

Paper 3 has been removed from NET from 2018 ([Notification](#))- now paper 2 and 3 syllabus is included in paper 2. Practice both paper 2 and 3 from past papers.

NTA NET Philosophy September-2013 Solved Paper II

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1. Which one of the following upholds the view that, 'ought' 'right' 'good' and the like have meaning only when defined in term of pleasure?

- J. S. Mill
- C. S. Pierce
- Aristotle
- Bentham

Answer: d

2. According to early Wittgenstein:

- Language may be used to represent the world but cannot be used to represent how language represents.
- Language may be used to represent the world and may also be used to represent how language represents.
- Language cannot be used to represent the world but may be used to represent how language represents.
- Language can neither be used to represent the world nor can it be used to represent how language represents.

Answer: a

3. According to B. R. Ambedkar the ideal religion should: i be consistent with science ii rationalize rituals and superstitious iii support liberty, equality and fraternity iv not glorify poverty v be based on Buddhist canons vi have sacred morality as its core concept Choose from the codes given below:

- 1, 2 and 3

- b. 3, 4 and 6
- c. 3, 4 and 5
- d. 1, 3 and 4

Answer: d

4. • **Assertion (A):** 'God exists' is a true proposition.
- **Reason (R):** 'God exists' is not verifiable.

Options:

- a. Both A and R are true and R provides a correct explanation of (A).
- b. Both A and R are false and R does not provide a correct explanation of (A).
- c. A is true and R is false and R does not provide correct explanation of (A).
- d. A is false and R is true and R does not provide a correct explanation of (A).

Answer: d

5. According to which of the following 'enumerability constitutes the true nature of things'
- a. Parmenides
 - b. Democritus
 - c. Pythagoras
 - d. Empedocles

Answer: c

6. According to Heraclitus

- a. Reality is ceaseless change and the underlying substance of the universe is fire.
- b. Reality is composed of uncreated atoms and the underlying substance of the universe is fire.
- c. Reality is unchanging and the underlying substance of the universe is fire.
- d. Reality is indivisible and the underlying substance of the universe is fire.

Answer: a

7. One of the permanent legacies of Platonism to Aristotle is

- a. The conviction that reality exists by itself.

- b. The conviction that reality is parasitic on God.
- c. The conviction that reality is a myth.
- d. The conviction that reality lies in form.

Answer: d

8. Both Plato and Aristotle upheld that the true explanation of things is to be sought

- a. right in the beginning
- b. Not in the beginning but in the end
- c. Not in the end but in the beginning
- d. Neither in the beginning nor in the end

Answer: b

9. According to St. Thomas Aquinas the existence of God can be proved in

- a. Three ways
- b. Five ways
- c. Seven ways
- d. Nine ways

10. The chief concern of Aristotle is

- a. To proposed transcendental theories of knowledge.
- b. To prove the existence of God.
- c. To prove the reality of the external world.
- d. To protect the knowledge of the plural and multifarious world we live in:

Answer: d

11. Berkeley rejects Locke's distinction between primary and secondary qualities because:

- a. All qualities are subjective
- b. Only secondary qualities are subjective
- c. Qualities are created by God
- d. Qualities in here in substance

Answer: a

12. Hegel

- a. Rejected the concept of 'the thing-in-itself' but accepted that all reality is the expression of thought.
- b. Accepted the concept of 'the thing-in-itself' but rejected that all reality is the expression of thought.
- c. Accepted both the concept of 'the thing-in-itself' and that all reality is the expression of thought.
- d. Rejected both the concept of 'the thing-in-itself' and that all reality is the experience of thought.

Answer: a

13. Locke's realism is a

- a. Representative Realism
- b. Naïve-Realism
- c. Neo-Realism
- d. Pluralistic-Realism

14. Scepticism in Hume is:

- a. antecedent
- b. Style statement
- c. Consequent
- d. Postulate

Answer: c

15. Select the correct sequence

- a. Prakrti, Mahat, Ahamkara, Bhuta
- b. Purusa, Prak ti, Ahamkara, Bhuta
- c. Prakrti, Mahat, Ahamkara, Tanmatra
- d. Prakrti, Ahamkara, Bhuta, Tanmatra

Answer: c

16. Consider the List I and List II and select the correct answer from the code.

List-I

- a. Laungākshibhaskara
- b. Bhasarvajna
- c. Khandadeva
- d. Dharmarajadhwarendra

List-II

- a. Bhāttakaustubha
- b. Arthasamgraha
- c. Nyāyasāra
- d. Vedāntaparibhāsa

A B C D

a. 1 2 3 4

b. 2 3 1 4

c. 2 3 4 1

d. 4 2 1 3

Answer: b

17. The cause of the parimāna of a trasarenu is:

- a. Number of the paramānus
- b. Number of the dvayanukas
- c. Parimāna of the dvayanukas
- d. Parimāna of the Paramānus

Answer: b

18. Choose the correct sequence of the Pañcāvayavi-nyāya held by the Naiyāyikas.

- a. Pratijñā hetu, upanaya, udāharana, nigamana
- b. Pratijñā upanaya, hetu, udāharana, nigamana
- c. Pratijñā hetu, udāharana, upanaya, nigamana
- d. Pratijñā udaharana, hetu, upanaya, nigamana

Answer: c

19. The vedic notion of Rta is:

- a. A moral order only
- b. A cosmic order only
- c. A legal order only
- d. Both a moral and a cosmic order

Answer: d

20. The word syād in Jaina syadvāda implies:

- a. Doubtful
- b. Unconditional 'yes'
- c. Conditional 'yes'
- d. None of the above

Answer: c

21. Select correct pair:

- a. Samprajñāta, A-samprajñāta
- b. Yoga, Ishwarkrishna
- c. Ishwarkrishna, Samprajñāta
- d. Samprajñāta, Moksa

Answer: a

22. What position does the Nyāya system hold?

- a. Svatahprāmānya, Paratah aprāmānya
- b. Paratah prāmānya, Paratah aprāmānya
- c. Paratah prāmānya, Svatah aprāmānya
- d. Neither of the above

Answer: b

23. The relation between self and the body

- a. Samavāya

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- b. Samyoga
- c. Svarupa
- d. None of the above

Answer: b

24. Who holds the theory of Saptaprajñāvāda?

- a. Yoga Philosophy
- b. Vedānta Philosophy
- c. Sāmkhya Philosophy
- d. Vaiśeṣika Philosophy

Answer: a

25. Which one is the correct match? Answer by using the given code:

List-I

List-II

- a. Praśastapāda
- b. Nāgārjuna
- c. Vācaspati
- d. Udayana

- a. Tattvopaplabsimha
- b. Nyāya Kusumāñjali
- c. Tattvakaumidi
- d. Padārthadharmasa graha

A B C D

- a. 1 2 3 4
- b. 4 1 3 2
- c. 2 1 3 4
- d. 3 2 1 4

Answer: b

26. Which one of the following is a school of Purva-Mimāmsā

- a. Murāri Miśhra School
- b. Nimbārka School
- c. Jayanta School
- d. None of these

Answer: a

27. Select the correct pair:

- a. Viśi tadvaita: Adhyāsa
- b. Sagu a Brahma: Ap thaksiddhi
- c. Dvaita: Gau apādācārya
- d. Three grades of satta: Refutation of Māy

Answer: b

28. Select the correct option:

- a. Kamalsila is the predecessor of Dharmakirti and Jayanta Bhatta
- b. Ranga Ramanujācārya is the contemporary of Gau apādācārya and Madhvācārya
- c. Samkarācārya is the predecessor of Gau apādācārya and Madhvācārya
- d. Gau apādācārya is the predecessor of Shamkarācārya and Rāmānujācārya

Answer: d

29. • **Assertion (A):** Purasa is ultimate reality.

- **Reason (R):** Purasa is the substratum of all the pleasures and pains.

Options:

- a. A is true and R is false and R does not provide correct explanation of (A).
- b. A is false and R is true and R provides correct explanaton of (A).
- c. Both A and R are false and (R) provides correct explanation of (A).
- d. All the above mentioned options are incorrect.

Answer: a

30. Which one among the following is not a means of Śaktigraha?

- a. āptavākya
- b. Vrddhavyavahāra
- c. Tarka
- d. Vyākaraṇa

Answer: c

31. Followings are the three levels of Reality according to Advaita Vedanta:

- a. Pārmārthika, Prātibhāsika, Vyāvahārika
- b. Sāmv tika, Samvyāvaharika, Pārmārthika
- c. Pārmārthika, Samprātibhāsika, Samvyāvaharika
- d. Sāmvrttika, Loka-samvrtti, A-loka-samvrtti

Answer: a

32. Match correctly and answer with the help of the code given: Idea Thinker

List-I

- a. Shunyavāda
- b. Advaitavāda
- c. Ajativāda
- d. Dvaitavāda

List-II

- a. Maddhva
- b. Shankara
- c. Gaudapāda
- d. Nagarjunā

A B C D

- a. 1 3 2 4
- b. 4 2 3 1
- c. 1 2 3 4
- d. 4 3 2 1

Answer: b

33. The path of Rāja-yoga in modern period was propounded by

- a. Swami Ram Tīrth
- b. Mahātmā Gandhi
- c. S. Rādhākṛishnan
- d. Swami Vivekānand

Answer: d

34. The book My Experiments with Truth is written by

- a. Jiddu Krishnamurty
- b. Swami Yoganand
- c. Shri Raman Maharshi
- d. Mahātmā Gandhi

Answer: d

35. Which one of the following pairs is incorrectly matched?

- a. Dr. M. Iqbal—Integral Intuition
- b. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar—Removal of Casteism
- c. Sri. K. C. Bhattacharya—The Subject as Freedom
- d. Sri. R. Tagore—Jivana—Devat

Answer: a

36. According to Sri. Aurobindo, the ascent from mind to supermind takes place through the following order of steps:
- Illumined mind, over mind, Intuition
 - Illumined mind, higher mind, Intuition, over mind
 - Higher mind, Illumined mind, Intuition, over mind
 - Intuition, over mind, Illumined mind

Answer: c

37. Sri. Rabindranath Tagore's philosophy is integral to the ideas of:
- Nimbarka's philosophy and Vaishnavism
 - Madhva's philosophy and Vaishnavism
 - Ramanuja's Vedantā and Vaishnavism
 - Shankar's advaitism and Vaishnavism

38. Who amongst the following thinkers gave prominent emphasis on the concept of 'Intellect and Intuition'
- Dr. K. C. Bhattacharya
 - Dr. S. Rādhākṛishnan
 - Dr. M. Iqbal
 - Dr. M. N. Roy

Answer: b

39. Which one of the following statements illustrates the theory of Akhyātivāda?
- Error emerges due to amalgamation of perception and memory.
 - Error emerges due to incorrect perception.
 - Error emerges due to misapprehension of the object.
 - Error emerges due to a defect in sense-organ.

Answer: a

40. For Descartes, the idea of soul
- Is not related to reason

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- b. is identical with reason
- c. Contradicts reason
- d. Does not contradict reason

Answer: a

41. 'Okham's razor' is basically a method of:

- a. Deduction
- b. Explanation
- c. Elaboration
- d. Elimination

Answer: d

42. Who upholds that 'beings' are the objects of our common experience?

- a. Heidegger
- b. Frege
- c. Kant
- d. Husserl

Answer: a

43. Match the List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I

- a. Clear and Distinct idea
- b. Pre-established harmony
- c. Solipsism
- d. Phenomenon and noumenon

List-II

- a. Leibnitz
- b. Kant
- c. Descartes
- d. Berkeley

A B C D

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- a. 3 2 1 4
- b. 3 1 4 2
- c. 1 3 2 4
- d. 4 2 3 1

Answer: b

44. Husserl in his later works

- a. Abandoned naturalism in favour of transcendental idealism
- b. Abandoned transcendental idealism in favour of naturalism
- c. Continued to uphold both naturalism and transcendental idealism
- d. abandoned both naturalism and transcendental idealism

Answer: a

45. Who has advocated the idea of 'Pañchabheda' in Indian thought?

- a. Madhavacharya
- b. Ramanujacharya
- c. Shankaracharya
- d. Nimbarkacharya

Answer: a

46. According to Plato the business of philosophy is to fit the soul

- a. To stay permanently in the material world
- b. To return to the limitations of the mortal frame
- c. To stay permanently with God
- d. To stay permanently in the world of ideas

Answer: d

47. According to Spinoza

- a. Substance is always the subject
- b. Substance exists in itself and concerned by itself
- c. Substance is material
- d. Substance is the unknown foundation of qualities

48. According to Leibnitz, city of God is

- a. Non-existent
- b. A moral world distinct from natural world
- c. A moral world in the natural world
- d. A natural world

Answer: c


49. According to Kant belief in God is:

- a. Accidental to ethics
- b. Totally irrelevant to ethics
- c. Contingent to ethics
- d. A presupposition of ethics

Answer: d

50. Russel's theory of definite description is important because it helps us in understanding proportions involving the use of

- a. Empty terms
- b. Denotative terms
- c. Connotative terms
- d. Infinite terms

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