 - (D) Alfred North Whitehead.
5. In his famous "Allegory of the Cave," _____ relates a story illustrating the journey of the soul from ignorance to knowledge.
 - (A) Plato.
 - (B) Aristotle.
 - (C) Socrates.
 - (D) Protagoras.
6. Who distinguished world of ideas and physical world ?
 - (A) Plato.
 - (B) Socrates.
 - (C) Aristotle.
 - (D) Kant.
7. Who wrote *Symposium* ?
 - (A) Thales.
 - (B) Aristotle.
 - (C) Plato.
 - (D) Anaxagoras.

8. Anaximander's cosmogony gives rise to a :
- (A) Heliocentric. (B) Teleological.
(C) Geocentric. (D) God.
9. Pythagoras was born on _____.
- (A) Samos. (B) Iona.
(C) Athens. (D) All are false.
10. Central to Pythagoreanism is the idea that _____ accounts take precedence over material things.
- (A) Numbers.. (B) Zeros.
(C) Music. (D) God.
11. _____ is a Philosopher who made a distinction between mind and matter
- (A) Anaxagoras. (B) Thales.
(C) Socrates. (D) Democritus.
12. The word atom means _____.
- (A) Cuttable. (B) Thesis.
(C) Antithesis. (D) Uncuttable.
13. Who claimed that there are two fundamental types of elements : atoms and void.
- (A) Socrates. (B) Atomists.
(C) Plato. (D) Idealist.
14. Who was the first of the professional Sophists ?
- (A) Socrates. (B) Democritus.
(C) Protagoras. (D) Plato.
15. Plato wrote _____ dialogues.
- (A) 37. (B) 24.
(C) 34. (D) 35.

16. Whose philosophy is that one who knows the difference between knowledge, ignorance, and opinion ?
- (A) Leucippus. (B) Plato.
(C) Socrates. (D) Aristotle.
17. Plato divided human soul into _____ parts.
- (A) Three. (B) Two.
(C) Four. (D) All are false.
18. Who defined substance is something that we can point out as 'this' ?
- (A) St. Augustine . (B) Plato.
(C) Aristotle. (D) Pythagoras.
19. An uncaused cause according to Aristotle is called _____.
- (A) Potentiality. (B) The prime mover.
(C) Actuality. (D) Atom.
20. St. Augustin based his philosophy and theology on the teachings of _____.
- (A) Thales. (B) Pythagoras.
(C) Socrates. (D) Plato.

**FOURTH SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
APRIL 2022**

Philosophy

PHL 4B 06—CLASSICAL WESTERN PHILOSOPHY

(2019 Admission onwards)

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. Hylozoism.
2. Anthropomorphism.
3. Ontology.
4. Number theory.
5. Elenchus.
6. Humanism.
7. Formal Cause.
8. Axiology.
9. Thales.
10. Dialogues of Plato.
11. Poetics.
12. Scholasticism.
13. Anthropomorphism.
14. Cosmology.
15. Nous.

(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. Examine the conception of Apeiron by Anaximander.
17. Discuss the contribution of Pythagoras to human thought.
18. Examine the notion of change by Heraclitus.
19. Explain theory of knowledge of Socrates.
20. *Nothing exists except atoms and empty space.* Examine this view of Democritus.
21. Distinguish between Final cause and Efficient cause of Aristotle.
22. St. Anselm defined God as “a being than which no greater can be conceived”, Explain.
23. What are the peculiarities of Parmenides’ concept of substance ?

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section C

Answer any two questions.

Each question carries 10 marks.

24. Elucidate the Cosmology of early Greek philosophy.
25. Give an account of Plato’s theory of Ideas.
26. Explain the characteristics of Metaphysics of Aristotle.
27. Examine St. Thomas Aquinas concept of Faith and Reason.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

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APRIL 2022**

Philosophy

PHL 4B 05—CLASSICAL INDIAN PHILOSOPHY

(2019 Admission onwards)

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

Time : 15 Minutes

Total No. of Questions : 20

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PHL 4B 05—CLASSICAL INDIAN PHILOSOPHY

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. Philosophical knowledge does not aim to satisfying our theoretical interest, but also to :
 - (A) Realizing God.
 - (B) Realizing perfect good in life.
 - (C) Realizing the highest truth in life.
 - (D) None of these.
2. Which of the following is not a part of Veda ?
 - (A) Samhita.
 - (B) Purana.
 - (C) Brahmanas.
 - (D) Aranyakas.
3. Aranyakas provide ritual guidance to :
 - (A) Sacrificial duties.
 - (B) Garhasthya.
 - (C) Brahmacharya.
 - (D) Vanaprastha.
4. Among the following which one is not a Asthika system ?
 - (A) Nyaya.
 - (B) Vaisheshika.
 - (C) Buddhism.
 - (D) Samkhya.
5. According to Vaisheshika the world is composed by :
 - (A) The eternal atoms.
 - (B) Padartas.
 - (C) Dravyas.
 - (D) None of these.
6. The Vedanta recognizes the reality of :
 - (A) Isvara.
 - (B) Purusa.
 - (C) Prakrti.
 - (D) Brahman.
7. According to Indian Philosophy God is the creator, the preserver and the _____ of the cosmos.
 - (A) Successor.
 - (B) Destroyer.
 - (C) Master.
 - (D) None of these.
8. Punya is a result of :
 - (A) Performance of a duty.
 - (B) Violation of duty.
 - (C) Rejection of duty.
 - (D) None of these.

9. Accumulated karmas of the past births is called :
- (A) Anarabdha karma. (B) Sanciyamana karma.
(C) Prarabdha karma. (D) Agamika karma.
10. Mantras and the Brahmanas constitute :
- (A) Jnana kanda. (B) Karma Kanda.
(C) Knowledge. (D) None of these.
11. Vid means to :
- (A) Truth. (B) Knowledge.
(C) False knowledge. (D) None of these.
12. Sama means a :
- (A) Verse. (B) Song.
(C) Prose. (D) None of these.
13. _____ is the guardian of the moral law.
- (A) Indra. (B) Varuna.
(C) Agni. (D) None of these.
14. Aham Brahmasmi means :
- (A) I am Brahman. (B) I am Atman.
(C) I am Atman. (D) None of these.
15. Metrical hymns represent :
- (A) Mantras. (B) Brhmanas.
(C) Upanisads. (D) None of these.
16. Rta literally means :
- (A) The course of thing.
(B) Order.
(C) Law.
(D) None of these.

17. Prajnana means :

- (A) Cognitinal. (B) Brilliant.
(C) Susupta. (D) None of these.

18. The Mahavakya 'Prajnanam Brahma' comes in :

- (A) Katha. (B) Isa.
(C) Kena. (D) Aithareya.

19. According to Mundaka immortality is :

- (A) Companion with god. (B) Companion with people.
(C) Companion with devil. (D) None of these.

20. The Bhagavad Gita is part of the great Indian epic _____.

- (A) Ramayana. (B) Mahabharata.
(C) Manusmriti. (D) None of these.

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**FOURTH SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
APRIL 2022**

Philosophy

PHL 4B 05—CLASSICAL INDIAN PHILOSOPHY

(2019 Admission onwards)

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. Satprapanca Vāda and Nishprapanca Vāda.
2. Saccidānanda.
3. Three Yogas in the Gita.
4. Four Vedas and their divisions.
5. Sthitaprajña.
6. Different kinds of devotees in the Gita.
7. Henotheism and Polytheism.
8. Astika and Nastika Darsanās.
9. Five sheaths or Panchakosās in Upanishads.
10. Three states of self.
11. Etymological meaning of the word Upanishad.
12. Videhamukti.
13. Ten Principle Upanishads.

Turn over

14. Monistic Idealism.
15. Parāvidya and Aparāvidya.

(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. Examine the importance of Nishkāma karma in Bhagavad Gita.
17. 'Indian philosophy is dogmatic.'- Comment and examine other criticisms against Indian philosophy.
18. Discuss the relevance of Purushārthas in ancient Indian Social Ethics.
19. Elucidate the importance of Jñāna in Bhagavad Gita.
20. 'To see the self is the key note of Indian philosophy.' - Evaluate this statement.
21. Explain the two views of creations as explained in the Upanishads.
22. Discuss the different ways practical discipline envisaged in Indian philosophy for the attainment of moksa.
23. Explain the concept of Rta in early Vedic period and its different meaning.

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section C (Essay Questions)

Answer any two questions.

Each question carries 10 marks.

24. 'Bhagavad Gita gives us a philosophy of karma based on Jñāna supported by bhakti' -Evaluate this view.
25. 'Upanishads contains the essence of Indian philosophy.' Substantiate this statement.
26. Discuss the general characteristics of Indian philosophy.
27. 'The Vedas are the most important scriptures of Indian philosophy.' Explain this argument.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

FOURTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022

Philosophy

PHL3C07 AND PHL4C08—PHILOSOPHY OF YOGA AND LOGICAL REASONING

(2014—2018 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A (Objective type questions)

PART I

Answer all questions.

1. Which is an antaranga sadhana ?
 - a) Pranayama.
 - b) Pratyahara.
 - c) Yama.
 - d) Dharana.
2. Which of the following is not a guna ?
 - a) Sattva.
 - b) Turiya.
 - c) Rajas.
 - d) Tamas.
3. Concept of purusa is advocated in :
 - a) Smakhya.
 - b) Nyaya.
 - c) Yoga.
 - d) Carvaka.
4. Dharma is a :
 - a) Asana.
 - b) Purushartha.
 - c) Yoga.
 - d) Mind.
5. The 'ten commandments of yoga' are referred as :
 - a) Yama and niyama.
 - b) Yama and samadhi.
 - c) Niyama and asana.
 - d) Dharana and dhyana.

Turn over

6. Pratyahara stands for :

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) Withdrawal of food. | b) Withdrawal of senses. |
| c) Withdrawal of life. | d) Withdrawal of mind. |

(6 × ½ = 3 marks)

PART II

Answer **all** questions.

7. An argument consists of _____ propositions.

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| a) Four. | b) Two. |
| c) Three | d) One. |

8. Syllogism is a kind of :

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| a) Argument. | b) Proposition. |
| c) Hypothesis. | d) Analogy. |

9. Universal affirmative proposition is expressed as:

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| a) E proposition. | b) A proposition. |
| c) I proposition | d) O Proposition. |

10. Inference is an :

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| a) Proposition. | b) Argument. |
| c) Term. | d) Problem. |

11. Predicate term is distributed in both :

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| a) E and O Props. | b) A and E Props. |
| c) A and I Props. | (d) I and O Props. |

12. Relation between A prop. and O prop, is known as :

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| a) Contradictory. | (b) Contrary. |
| c) Subcontrary. | (d) Sub-altern. |

(6 × ½ = 3 marks)

Section B (Very Short Answer Questions)

PART I

*Answer any five questions.
Each question carries 2 marks.*

Briefly explain the following :

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 13. Bhakti yoga. | 14. Samkhya. |
| 15. Purusa. | 16. Pranayama. |
| 17. Siddhis. | 18. Pratyahara. |

(5 × 2 = 10 marks)

PART II

*Answer any five questions.
Each question carries 2 marks.*

Briefly explain the following :

19. Classical logic.
20. Distribution.
21. Hypothetical syllogism.
22. Premises.
23. Contradictory relation.
24. A-proposition.

(5 × 2 = 10 marks)

Section C (Short Essay Questions)

PART I

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

25. Explain Purusharthas.
26. Write a note on guna theory.
27. Examine the nature of yamas and niyamas.
28. Explain the state of Samadhi in yoga.

(3 × 5 = 15 marks)

Turn over

PART II

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

29. Write a note on inductive logic.
30. Explain the connotation and denotation of terms.
31. Explain immediate inference.
32. Discuss the major fallacies of syllogism.

(3 × 5 = 15 marks)

Section D (Essay questions)

PART I

*Answer any **one** question.
Each question carries 12 marks.*

33. Discuss the metaphysics of samkhya.
34. Define asana. Discuss the different types of asanas.

(1 × 12 = 12 marks)

PART II

*Answer any **one** question.
Each question carries 12 marks.*

35. Discuss the traditional classification of propositions.
36. Explain the opposition of propositions.

(1 × 12 = 12 marks)

FOURTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION**APRIL 2022**

Philosophy

PHL 4B 06—CLASSICAL WESTERN PHILOSOPHY

(2014—2018 Admissions)

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

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PHL 4B 06—CLASSICAL WESTERN PHILOSOPHY

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. The original principle of this universe is _____ according to Thales.
(A) Water. (B) Fire.
(C) Air. (D) Ether.
2. _____ was counted among the Seven Wise Men.
(A) Plato. (B) Socrates.
(C) Thales. (D) Aristotle.
3. Who said number is the essence and basis of all things ?
(A) Descartes. (B) Pythagoras.
(C) Anaxagoras. (D) Kant.
4. Aristotle is credited with _____.
(A) Mathematical logic. (B) Symbolic Logic.
(C) Syllogistic arguments. (D) None of the above.
5. Man is the measure of all things, according to _____.
(A) Thales. (B) Plato.
(C) Aristotle. (D) Protagoras.
6. Knowledge is relative associated with :
(A) Protagoras. (B) Pythagoras.
(C) Anaximander. (D) Thales.
7. Who said that the unexamined life is not worth living ?
(A) Anaximander. (B) Plato.
(C) Socrates. (D) Aristotle.

8. Matter is the substance out of which everything in the world is made is the statement of _____.
- (A) Anaxagoras. (B) Plato.
(C) Aristotle. (D) Socrates.
9. *The City of God* is the work of _____.
- (A) St. Augustine. (B) Plato.
(C) Aristotle. (D) Pythagoras.
10. _____ predicted an eclipse of the sun.
- (A) Thales. (B) Pythagoras.
(C) Socrates. (D) Plato.
11. Who said that living things are always moist ?
- (A) Plato. (B) Socrates.
(C) Tales. (D) Anaximander.
12. _____ is believed to be a disciple of Leucippus.
- (A) Protagoras. (B) Democritus.
(C) . Anaximander. (D) Plato.
13. Who held that the atoms were so small as to be invisible ?
- (A) Democritus. (B) Pythagoras.
(C) Aristotle. (D) Plato.
14. Who was the first of the professional Sophists ?
- (A) Socrates. (B) Democritus.
(C) Protagoras. (D) Plato.
15. Plato wrote _____ dialogues.
- (A) 37. (B) 24.
(C) 34. (D) 35.

16. Whose philosophy is that one who knows the difference between knowledge, ignorance, and opinion ?
- (A) Leucippus. (B) Plato.
(C) Socrates. (D) Aristotle.
17. Plato divided human soul into _____ parts.
- (A) Three. (B) Two.
(C) Four. (D) All are false.
18. Who is called the father of Scholasticism ?
- (A) Anaxagoras. (B) St. Anselm.
(C) Aristotle. (D) Socrates.
19. The Milesian philosophers were also known as _____.
- (A) Rationalists. (B) Empiricists.
(C) Atomists. (D) The first materialists.
20. Aristotle gives _____ supreme categories of thought.
- (A) Eight. (B) Ten.
(C) Nine. (D) Seven.

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APRIL 2022**

Philosophy

PHL 4B 06—CLASSICAL WESTERN PHILOSOPHY

(2014—2018 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A (Objective Type Questions)

Answer all questions.

Each question carries ½ mark.

1. St. Thomas Aquinas followed _____ in his philosophy of morality.
(a) Plato. (b) Protagoras.
(c) Aristotle. (d) Heraclitus.
2. According to _____, water is the primary substance.
(a) Heraclitus. (b) Thales.
(c) Parmenides. (d) Protagoras.
3. The aim of Scholastic philosophers was to harmonise _____.
(a) Religion and philosophy. (b) Religion and science.
(c) Religion and politics. (d) Philosophy and science.
4. 'No one can step in the same river water twice.'- Who said this ?
(a) Thales. (b) Pythagoras.
(c) Plato. (d) Heraclitus.
5. Which one of the following is not a cause recognised by Aristotle :
(a) Material. (b) Formal.
(c) Effective. (d) Final.

Turn over

6. According to Pythagoras, _____ is the reality of things.
- (a) Permanence. (b) Number.
(c) Appearance. (d) Identity.
7. Thales belongs to _____.
- (a) Atomist. (b) Eleatics.
(c) Miletus. (d) Sophists.
8. The theory of Nous was advocated by _____.
- (a) Anaximander. (b) Anaxagoras.
(c) Thales. (d) Anaximenes.
9. _____ founded a school called the Academy.
- (a) Thales. (b) Socrates.
(c) Aristotle. (d) Plato.
10. A famous book written by Plato is :
- (a) Nicomachean Ethics. (b) Poetics.
(c) The Republic. (d) The Rhetoric.

(10 × ½ = 5 marks)

Section B (Short Answer Questions)

Answer any five questions.

Each question carries 3 marks.

11. 'Man is the measure of all things'.
12. Democritus.
13. Plato's concept of the divided line.
14. Ten opposites of Pythagoras.
15. Anaximenes.
16. Humanism.
17. Nicomachean Ethics.
18. Virtue is knowledge.

(5 × 3 = 15 marks)

Section C (Short Answer Questions)

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

19. Give a brief account of Anaximander's view of reality.
20. What are the salient features of St. Augustine's theory of knowledge ?
21. How did Pythagoras establish numbers as the ultimate reality ?
22. Briefly explain the materialism of Atomists in Greek thought.
23. Write a short note on Scepticism.
24. Discuss the importance of Aristotelian logic.
25. Examine the relevance of Thales' philosophy in Greek thought.
26. Bring out the distinction between faith and reason in the philosophy of St. Thomas Aquinas.
27. Discuss the concept of God in Aristotle's philosophy.

(6 × 5 = 30 marks)

Section D (Essay Questions)

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

28. Examine the important features of Aristotle's philosophy.
29. 'Plato's doctrine of ideas mark a very important advance in philosophy since it is the first theory to emphasise the problem of universal.' - Explain.
30. 'The beginning of the Greek speculation is essentially cosmogenic.' - Analyse this statement.
31. Explain the characteristics of early Greek thought.

(2 × 15 = 30 marks)

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(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. Indian Philosophy is called *Darsana*, which means :
 - (A) Reality.
 - (B) Truth.
 - (C) System.
 - (D) Vision.
2. The Sanskrit word *véda* is derived from the root :
 - (A) Vid.
 - (B) Veed.
 - (C) Ved.
 - (D) Vide.
3. Samhitas contains :
 - (A) Hymns or prayers.
 - (B) Directions for rituals.
 - (C) Guidelines for vanaprastha.
 - (D) Philosophical thoughts.
4. The Upanishads are rich with :
 - (A) Philosophical thoughts.
 - (B) Hums or prayers.
 - (C) Discussions on rituals.
 - (D) Ritual guidenses.
5. For jaina liberation means :
 - (A) Complete destruction of karma-matter investing the soul.
 - (B) Complete extinction of suffering.
 - (C) Complete destruction of desires.
 - (D) Complete extinction of life.
6. Complete destruction of merit and demerit and absolute extinction of pain as release, which system holds this view ?
 - (A) Samkhya.
 - (B) Mimamsa.
 - (C) Yoga.
 - (D) Carvaka.
7. The Advaita Vedanta regards liberation as :
 - (A) Realization of God.
 - (B) Realization identity of self with God.
 - (C) Realization of identity of the individual self with Brahman.
 - (D) Realization of the attributes of Brahman.

8. The keynote of all schools of Indian philosophy is :
- (A) Know the self. (B) Atman.
(C) Know the god. (D) None of these.
9. Belief in many gods is known as :
- (A) Polytheism. (B) Henotheism.
(C) Monotheism. (D) Monism.
10. Sama Means a :
- (A) Verse. (B) Song.
(C) Prose. (D) None of these.
11. _____ is the guardian of the moral law.
- (A) Indra. (B) Varuna.
(C) Agni. (D) None of these.
12. Dreaming condition of the soul is called :
- (A) Visva. (B) Taijasa.
(C) Prajna. (D) Turiya.
13. Prajnana means :
- (A) Cognitinal. (B) Brilliant.
(C) Susupta. (D) None of these.
14. The Upanisadis statement 'That thou art' comes in :
- (A) Isa. (B) Katha.
(C) Kene. (D) Chandogya.
15. In the practical teaching of the upanisad the course of discipline prescribed comprises two states :
- (A) Dharana and dhyana. (B) Sravana and manana.
(C) Vairagya and Jnana. (D) None of these.

16. Nididhyasana means :

- (A) Meditation. (B) Study of the upanisads.
(C) Continued reflection. (D) None of these.

17. Meditative exercises is called :

- (A) Upasana. (B) Brahman realization.
(C) Yoga. (D) None of these.

18. The mood of despair in which Arjuna is found in the first chapter of the Gita is :

- (A) Pacifism.
(B) Narrowness.
(C) An essential step in the upward path.
(D) None of these.

19. The author of the Gita is :

- (A) Valmiki. (B) Vyasa.
(C) Manu. (D) None of these.

20. Ksetra means :

- (A) Body. (B) Soul.
(C) Battlefied. (D) None of these.

**FOURTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
APRIL 2022**

Philosophy

PHL 4B 05—CLASSICAL INDIAN PHILOSOPHY

(2014—2018 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A (Objective Type Questions)

Answer all questions.

Each question carries ½ mark.

1. The dialogue between king Janaka and Yajnavalkya is found in :
 - a) Chandogya Upanisad.
 - b) Brhadaranyaka Upanisad.
 - c) Katha Upanisad.
 - d) Mandukya Upanisad.
2. The smallest of the important Upanisads is :
 - a) Mandukya Upanisad.
 - b) Mundaka Upanisad.
 - c) Isa Upanisad.
 - d) Katha Upanisad.
3. The Vedas are _____ in number.
 - a) Four.
 - b) One.
 - c) Two.
 - d) Ten.
4. Indian philosophy is often designated as :
 - a) Love of wisdom.
 - b) Wisdom.
 - c) Knowledge.
 - d) Seeing/ sight.
5. The religion that rejects the reality of spirit or atman is :
 - a) Buddhism.
 - b) Jainism.
 - c) Yoga.
 - d) Mimamsa.
6. The part of the Vedas known as 'forest treatises' stands for :
 - a) Samhitas.
 - b) Aranyakas.
 - c) Brahmanas.
 - d) Upanisads.

Turn over

Section C (Short Answer Questions)

Answer any six questions.

Each question carries 5 marks.

19. Explain the law of karma.
20. What is meant by the spiritual nature of Indian philosophy ? Explain.
21. Write a note on Vedic monism.
22. What is Upanisad ? Explain.
23. Explain the states of experience of Jiva.
24. Write note on concept of rta.
25. Bringout the importance of artha and kama as purusharthas.
26. Write note on the text of Bhagavat gita.
27. Explain the structure of the Vedas.

(6 × 5 = 30 marks)

Section D (Essay Questions)

Answer any two questions.

Each question carries 15 marks.

28. Discuss the historical background of Indian philosophy.
29. Examine the nature of Vedic religion.
30. Discuss the salient features of the concept of Nirguna Brahman in the Upanisads.
31. Explain the practical teaching of the Upanisads.

(2 × 15 = 30 marks)

**FOURTH SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
APRIL 2021**

Philosophy

PHL 4B 06—CLASSICAL 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 4B 06—CLASSICAL WESTERN PHILOSOPHY

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. Thales is a _____ philosopher.
(A) Milesian. (B) Hebrew.
(C) Arab. (D) German.
2. According to Anaximenes _____ is the first principle.
(A) Fire (B) Water.
(C) Infinite. (D) Air.
3. Man is the measure of all things, according to _____.
(A) Thales. (B) Plato.
(C) Aristotle. (D) Protagoras.
4. Knowledge is relative associated with :
(A) Protagoras. (B) Pythagoras.
(C) Anaximander. (D) Thales.
5. Who said that the unexamined life is not worth living ?
(A) Anximander. (B) Plato.
(C) Socrates. (D) Aristotle.
6. *The City of God* is the work of _____.
(A) St. Augustine. (B) Plato.
(C) Aristotle. (D) Pythagoras.
7. *Summa Theologica* is the work of _____.
(A) Plato. (B) St. Anselm.
(C) St. Thomas Aquinas. (D) Thale.

8. The major source of Thales's philosophy is by :
- (A) Plato. (B) Pythagoras.
(C) Socrates. (D) Aristotle.
9. The thinkers of Milesian school were the thinkers of _____.
- (A) Metaphysics. (B) Nature.
(C) Religion. (D) Idealism.
10. Who included various dietary restrictions against meat and beans ?
- (A) Thales. (B) Pythagoras.
(C) Anaximander. (D) Socrates.
11. The order of the world is the result of a harmony, which was also thought to consist in numerical ratios is the philosophy of :
- (A) Spirit over matter. (B) Realism.
(C) Pythagoras. (D) Materialism.
12. _____ say that all things consist of a single kind of matter broken into tiny particles.
- (A) Plato. (B) Aristotle.
(C) Atomists. (D) Protagoras.
13. Who held that the atoms were so small as to be invisible ?
- (A) Democritus. (B) Pythagoras.
(C) Aristotle. (D) Plato.
14. Who was the first of the professional Sophists ?
- (A) Socrates. (B) Democritus.
(C) Protagoras. (D) Plato.
15. Who was known as the street genius philosopher ?
- (A) Socrates. (B) Plato.
(C) Aristotle. (D) Pythagoras.

16. Who said that the first step is to be wise is to admit that one is not wise ?
- (A) Plato. (B) Anselm.
(C) Socrates. (D) Thales.
17. The highest ideal according to Socrates is _____.
- (A) Matter. (B) Dialectical.
(C) Statement. (D) Virtue.
18. Who said that true knowledge lies in conceptual level ?
- (A) Plato. (B) Aristotle.
(C) Protagoras. (D) Anaximander.
19. Whose philosophy is that one who knows the difference between knowledge, ignorance, and opinion ?
- (A) Leucippus. (B) Plato.
(C) Socrates. (D) Aristotle.
20. Plato divided human soul into _____ parts.
- (A) Three. (B) Two.
(C) Four. (D) All are False.

**FOURTH SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
APRIL 2021**

Philosophy

PHL 4B 06—CLASSICAL WESTERN 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. Cosmology.
2. Number Theory.
3. Greek Theory of Change.
4. Relativism.
5. Dialectical Method.
6. Dialogues of Plato.
7. Material Cause.
8. Metaphysics.
9. Theology.
10. Scholasticism.
11. Teleology.
12. The concept of Boundless.
13. Rationalism.
14. Humanism.
15. Faith.

(10 × 3 = 30 marks)

Turn over

Section B (Short Essay Questions)

*Answer at least **five** questions.*

Each question carries 6 marks.

All questions can be attended.

Overall Ceiling 30.

16. Examine the conception of substance conceived by Thales.
17. Discuss the features of Greek Atomism.
18. *One cannot step into the same river twice.* Evaluate the implications of this view.
19. Explain Anaxagoras contribution to the Greek thought.
20. *Virtue is knowledge.* Analyse this view of Socrates.
21. Describe Parmenides' conception of Being.
22. Evaluate Ontological argument for the existence of God.
23. What are the peculiarities of Sophist theory of knowledge ?

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section C (Essay Questions)

*Answer any **two** questions.*

Each question carries 10 marks.

24. Elucidate the general features of Pre-Socratic philosophy.
25. Give an account of Plato's theory of knowledge.
26. Explain the characteristics of theory of causation of Aristotle.
27. Examine St. Augustine's contributions to Theology.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

**FOURTH SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
APRIL 2021****Philosophy****PHL 4B 05—CLASSICAL 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 4B 05—CLASSICAL INDIAN PHILOSOPHY

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. _____ is considered as the foundation of Indian Philosophy.

(A) Samhitas.	(B) Brahmans.
(C) Aranyakas.	(D) Upanishads.

2. Indian philosophy is essentially _____ in nature.

(A) Materialistic.	(B) Spiritualistic.
(C) Optimistic.	(D) Ritualistic.

3. *Vid* means :

(A) To clear.	(B) To know.
(C) To say.	(D) To vivid.

4. Samhitas contains :

(A) Hymns or prayers.	(B) Directions for rituals.
(C) Guidelines for vanaprastha.	(D) Philosophical thoughts.

5. Aranyakas provide ritual guidance to :

(A) Sacrificial duties.	(B) Garhasthya.
(C) Brahmacharya.	(D) Vanaprastha.

6. *Punya* is a result of :

(A) Performance of a duty.	(B) Violation of duty.
(C) Rejection of duty.	(D) None of these.

7. According to Indian Philosophy merit and demerit are considered as :

(A) <i>Spshta</i> .	(B) <i>Adrsta</i> .
(C) <i>Drasya</i> .	(D) None of these.

8. Accumulated karmas of the past births is called :
- (A) Anarabdha karma. (B) Sanciyamana karma.
(C) Prarabdha karma. (D) Agamika karma.
9. Karmas which are being acquired in this birth is called :
- (A) Sanciyamana karma. (B) Anarabdha karma.
(C) Prarabdha karma. (D) Agamika karma.
10. Complete destruction of merit and demerit and absolute extinction of pain as release, which system holds this view ?
- (A) Samkhya. (B) Mimamsa.
(C) Yoga. (D) Carvaka.
11. Yoga advocates the notion of liberation, which is called :
- (A) Kaivalya. (B) Nirvana.
(C) Sadana. (D) Moksha.
12. The etymological meaning of the world philosophy is :
- (A) Love of wisdom. (B) Love of leaving.
(C) Love of truth. (D) None of these.
13. Mantras and the Brahmanas constitute :
- (A) Jnana kanda. (B) Karma Kanda.
(C) Knowledge. (D) None of these.
14. Vid means to :
- (A) Truth. (B) Knowledge.
(C) False knowledge. (D) None of these.

15. Aranyakas and the Upanisads constitute :
- (A) Jnanakanda. (B) Rituals.
(C) Karma Kanda (D) None of these.
16. The first period of Indian philosophy is called :
- (A) Vedic. (B) Epic.
(C) Sutra. (D) Scholastic.
17. Some times the Vedas are referred to only as :
- (A) Trayi. (B) Four.
(C) Two. (D) None of these.
18. ——— is the guardian of the moral law.
- (A) Indra. (B) Varuna.
(C) Agni. (D) None of these.
19. Metrical hymns represent :
- (A) Mantras. (B) Brahmanas.
(C) Upanisads. (D) None of these.
20. Rta literally means :
- (A) The course of thing. (B) Order.
(C) Law. (D) None of these.

**FOURTH SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
APRIL 2021**

Philosophy

PHL 4B 05—CLASSICAL INDIAN 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. Upanishads.
2. Absolutism.
3. The law of Karma.
4. Different schools of Indian thought.
5. Parāvidya and Aparāvidya.
6. Nature of soul in the Gita.
7. Mahāvakyās in the Upanishads.
8. Concept of 'not this, not this.'
9. Ideal ascetic saint in the Gita.
10. Panchakoshas.
11. Saguna Brahman and Nirguna Brahman.
12. Purushārthas.
13. Three states of self.
14. Naturalistic polytheism.
15. Svadharma.

(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 two interpretations of Reality in the Upanishads.
17. Examine the Monotheistic and Monistic tendencies of Vedic period.
18. Discuss the concept of Saccidānanda.
19. Distinguish between Brahma Parināma Vāda and Brahma Vivartha Vāda.
20. Examine the relation between the Gita and Upanishads.
21. 'Indian philosophy is pessimistic.'—Comment on this statement by highlighting other criticisms against Indian philosophy.
22. Briefly explain the practical teaching envisaged in the Upanishads for the attainment of Moksa.
23. Discuss the relevance and significance of the concept of Rta .

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Section C

Answer any two question.

Each question carries 10 marks.

24. Discuss the relevance of the teachings of Bhagavad Gita in the contemporary society.
25. 'Upanishads are considered as the highest teachings of the reality.' - Elucidate this statement.
26. 'Indian philosophy is intensely spiritual.' - Analyse this statement and bring out other characteristics of Classical Indian philosophy.
27. Discuss the importance of Vedas and their divisions in Indian Philosophy.

(2 × 10 = 30 marks)

FOURTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2021

Philosophy

PHL 3C 07 AND PHL 4C 08—PHILOSOPHY OF YOGA AND LOGICAL REASONING

(2014 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A (Objective Type questions)

PART I

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

1. Who is the author of Yoga sutras ?
 - a) Kapila.
 - b) Gotama.
 - c) Patanjali.
 - d) Kanada.
2. Which one of the following is not a part of Yama ?
 - a) Ahimsa.
 - b) Santosa.
 - c) Asteya.
 - d) Brhamacarya.
3. The term *Chakra* in Sanskrit literally refers to _____.
 - a) Wheel.
 - b) Rupee.
 - c) Sweet.
 - d) Twisted.
4. Which one of the following Klesas refer to attachment ?
 - a) Avidya.
 - b) Asmita.
 - c) Raga.
 - d) Dvesa.
5. Zen is a school of _____ originated in China during Tang dynasty.
 - a) Jainism.
 - b) Buddhism.
 - c) Taoism.
 - d) Judaism.
6. One of the Niyamas, *Svādhyāya* means _____.
 - a) Cleanliness.
 - b) Contentment.
 - c) Austerity.
 - d) Self-study.

(6 × ½ = 3 marks)

Turn over

Section B**PART I**

*Write short answers of any five questions.
Each question carries 2 marks.*

13. Niyama
14. Heterodox school of Indian Philosophy.
15. Pratyāhāra
16. Purusa.
17. Asmita.
18. Kaivalya.

(5 × 2 = 10 marks)

PART II

*Write short answers of any five questions.
Each question carries 2 marks*

19. Conditional propositions.
20. Denotation of a term.
21. Deduction.
22. Contradictory opposition
23. Minor term.
24. Obversion.

(5 × 2 = 10 marks)

Section C**PART I**

*Write short essay on any three questions.
Each question carries 5 marks.*

25. Discuss the structure of Yoga sutras.
26. Explain the nature of Chakras.
27. The conception of Moksa as the ideal of liberation.
28. Write a short account on Citta Vrttis.

(3 × 5 = 15 marks)

Turn over

PART II

*Write short essay on any **three** questions.
Each question carries 5 marks.*

29. Discuss the subject matter of Logic.
30. Explain the rules of Conversion.
31. What are the major difference between Categorical proposition and Conditional proposition ?
32. Find out the fallacy of the following argument.

All dogs are mammals. No cats are dogs. ∴ No cats are mammals.

(3 × 5 = 15 marks)

Section D

PART I

*Write an essay on any **one** of the question.
The question carries 12 marks.*

33. Give a brief account on Samadhi and stages of it.
34. Describe the significance of Zen as the means of Dhyana.

(1 × 12 = 12 marks)

PART II

*Write an essay on any **one** of the question.
The question carries 12 marks.*

35. Discuss the rules of Categorical syllogism. Explain the fallacies.
36. What is meant by informal fallacies ? Describe fallacies of equivocation and amphiboly.

(1 × 12 = 12 marks)

**FOURTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
APRIL 2021**

Philosophy

PHL 4B 06—CLASSICAL WESTERN PHILOSOPHY

(2014 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A (Objective Type Questions)

Answer all questions.

Each question carries ½ marks.

1. Know thyself is the aphorism of _____.
(a) Plato. (b) Aristotle.
(c) Socrates. (d) Thales.
2. According to Thales, _____ is the primary substance.
(a) Fire. (b) Air.
(c) Number. (d) Water.
3. A Greek philosopher who advocated atomism was _____.
(a) Democritus. (b) Zeno.
(c) Socrates. (d) Heraclitus.
4. St. Augustine accepted the philosophy of _____.
(a) Socrates. (b) Plato.
(c) Aristotle. (d) Pythagoras.
5. According to Heraclitus, _____ is the ever changing entity which constitutes the reality.
(a) Air. (b) Water.
(c) Fire. (d) Being.
6. St. Anslem belongs to _____ period.
(a) Ancient. (b) Medieval.
(c) Modern. (d) Contemporary.

Turn over

7. Protagoras is both a Sophist and a/an _____.
- (a) Idealist. (b) Absolutist.
(c) Humanist. (d) Atomist.
8. _____ advocated 'Virtue is Knowledge.'
- (a) Plato. (b) Aristotle.
(c) Thales. (d) Socrates.
9. Anaximenes explained everything in terms of the density of _____.
- (a) Water. (b) Earth.
(c) Air. (d) Being.
10. The author of Nicomachean Ethics is _____.
- (a) Aristotle. (b) Socrates.
(c) Zeno. (d) Plato.

(10 × ½ = 5 marks)

Section B (Short Answer Questions)

Answer any five questions.

Each question carries 3 marks.

11. Scholasticism.
12. Socratic Method.
13. Greek Atomism.
14. Faith and Reason.
15. Anaxagoras.
16. Pantheism.
17. Heraclitus.
18. Epistemology.

(5 × 3 = 15 marks)

Section C (Short Answer Questions)

*Answer any **six** questions.*

Each question carries 5 marks.

19. Briefly explain the realism in the philosophy of Aristotle.
20. Write a short note on Neo-Platonism.
21. Examine the importance of Pythagoras in Greek thought.
22. Discuss the arguments put forward by the St. Augustine to prove the existence of God.
23. Give a brief account of humanism in ancient Greek thought.
24. How did Aristotle distinguish between matter and form ?
25. Discuss the relevance of doctrine of Being in Parmenides philosophy.
26. Explain briefly the three views about evil advanced by St. Augustine.
27. Examine Aristotle's concept of metaphysics.

(6 × 5 = 30 marks)

Section D

*Answer any **two** questions.*

Each question carries 15 marks.

28. Give an account of the characteristics of Scholasticism.
29. Explain the theory of causation in Aristotle's philosophy.
30. Critically evaluate Plato's theory of Ideas.
31. Discuss the important proofs for the existence of God advanced by St. Thomas Aquinas.

(2 × 15 = 30 marks)

**FOURTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
APRIL 2021****Philosophy****PHL 4B 05—CLASSICAL INDIAN PHILOSOPHY****(2014 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 4B 05—CLASSICAL INDIAN PHILOSOPHY

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. Philosophical knowledge does not aim to satisfying our theoretical interest, but also to :
(A) Realizing God. (B) Realizing perfect good in life.
(C) Realizing the highest truth in life. (D) None of these.
2. Indian Philosophy is called *Darsana*, which means :
(A) Reality. (B) Truth.
(C) System. (D) Vision.
3. Among the following which one is not a Asthika system ?
(A) Nyaya. (B) Vaisesika.
(C) Buddhism. (D) Samkhya.
4. _____ is called the theistic Samkhya.
(A) Samkhya. (B) Mimamsa.
(C) Yoga. (D) Carvaka.
5. The Vedanta advocates :
(A) Dualism. (B) Spiritualistic monism.
(C) Pluralism. (D) Materialism.
6. The Samkhya advocates dualism of :
(A) Prakrti and Purusas. (B) Brahman and Atman.
(C) Mind and Matter. (D) None of these.
7. Each veda consists of _____ parts.
(A) Three. (B) Four.
(C) Two. (D) One.

8. RK, Yajur, Sama and Atharva are :
- (A) Different Samhitas. (B) Different parts of the Veda.
(C) Different Brahman (D) None of these.
9. Vid means to :
- (A) Truth. (B) Knowledge.
(C) False knowledge. (D) None of these.
10. The Brahmanas are the work of the :
- (A) Poets. (B) Philosopher.
(C) Priests. (D) None of these.
11. The Upanisads are the meditation of the :
- (A) Poets. (B) Philosopher.
(C) Priests. (D) None of these.
12. Brahmanas form the _____ part of the Vedas.
- (A) First part. (B) Second part.
(C) Third part. (D) Fourth part.
13. Sleeping condition of the soul is called :
- (A) Visva. (B) Taijasa.
(C) Prajna. (D) Turiya.
14. Aham Brahmasmi means :
- (A) I am Brahman. (B) I am Atman.
(C) Not this. (D) None of these.
15. In the practical teaching of the upanisad the course of discipline prescribed comprises two states :
- (A) Dharana and dhyana. (B) Sravana and manana.
(C) Vairagya & Jnana. (D) None of these.

16. Nididhyasana means :

- (A) Meditation. (B) Study of the upanisads.
(C) Continued reflection. (D) None of these.

17. Vairagya means :

- (A) Removal of ahamkara. (B) Samnyasa.
(C) Attachment. (D) None of these.

18. The discipline of Jnana-yoga is of _____.

- (A) Three fold. (B) Two-fold.
(C) One. (D) None of these.

19. _____ recommended living in the midst of society.

- (A) Pravrti. (B) Giving up of all karma.
(C) Withdrawing from the world. (D) None of these.

20. Lokasamgraha refers to :

- (A) Renunciation of action. (B) Work for the well being of the society.
(C) Work for the well being of oneself. (D) None of these.

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(Pages : 3)

Name.....

Reg. No.....

**FOURTH SEMESTER (CUCBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
APRIL 2021**

Philosophy

PHL 4B 05—CLASSICAL INDIAN PHILOSOPHY

(2014 Admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A (Objective Type Questions)

Answer all questions.

Each question carries ½ mark.

1. _____ is related to Upanishads, as polytheism is to the early Vedas.
 - (a) Pluralism.
 - (b) Ritualism.
 - (c) Monism.
 - (d) Realism.
2. The literal meaning of Bhagavad Gita is _____.
 - (a) The song of the Lord.
 - (b) Song of everybody.
 - (c) Sacred song.
 - (d) Beautiful song.
3. The main spirit of the Gita is that of the _____.
 - (a) Samkhya.
 - (b) Ramayana.
 - (c) Nyaya.
 - (d) Upanisads.
4. The Mantras and Brahmanas are called the _____ of the Vedas.
 - (a) Jnanakanda.
 - (b) Karma kanda.
 - (c) Upasanakanda.
 - (d) Aranyakanda.
5. The beginning of Indian medical science is found in _____ Veda.
 - (a) Rg.
 - (b) Yajur.
 - (c) Sama.
 - (d) Atharva.

Turn over

6. _____ and _____ were the two extremely powerful Gods of the earth in Vedic period.
- (a) Agni and Soma. (b) Indra and Varuna.
(c) Surya and Chandra. (d) Viswakarama and Ushus.
7. _____ is considered to be the custodian of Rta.
- (a) Indra. (b) Vayu.
(c) Varuna. (d) Surya.
8. According to Indian ethics, _____ is the ultimate end of human life.
- (a) Dharma. (b) Moksa.
(c) Artha. (d) Kama.
9. Which one of the following constitutes Prasthānatraya ?
- (a) Bhagavad Gita. (b) Upanisads.
(c) Brahma Sutra. (d) All these.
10. Which one of the following section of Vedas deal with rituals ?
- (a) Mantras. (b) Brahmanās.
(c) Aranyakas. (d) Upanisads.

(10 × ½ = 5 marks)

Section B (Short Answer Questions)

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

11. Dharma.
12. Videhamukti.
13. Sthitaprajña.
14. Jiva.
15. Brahman.
16. Jñāna yoga.

17. Polytheism.
18. Upanisads.

(5 × 3 = 15 marks)

Section C (Short Answer Questions)

Answer any six questions.

Each question carries 5 marks.

19. Distinguish between Cosmic and Acosmic view of reality in Upanishads.
20. Examine the concept of Ātma jñāna according to Upanisads.
21. Briefly explain the nature of three Yogas discussed in Bhagavad Gita.
22. Differentiate between Monotheism and Monism.
23. Discuss the major charges levelled against Indian Philosophy.
24. Elucidate the three stages in the practical teachings of Upanisads.
25. Examine the implications of the law of karma.
26. Explain briefly any two Mahāvakyas of Upanisads.
27. Describe the different meanings denoted by the concept of Rta.

(6 × 5 = 30 marks)

Section D

Answer any two questions.

Each question carries 15 marks.

28. The philosophy of Upanisads is monistic, spiritualistic and absolutistic idealism. Explain.
29. 'Indian philosophy is intensely spiritual in nature.' - Analyse this statement along with other characteristics of Indian Philosophy.
30. Write an essay highlighting the importance of Purushārthas in Indian ethics.
31. 'Bhagavad Gita tries to build up a philosophy of karma based on jñāna and supported by bhakti.' Explain.

(2 × 15 = 30 marks)