

Examrace

▶ Examrace 463K

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 III

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1. The root cause of sufferings according to Buddha is

- Janma
- Duhkha
- Trisn
- Avidy

Answer: d

2. The reference to Varna-dharma is found first in

- Manusmriti
- Bhagavad Gita
- Ramayana
- Purusha-sukta

Answer: d

3. Which of the following Purusharthas are included in Trivarga?

- Artha, Kama, Moksa
- Artha, Dharma, Kama
- Moksa, Dharma, Kama
- Artha, Dharma, Moksa

Answer: b

4. Shila is

- a. Means to Prajñ
- b. A kind of Pāramitas
- c. Means to Punya
- d. All the above

Answer: d

5. According to 'Antirepresentationalists'

- a. Picture and reality are synonymous.
- b. There is an absolute picture of reality.
- c. There is no one picture of reality.
- d. There is no picture of reality.

Answer: d

6. According to Aristotle the three kinds of soul are

- a. Ghost soul, animal soul, human soul
- b. God soul, ghost soul, human soul
- c. God soul, animal soul, plant soul
- d. Plant soul, animal soul, human soul

Answer: d

7. According to which of the following "theory of truth for a formal language could serve as a theory of meaning for natural language"

- a. P. F. Strawson
- b. Ludwig Wittgenstein
- c. B. Russell
- d. Donald Davidson

Answer: d

8. Kant classifies categories of understanding fewer than four heads as

- a. Quality, spirit, modality and matter
- b. Quantity, quality, relation and modality

- c. Substance, matter, spirit and quality
- d. Relation, spirit, substance and quantity

Answer: b

9. Which one of the following is not true of Heidegger's Dasein?

- a. It is essentially self-conscious.
- b. It is engaged with the world.
- c. It is always an actuality and not possibility.
- d. It is always a possibility and not an actuality.

Answer: c

10. The proposition basic to idealism which Moore rejects is

- a. Cogito-ergo-sum
- b. The thing in itself is non-empirical
- c. esse est percipi
- d. Ideas are no less real than matter

Answer: c

11. The theory that objects are permanent possibilities of sensations is called

- a. Psychologism
- b. Phenomenalism
- c. Phenomenology
- d. Objectivism

Answer: b

12. Locke is a

- a. Realist
- b. Representative realist
- c. Idealist
- d. Representative idealist

13. According to Russell physical objects are

- a. Ideas
- b. Bogus entities
- c. Logical construction
- d. Illusions

Answer: c

14. Consider the following statements:

- a. Life is worth living
- b. Birth and death are the two ends of life
- c. Honesty is one of the prime virtues.
- d. Akbar was a secular Mughal emperor

Which of the statements given above are the statements of value?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2, 3 and 4 only
- c. 1 and 3 only
- d. 2 and 3 only

Answer: a

15. Which one of the following is not implied by Kant's, Copernican revolution?

- a. Rejection of Naive realism
- b. Blindness of sensible intuition without concepts
- c. Rejection of transcendental idealism
- d. Emptiness of thought or concepts without sensible intuition.

Answer: c

16. Descartes'assertion, 'I have an idea of a most perfect being' is a premise in his

- a. Cosmological argument
- b. Ontological argument
- c. Argument from design

d. Cosmological and ontological argument both

Answer: b

17. According to Sakara Vyāvahārika Sattā is falsified by

- a. Prātibhāsika Satta
- b. Pāramārthika Satta
- c. Both A and (B)
- d. Neither A nor (B)

Answer: b

18. Who holds that acit is as much a part of reality as cit is

- a. Rāmāmuja
- b. Sankara
- c. Nāgārjuna
- d. None of the above

Answer: a

19. The relation of which pairs of relata mentioned below is not Samavāya?

- a. Ghatarupa and Ghata
- b. Ghatarupa and Samavāya
- c. Ghatatva and Ghata
- d. Ghata and its halves

Answer: b

20. The first step of teaching of Pancaila of Buddhism refrains from which of the following?

- a. Vikāla Bhojana
- b. Adinādāna
- c. Pranatipāta
- d. Musavād

Answer: c

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

List-I (Supreme Value)

- a. Ahims
- b. Sacrifice
- c. Brotherhood
- d. Desirelessness

List-II (Religion)

- a. Islam
- b. Buddhism
- c. Christianity
- d. Jainism

A B C D

a. 1 2 3 4

b. 2 1 4 3

c. 4 3 1 2

d. 3 1 2 4

22. Who does not accept 'Yogaja Sannikar ha'

- a. Naiyāyikas
- b. Mimāmsakas
- c. Vaiśeikas
- d. Sākhya

Answer: b

23. Which one is not correctly matched?

- a. Yogyatā—Sannidhi—Tatparya
- b. Āptavākya—Vākyaśesa—Vivti
- c. Bhuyodarśana—Vyākaraṇa—Āsatti
- d. Upādhinirāsa—Tarka—Sāmānyalakshana pratyaksha

Answer: c

24. Select from the code which is not a means of Sābdagraha

- a. Upamāna
- b. āptavākya
- c. Vākyaśesa
- d. Yogyat

Answer: d

25. 'Fire is cold because it has coldness' the inference commits the fallacy of

- a. Anaikāntika
- b. Bādha
- c. Asiddha
- d. None of the above

Answer: b

26. Who holds knowledge as a substance?

- a. Samkhya and Advaita Vedānta
- b. Samkhya and Yoga
- c. Advaita Vedanta and Jaina
- d. Nyāya and Buddhist

Answer: a

27. Which one of the following pairs reflects two fundamental crises of Modern Culture according to Husserl?

- a. War and Terrorism
- b. Rationality and Technology
- c. Relativism and Scepticism
- d. Agnosticism and Scepticism

Answer: c

28. Who says “Consciousness is the whole or true self claiming to the legislative for its parts. Its claim is the claim of the self, as a conscious and rational being, to judge any particular manifestation of itself in voluntary action”

- a. Whitehead
- b. Ross
- c. Muirhead
- d. Clark

Answer: c

29. The ‘Right of Contract’ is indispensable for

- a. Right to live
- b. Right to be free
- c. Right to property
- d. Right to education

Answer: c

30. As an empiricist, Locke claims that all our knowledge is derived either through sensation or

- a. Perception
- b. Reflection
- c. Thinking
- d. None of the above

Answer: b

31. According to Kant, the ideas of reason are

- a. Regulative and constitutive
- b. Affirmative and negative
- c. Negative and probable
- d. Constitutive and regulative

Answer: d

32. According to Kant, a person becomes aware of the freedom of his will because

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- a. It is an apriori condition of the experience of obligation.
- b. He has empirical experience of it.
- c. It is an apriori condition of experience of senses.
- d. It can be demonstrated by science.

Answer: a

33. Match List-I with List-II and choose the correct answer from the code given below:

List-I (Ideas)

- a. Swaraj is my birth right
- b. Awakening in the Land of Heaven
- c. Hind Swaraj
- d. Swaraj in Ideas

List-II (Philosophers)

- a. Sri Rabindranath Tagore
- b. Mahatma Gandhi
- c. Dr. K. C. Bhattacharya
- d. Lokmānya B. G. Tilak

A B C D

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

Answer: a

34. The ideal of Niskāmakarma implies

- a. Motiveless action
- b. Desireless action
- c. Inaction
- d. Infatuated action

Answer: b

35. Who holds utārthapatti as a form of arthāpatti?

- a. Prābhākar Mimāsā and Bhāṭṭa Mimās
- b. Bhāṭṭa Mimāsā and Vedānta
- c. Bhāṭṭa Mimāsā and Nyāya
- d. Prābhākara Mimāsā and Vedānta

Answer: b

36. Match List-I with List-II and select correct answer by using code given below:

List-I

List-II

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| a. Buddhism | a. Both prāmāya and aprāmāya are Swatah |
| b. Sākhya | b. Both prāmāya and aprāmāya are Paratah |
| c. Nyāyavaiśeṣik | c. Swatahprāmāya and paratahprāmāya |
| d. Jainism | d. Both prāmāya and aprāmāya are paratah (origin) |

A B C D

a. 3 1 2 4

b. 1 2 3 4

c. 2 3 1 4

d. 3 1 4 2

Answer: a

37. Who aims the objective study of consciousness?

- a. Phenomenalism
- b. Existentialism
- c. Phenomenology

d. Idealism

Answer: c

38. According to Nyāya during the perception of Abhāva 'Indriyārtha-Sannikarsa' takes place though

- a. Samyoga
- b. Samavāya
- c. Vśesana – veśesa – bhāva
- d. Samveta – Samvāya

Answer: c

39. The anumāna 'Śabdahnityahk takatvāt' commits the hetvābhāsa known as

- a. Satpratipaksa
- b. Asiddha
- c. Viruddha
- d. Bādhita

Answer: c

40. Pañcalpanā according to the Buddhists, is

- a. Nāma, jāti, guna, kriyā and avayava
- b. Nāma, jāti, guna, kriyā and dravya
- c. Nāma, jāti, guna, kriyā and svalaksana
- d. Nāma, sāmānyalaksana, guna, kriyā and svalaksana

Answer: b

41. Who said that there is a central fire around which the earth, the sun, the moon and five planets move?

- a. Thales
- b. Heraclitus
- c. Pythagoras
- d. Anaximander

Answer: c

42. What are the objects of Sāmānyalaksana pratyaksa?

- a. Universal character of an individual
- b. Universal and the particular at the same time
- c. All the individuals belonging to a class
- d. An individual characterised by its universal.

Answer: c

43. Read following options and choose the right answer from given code: Options:

- a. The means may be linked to a seed and the end to a tree.
- b. There is no wall of separation between means and end.
- c. The realisation of the goal is proportional to the means employed.

Codes:

- a. 1 and 2
- b. 2 and 3
- c. 1 and 3
- d. 1, 2, and 3

Answer: d

44. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?

- a. Leibnitz—Pragmatic theory of truth
- b. Descartes—Correspondence theory of truth
- c. Spinoza—The self—Evidence theory of truth
- d. William James—Coherence theory of truth

Answer: c

45. According to Nyaya-Vaiśeṣika, the non-existence of jar on the floor is perceived because

- a. The eye is in contact with the floor, which is qualified by the flooriness.
- b. The eye is in contact with the floor, which is qualified by non-existence of the jar.
- c. There is no jar qualified by flooriness.

d. There is only floor not qualified by jarness.

Answer: b

46. According to Nyāya school anumiti is possible without

- a. Paksha jnāna
- b. Paramarajnāna
- c. Sādhyajnāna
- d. Udhāraajnāna

Answer: c

47. The view "Truth of Cognition" exists in its utilitarian value, is supported by

- a. Emotive theory
- b. Coherence theory
- c. Pragmatic theory
- d. Semantic theory

Answer: c

48. The conversational method of Socrates took place in the form of

- a. A Sceptic
- b. A Certainty
- c. A kind of Dialectic
- d. As a Verbal Jugglary

Answer: c

49. The conceptual instrument with which inductive conclusions are expressed is

- a. The concept of necessity.
- b. The concept of relation.
- c. The concept of probability.
- d. None of the above

Answer: c

50. According to the feminist thinker Kristeva, religion as a language maintains the tension between an
- Physical needs and personal cognition of reality.
 - Psychological needs and objective cognition of reality.
 - Psychological needs and personal cognition of reality.
 - Divine needs and theological cognition of reality.

Answer: c

51. Utilitarians argue that natural rights should be regarded as
- Primary rules of conduct
 - Secondary rules of conduct
 - Legal rules of conduct
 - Moral rules of conduct

Answer: b

52. Evaluate the argument and select the correct option: Argument: $(\exists x) Lx \supset (Y) (Py \supset Ly)$
 $(\exists x) Hx \supset (Y) (Ly \supset Hy) \therefore (\exists x) (Hx \cdot Lx) \supset (Y) (Py \supset Hy)$ Option:
- Valid
 - Invalid
 - True
 - False

Answer: a

53. If 'A' and 'B' are true and 'X' and 'Y' are false statements, which of the following compound statements are true?
- $\sim (A \vee X)$
 - $A \vee (X \cdot Y)$
 - $A \cdot [X \vee (B \cdot Y)]$
 - $[(A \cdot X) \vee \sim B] \cdot \sim [(A \cdot X) \vee \sim B]$

Answer: b

54. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from given Code:

List-I

- a. Proposition
- b. Negation
- c. Argument
- d. Sentence

List-II

- a. Curl
- b. Valid
- c. True/False
- d. Exclamation

A B C D

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

Answer: b

55. In the context of correspondence theory of truth evaluate following ('A' and 'R') and select proper option:

- **Assertion (A):** Truth cannot be defined in terms of “a relation between object and proposition”
 - **Reason (R):** A proposition can never be a copy of an object.
- a. A and R both are true and R provides a correct explanation of (A).
 - b. A and R both are false and R provides a correct explanation of (A).
 - c. A and R both are false and R does not provide a correct explanation of (A).
 - d. A and R both are true and R does not provide a correct explanation of (A).

Answer: a

56. Inductive logic studies the way in which a premise may

- a. Support and entail a conclusion.

- b. Not support but entail a conclusion.
- c. Support a conclusion without entailing it.
- d. Neither support nor entail a conclusion.

Answer: c

57. Which one of the following is a tautology?

- a. $(p \vee q) \supset p$
- b. $(p \supset q) \vee (q \supset p)$
- c. $p \supset q$
- d. $(p \cdot q) \vee p$

Answer: b

58. ' $p \vee q$ ' is equivalent to

- a. $\sim (p \cdot \sim q)$
- b. $\sim (\sim p \cdot \sim q)$
- c. $\sim (q \cdot \sim p)$
- d. $\sim p \cdot \sim q$

Answer: b

59. 'Soldiers are never coward' is a proposition of the form

- a. I
- b. A
- c. E
- d. O

Answer: c

60. The syllogism Some lions are friendly; No friendly things roar, Therefore, no lions roar

- a. Is a valid syllogism
- b. Commits the fallacy of illicit major
- c. Commits the fallacy of four terms
- d. Commits the fallacy of illicit minor

Answer: d

61. The contrapositive of the proposition "All A's are B's" is

- a. Some B's are non A's
- b. No non A's are non B's
- c. All non B's are non A's
- d. Some B's are not non A's

Answer: c

62. An experiment held to decide with certainty between two hypotheses is called

- a. Critical experiment
- b. Crucial experiment
- c. Rational experiment
- d. Controlled experiment

Answer: b

63. If the universal quantification of a propositional function is true then

- a. Its existential quantification may be false.
- b. Its existential quantification may be true.
- c. Its existential quantification must also be true.
- d. Its existential quantification must be false.

Answer: c

64. Consider List-I & List-II:

List-I

- a. Śrutiprasthāna
- b. Nyāyaprasthāna
- c. Smtiprasthāna
- d. Vivaranaprasthāna

List-II

- a. Brahmasutras
- b. Srimadbhagavadgīta
- c. Upanisads
- d. Padmapādācārya

A B C D

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

Answer: b

65. According to Nyāya we know the relation of Vyāpti by

- a. Nirvikalpaka Pratyaksa
- b. Anupalabdhi
- c. Sāmānya – laksana pratyaksa
- d. Upamāna

Answer: c

66. Which one of the following holds upamāna as a tool for 'Samjnā-Samjnī-sabandha jnāna'

- a. PrābhākaraMimās
- b. Bhāttamimās
- c. Nyāya
- d. Vedānta

Answer: c

67. The basis of our knowledge of nearness and farness is

- a. ākāśa
- b. Kāla
- c. Dk
- d. Manas

Answer: c

68. Which one of the following pairs is the foundation of feminism?

- a. Equality and Humanity
- b. Freedom and Humanism
- c. Equality and Freedom
- d. Sisterhood and Humanism

Answer: c

69. Who holds that a special duty of a human being is strictly determined by his particular station in life and he should perform these duties faithfully to realize his highest personal good and the general good?

- a. Kant
- b. Bradley
- c. Manu
- d. Kautilya

Answer: b

70. Which one of the following pairs represents a true contrast?

- a. Reflective morality – Personal choice and will
- b. Group morality – Customary morality
- c. Freedom of will – Determinism
- d. Law of society – External Law

Answer: c

71. Match List-I with List-II and mark correct answer from given code:

List-I

- a. Quantitative Utilitarianism
- b. Rational Utilitarianism
- c. Qualitative Utilitarianism
- d. Ideal Utilitarianism

List-II

- a. Rashdall
- b. Bentham
- c. Sedgwick
- d. Mill

A B C D

a. 2 3 4 1

b. 2 3 1 4

c. 4 1 3 2

d. 1 4 3 2

Answer: a

72. Match List-I with List-II and mark correct answer from given code:

List-I

List-II

a. Habit

a. Repeated voluntary action

b. Moral Judgement

b. Voluntary action

c. Intention

c. Final cause of action

d. Character

d. Permanent bent of mind

A B C D

a. 1 2 3 4

b. 2 3 1 4

c. 4 3 1 2

d. 1 3 2 4

Answer: a

73. Ethics is the study of the concepts involved in

- a. Speculative reasoning
- b. Pure reasoning
- c. Abstract reasoning
- d. Practical reasoning

Answer: d

74. "Ends justify means" is derived by the

- a. Utilitarians
- b. Pragmatists
- c. Deontologists
- d. Imperativists

75. According to G. E. Moore goodness is

- a. Simple, unanalyzable quality known by intuition
- b. Simple, analyzable quality known by intuition
- c. Complex, unanalyzable quality known by reason
- d. Simple, unanalyzable quality known by experience

Answer: a

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