Instructions for the Candidates

1. Write your Hall Ticket Number in the space provided on the top of this page.
2. This paper consists of fifty multiple-choice type of questions.
3. At the commencement of examination, the question booklet will be given to you. In the first 5 minutes, you are requested **to open the booklet and compulsorily examine it as below** :
   (i) To have access to the Question Booklet, tear off the paper seal on the edge of this cover page. Do not accept a booklet without sticker-seal and do not accept an open booklet.
   (ii) **Tally the number of pages and number of questions in the booklet with the information printed on the cover page. Faulty booklets due to pages/questions missing or duplicate or not in serial order or any other discrepancy should be got replaced immediately by a correct booklet from the invigilator within the period of 5 minutes. Afterwards, neither the Question Booklet will be replaced nor any extra time will be given.**
   (iii) After this verification is over, the Test Booklet Number should be entered in the OMR Sheet and the OMR Sheet Number should be entered on this Test Booklet.
4. Each item has four alternative responses marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). You have to darken the circle as indicated below on the correct response against each item.

   Example : (A) (B) ● (D)

   where (C) is the correct response.
5. Your responses to the items are to be indicated in the **OMR Answer Sheet given to you**. If you mark at any place other than in the circle in the Answer Sheet, it will not be evaluated.
6. Read instructions given inside carefully.
7. Rough Work is to be done in the end of this booklet.
8. If you write your name or put any mark on any part of the OMR Answer Sheet, except for the space allotted for the relevant entries, which may disclose your identity, you will render yourself liable to disqualification.
9. **The candidate must handover the OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilators at the end of the examination compulsorily** and must not carry it with you outside the Examination Hall. The candidate is allowed to take away the carbon copy of OMR Sheet and used Question paper booklet at the end of the examination.
10. **Use only Blue/Black Ball point pen.**
11. **Use of any calculator or log table etc., is prohibited.**
12. **There is no negative marks for incorrect answers.**

అభ్యర్థులకు సూచనలు

1. ఈ పుట పై భాగంలో ఇవ్వబడిన స్థలంలో మీ హాల్ టికెట్ నంబరు రాయండి.
2. ఈ ప్రశ్న పత్రము యాఖై బహుళైచ్ఛిక ప్రశ్నలను కలిగి ఉంది.
3. పరీక్ష ప్రారంభమున ఈ ప్రశ్నపత్రము మీకు ఇవ్వబడుతుంది. మొదటి ఐదు నిమిషములలో ఈ ప్రశ్నాపత్రమును తెరిచి కింద తెలిపిన అంశాలను తప్పనిసరిగా సరిచూసుకోండి.
   (i) ఈ ప్రశ్న పత్రమును చూడడానికి కవర్పేజి అంచున ఉన్న కాగితపు సీలును చించండి. స్టికర్ సీలులేని మరియు ఇదివరకే తెరిచి ఉన్న ప్రశ్నాపత్రమును మీరు అంగీకరించవద్దు.
   (ii) కవరు పేజి పై ముద్రించిన సమాచారం ప్రకారం ఈ ప్రశ్నపత్రములోని పేజీల సంఖ్యను మరియు ప్రశ్నల సంఖ్యను సరిచూసుకోండి. పేజీల సంఖ్యకు సంబంధించి గానీ లేదా సూచించిన సంఖ్యలో ప్రశ్నలు లేకపోవుట లేదా నిజప్రతి కాకపోవుట లేదా ప్రశ్నలు క్రమపద్ధతిలో లేకపోవుట లేదా ఏవైన తేడాలుండుట వంటి దోషపూరితమైన ప్రశ్న పత్రాన్ని వెంటనే మొదటి ఐదు నిమిషాల్లో పరీక్షా పర్యవేక్షకునికి తిరిగి ఇచ్చివేసి దానికి బదులుగా సరిగ్గా ఉన్న ప్రశ్నపత్రాన్ని తీసుకోండి. తదనంతరం ప్రశ్నపత్రము మార్చబడదు అదనపు సమయం ఇవ్వబడదు.
   (iii) పై విధంగా సరిచూసుకొన్న తర్వాత ప్రశ్నపత్రం సంఖ్యను OMR పత్రము పై ఆదేవిధంగా OMR పత్రము సంఖ్యను ఈ ప్రశ్నపత్రము పైనిర్దిష్టస్థలంలో రాయవలెను.
4. ప్రతి ప్రశ్నకు నాలుగు ప్రత్యామ్నాయ ప్రతిస్పందనలు (A), (B), (C) మరియు (D) లుగా ఇవ్వబడ్డాయి. ప్రతిప్రశ్నకు సరైన ప్రతిస్పందనను ఎన్నుకొని కింద తెలిపిన విధంగా OMR పత్రములో ప్రతి ప్రశ్నా సంఖ్యకు ఇవ్వబడిన నాలుగు వృత్తాల్లో సరైన ప్రతిస్పందనను సూచించే వృత్తాన్ని బాల్ పాయింట్ పెన్తో కింద తెలిపిన విధంగా పూరించాలి.

   ఉదాహరణ : (A) (B) ● (D)

   (C) సరైన ప్రతిస్పందన అయితే
5. ప్రశ్నలకు ప్రతిస్పందనలను ఈ ప్రశ్నపత్రముతో ఇవ్వబడిన OMR పత్రము పైన ఇవ్వబడిన వృత్తాల్లోనే పూరించి గుర్తించాలి. అలాకాక సమాధాన పత్రంపై వేరొక చోట గుర్తిస్తే మీ ప్రతిస్పందన మూల్యాంకనం చేయబడదు.
6. ప్రశ్న పత్రము లోపల ఇచ్చిన సూచనలను జాగ్రత్తగా చదవండి.
7. చిత్తుపని ప్రశ్నపత్రము చివర ఇచ్చిన ఖాళీస్థలములో చేయాలి.
8. OMR పత్రము పై నిర్దిష్ట స్థలంలో సూచించవలసిన వివరాలు తప్పించి ఇతర స్థలంలో మీ గుర్తింపును తెలిపే విధంగా మీ పేరు రాయడం గానీ లేదా ఇతర చిహ్నాలను పెట్టడం గానీ చేసినట్లయితే మీ అనర్హతకు మీరే బాధ్యులవుతారు.
9. పరీక్ష పూర్తయిన తర్వాత మీ OMR పత్రాన్ని తప్పనిసరిగా పరీక్ష పర్యవేక్షకుడికి ఇవ్వాలి. వాటిని పరీక్ష గది బయటకు తీసుకువెళ్ళకూడదు. పరీక్ష పూర్తయిన తరువాత అభ్యర్థులు ప్రశ్న పత్రాన్ని, OMR పత్రం యొక్క కార్బన్ కాపీని తీసుకువెళ్ళవచ్చు.
10. సిలీ/నల్ల రంగు బాల్ పాయింట్ పెన్ మాత్రమే ఉపయోగించాలి.
11. లాగరిథమ్ టేబుల్స్, క్యాలిక్యులేటర్లు, ఎలక్ట్రానిక్ పరికరాలు మొదలగునవి పరీక్షగదిలో ఉపయోగించడం నిషేధం.
12. తప్పు సమాధానాలకు మార్కుల తగ్గింపు లేదు.

PHILOSOPHY
Paper – II

1. The Vedas are products of

   (A) Pauruseya

   (B) Apauruseya

   (C) Smṛti

   (D) Bhāsyakāras

2. The following systems of Indian philosophy do not admit the existence of Ātman(self). Use the code given below.

   I. Vedānta

   II. Yoga

   III. Buddhism

   IV. Cārvāka

  Code :

   (A) I and IV

   (B) II and III

   (C) II and IV

   (D) III and IV

3. Which among the following is the philosophical position of Jainism ?

   (A) Pratītya-Samutpāda

   (B) Vyāpti

   (C) Anekānta-Vāda

   (D) Avasthātraya-Vicāra

4. Sabda as a pramāna has been accepted by the schools of Indian philosophy.

   (A) Nyāya and Vedānta

   (B) Cārvāka and Sānkhya

   (C) Buddhism and Mīmamsā

   (D) Cārvāka and Vaiśēṣika

5. Who among the following systems of Indian philosophy subscribe to absolute monism ?

   (A) Sānkhyā

   (B) Visistādvaita

   (C) Advaita

   (D) Jainism

6. Vivekacūdāmani is authored by

    (A) Rāmānuja

    (B) Madhva

    (C) Ṇimbārka

    (D) Śaṅkara

7. Everything in this world is conditional, relative and limited is the essence of the following Noble Truth.

    (A) Duḥkha

    (B) Duḥkha Samudāya

    (C) Duḥkha-Nirodha-gāmini pratipat

    (D) Duḥkha-Nirodha

8. Vyāpti is the universal relation between the following pairs.

    (A) Hetu and Sādhya

    (B) Sādhya and pakṣadharmata

    (C) Hetu and udāharaṇa

    (D) Udāharaṇa and nigamana

9. Given below are two statements, one is labelled Assertion (A) and the other Reason (R)

Assertion (A) : According to Sankhya, evolution takes place because of the hetero genous combination of three guṇās.

Reason (R) : There is an equilibrium in the guṇās. In the context of above two statements, which of the following is correct ?

    (A) Both (A) and (R) are true, (R) is the correct explanation (A)

    (B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation (A)

    (C) (A) is true, but (R) is false

    (D) (A) is false, but (R) is true

10. Match the following

I.	Nāgārjuna	1)	Sānkhyakārika
II.	Iṣvarakriṣhna	2)	Nyāya Sudhā
III.	Vacaspati Miśra	3)	Prajña Pāramita
IV.	Jayatirthā	4)	Sānkhya-tattva-Kaumudi

Code :

	I	II	III	IV
(A)	3	1	4	2
(B)	1	2	3	4
(C)	4	3	1	2
(D)	2	4	3	1

11. Arrange the following in a proper sequence, according to Vaiśeṣika.

(A) Sāmānya, Samāvaya, Abhāva and Viśeṣa

(B) Viśeṣa, Samāvaya, Sāmānya and Abhāva

(C) Abhāva, Sāmānya, Viśeṣika and Samāvaya

(D) Sāmānya, Viśeṣa, Samāvaya and Abhāva

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

(A) Buddhism and Syādvāda

(B) Jainism and Pratītya Samutpāda

(C) Nyāya and Anvikṣiki

(D) Viśiṣṭādvaita and Nirguna Brahman

13. Tripastiate theory of soul is propounded by

(A) Aristotle

(B) Plato

(C) Heraclitus

(D) Parmenidus

14. Hylomorphic theory was introduced by the following philosopher

(A) Pythagoras

(B) Heraclitus

(C) Democritus

(D) Aristotle

15. "Knowledge is a justified true belief" is advocated by

(A) Socrates

(B) Democritus

(C) Plato

(D) Heraclitus

16. Aristotle gave the argument of the "unmoved Mover" in favour of

(A) Matter

(B) Form

(C) Idea

(D) God

17. The ontological argument to prove the existence of God was advanced by

(A) St. Augustine

(B) St. Anselm

(C) St. Thomas Acquinas

(D) St. paul

18. Given below are the two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A), and the other labelled as Reason (R) :

Assertion (A) : There is a contradiction between the presence of evil in a world created by good God.

Reason (R) : The contradiction between evil and God lies in the composition of human life in terms of light and darkness.

(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

(B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

(C) (A) is true, but (R) is false

(D) (A) is false, but (R) is true

19. Match the following. Use the code given below :

a. Plato   I. Nichomachian Ethics

b. Aristotle   II. Summa theologica

c. St. Augustine III. Confessions

d. St. Aquinas   IV. Parmenides

	a	b	c	d
(A)	III	II	IV	I
(B)	I	II	III	IV
(C)	IV	I	III	II
(D)	II	I	IV	III

20. Arrange the following philosophers in a chronological order.

    (A) Aristotle, St. Augustine, St. Aquinas, St. Anselm

    (B) St. Augustine, Aristotle, St. Aquinas, St. Anselm

    (C) St. Anselm, St. Aquinas, St. Augustine, Aristotle

    (D) St. Aquinas, St. Augustine, St. Anselm, Aristotle

21. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched ?

    (A) Pythogoras and numbers

    (B) Heraclitus and paradoxes

    (C) Zeno and the theory of flux

    (D) Thales and fire

22. The statement "Religion is realisation, not talk, nor doctrine, nor theories _____ it is being and becoming _____ it is the whole soul becoming changed into what it believes" is made by

    (A) Gandhi

    (B) Iqbal

    (C) Sri Aurobindo

    (D) Vivekananda

23. The concept of "surplus man" was introduced by

    (A) Sri Aurobindo

    (B) Radhakrishnan

    (C) Vivekananda

    (D) Tagore

24. According to Sri Aurobindo, creation is a process of

    (A) Involution and evolution

    (B) Evolution and involution

    (C) Either evolution or involution

    (D) Neither evolution nor involution

25. The following books were written by B.R. Ambedkar.

    (A) Annihilation of caste and My experiments with truth

    (B) Annihilation of caste and Neo-Buddhism

    (C) Neo-Buddhism and My station and My duties

    (D) My station and My duties and Annihilation of caste

26. Who says "good and evil… though opposites must fall within the same whole" ?

(A) Ambedkar

(B) K.C. Bhattacharya

(C) Iqbal

(D) Sri Aurobindo

27. Given below are the two statements, labelled as Assertion (A), and the other labelled as Reason (R) :

Assertion (A) : A mind has the attribute of thinking and the body has attribute of extension.

Reason (R) : Thinking cannot be extended and extension cannot think.

(A) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

(B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

(C) (A) is true, but (R) is false

(D) (A) is false, but (R) is true

28. Match the following by using the codes given below :

I. I think therefore I exist   1. Locke

II. Mind is a tabula rasa   2. Berkeley

III. Esse est percipi   3. Hume

IV. Self is a bundle of impressions   4. Descartes

Code :

	I	II	III	IV
(A)	1	4	3	2
(B)	4	1	2	3
(C)	2	4	1	3
(D)	3	1	4	2

29. Arrange the following concepts in which they appeared. Use the code given below :

I. Clarity and distinctness

II. Simple and complex ideas

III. Finite and infinite spirit

IV. Relations of ideas and matters of fact

Code :

(A)	IV	III	II	I
(B)	IV	II	III	I
(C)	II	I	III	IV
(D)	I	II	III	IV

30. Which of the pairs given below is correctly matched ?

(A) Reason and false knowledge

(B) Sensitive and demonstrative knowledge

(C) Reason and slave of passions

(D) Monads and extension

31. The most genuine of the judgements, according to Kant are

(A) Analytic judgements

(B) Synthetic judgements

(C) A priori judgements

(D) Synthetic a priori judgements

32. Space and time, according to Kant are

(A) Forms of intuition

(B) Forms of things and events

(C) Absolute and relative

(D) Objective and subjective

33. The statement "All rational is real, and all real is rational" is made by

(A) Kant

(B) Berkeley

(C) Hegel

(D) Bradley

34. The nation of "trans-valuation of values" was introduced by

(A) Hume

(B) Kant

(C) Nietzsche

(D) Hegel

35. The function of philosophy according G.E.Moore is

(A) Refutation of idealism

(B) Advocating private language

(C) Analysis of our talk about the world

(D) Analysis of propositions

36. Logical atomism of Russell is

(A) Complete pluralism

(B) A species of realism

(C) A form of idealism

(D) Nominalism

37. According to picture theory of meaning

(A) A picture is a fact

(B) A proposition is a fact

(C) A statement is a fact

(D) A sentence is a fact

38. The statement "the problems of philosophy appear and reappear when language goes on holding" is made by

(A) Early Wittgenstein

(B) Russell

(C) Later Wittgenstein

(D) Moore

39. Match the following. Use the code given below :

List – I	List – II
I. Naming theory of meaning	1. Heidegger
II. Private language	2. Husserl
III. Intentionality	3. Russell
IV. Technological civilization	4. Wittgenstein

Code :

	I	II	III	IV
(A)	3	4	2	1
(B)	1	2	3	4
(C)	4	3	2	1
(D)	3	2	1	4

40. Arrange the concepts in which they appeared. Use the code given below :

I. Knowledge by acquaintance and knowledge by description

II. Use theory of meaning

III. Category mistake

IV. Verification theory of meaning

(A) I   II   IV   III

(B) II   IV   III   I

(C) III   II   IV   I

(D) I   IV   III   II

41. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A), and the other labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A) : Metaphysical statements are non sensical.

Reason (R) : Metaphysical statements are neither analytic nor synthetic.

(A) Both (A) and (R) are true

(B) Both (A) and (R) are false

(C) (A) is true, and (R) is false

(D) (A) is false, (R) is true

42. Arrange the following books in which they appeared

I. Tractatus logico-philosophicus

II. Problems of philosophy

III. Language, truth and logic

IV. Concept of mind

Code :

(A) II   I   III   IV

(B) I   II   III   IV

(C) IV   II   III   I

(D) I   III   II   IV

43. Match the following. Use the code given below :

List – I	List – II
I. Sānkhya-yoga	1. Anilyā pariṇamavāda
II. Dvaita	2. Vivarthavāda
III. Advaita	3. Prakṛti pariṇamavāda
IV. Theravāda	4. Brahma pariṇamavāda

	I	II	III	IV
(A)	4	1	3	2
(B)	3	4	2	1
(C)	4	3	1	2
(D)	1	2	3	4

44. Which modern Indian philosopher conceives absolute as pure consciousness, pure freedom and infinite possibility ?

  (A) Tagore

  (B) Bhattacharya

  (C) Gandhi

  (D) Radhakrishnan

45. Identify the fallacy in the following syllogism

All knowable objects are fiery

= The hill is knowable

∴ The hill is fiery

  (A) Asādhārana Savyabhicāra

  (B) Anupasamhāri Savyabhicāra

  (C) Sadhāraṇa Savyabhicāra

  (D) Asryasiddha

Read passage below, and answer the questions that follow based on your understanding of the passage.

The form adopted by Thomas acquinas in his presentation of the arguments for God's existence is known as the disputed question. It was a traditional pedagogical device in the middle ages. The arguments for God's existence that Thomas offered are found in two places : his huge summa theologica and summa contra gentiles. The first was a handbook of Christian theology for theologicans, offering arguments for most points of doctrine. The latter was a handbook for missionaries to the pagan world and offered arguments for the conversion of those who would not accept the dictates of scriptures. The arguments presented here are from summa theologica. Though a "handbook" it comprises over a dozen volumes even the modern editions.

An approach to religious questions of the form presented here by Thomas arguments are often called natural theology. One way of defining natural theology is to see it as a way of using what we know about nature to discover truths

about God. Can we legitimately infer from certain aspects of the natural order that the most satisfactory explanation for these features of nature is that god exists ? Thomas clearly thinks the answer that question is yes. Whereas the ontological arguments presented here are a poseteriori, based on knowledge we first gain from the senses.

46. For Thomas God's existence is known as

(A) Doubtful

(B) A big question

(C) Disputed question

(D) All the above

47. Which among the following is considered as the first handbook of Christian theology ?

(A) Summa theologica

(B) Summa contra gentiles

(C) Natural theology

(D) Theology

48. Which one of the following is the handbook for missionaries to pagan world ?

(A) Summa contra gentiles

(B) Natural theology

(C) Summa theologica

(D) Christian theology

49. Which one of the following is an approach to religious questions presented by Thomas ?

(A) A priori

(B) A posteriori

(C) Christian theology

(D) Natural theology

50. Knowledge that we first gain from the senses is based on

(A) A priori

(B) A posteriori

(C) Neither a priori nor a posteriori

(D) Both a priori and a posteriori

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