U.O. NOTE


Ref:-
1. This office UO Note of even No. dated 10-11-2014.
2. E-mail from Chairman Board of Studies in Philosophy dated 13-11-2014.

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The model question papers for BA Philosophy under CUCBCSS 2014 admission was forwarded vide reference cited 1st above. As per the reference cited 2nd above, the Chairman has forwarded the model question paper after effecting the corrections pointed out by the Controller of Examination. The corrected model question papers is forwarded herewith for further action.

Muhammed S
Deputy Registrar

To
1. The Controller of Examinations.
2. EX - 1 Section
3. JR - Digitial Wing - with a request to replace the model question papers of BA Philosophy Programme under CUCBCSS forwarded earlier vide UO note dated 10.11.2014 and upload the corrected version of the model question paper attached herewith.
University of Calicut

B.A. DEGREE (C.B.C.S.S.) EXAMINATION

(2014 admissions onwards)

PHILOSOPHY

CORE COURSES & ELECTIVES

MODEL QUESTION PAPERS

Pattern of Question Paper (Common to all Core Courses & Electives)

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**TOTAL = 80**
University of Calicut  
B.A. DEGREE (C.B.C.S.S.) EXAMINATION  
PHILOSOPHY  
First Semester  

PHL1B 01- INTRODUCTION TO PHILOSOPHY  

Time: Three Hours  
Maximum: 80 marks  

PART - A - Multiple-choice questions  
Answer all questions. Each question carries ½ marks.  

1. ‘Philosophy’ is originally a _______ term.  
   a) English  
   b) French  
   c) Greek  
   d) Latin  

2. _______ is the founder of Greek cosmology.  
   a) Thales  
   b) Aristotle  
   c) Descartes  
   d) Plato  

3. _______ is related to Upanishads as polytheism is to Vedas.  
   a) Pluralism  
   b) Ritualism  
   c) Monism  
   d) Ontology  

4. _______ is a heterodox system of classical Indian philosophy.  
   a) Nyaya  
   b) Yoga  
   c) Carvaka  
   d) None of these  

5. Scholasticism refers to _______ western philosophy.  
   a) ancient  
   b) medieval  
   c) modern  
   d) postmodern  

6. The central theme of _______ is being.  
   a) Metaphysics  
   b) Epistemology  
   c) Ethics  
   d) none of these  

7. *Tabula rasa* is the concept of _______.  
   a) Descartes  
   b) Berkeley  
   c) Locke  
   d) Hegel  

8. _______ is an Idealist.  
   a) Plato  
   b) Berkeley  
   c) Hegel  
   d) All these  

9. According to _______ workability is the criterion of truth.  
   a) Idealism  
   b) Skepticism  
   c) Rationalism  
   d) Pragmatism  

10. Ethics and aesthetics are the branches of _______.  
    a) Metaphysics  
    b) Epistemology  
    c) Ontology  
    d) Axiology  

   (10 x ½ = 5 marks)  

PART - B - Short answer questions  
Answer any five out of the eight questions. Each question carries 3 marks.  

Page 2 of 45
Write short notes on the following:

11. Etymological meaning of philosophy
12. ‘Man is the measure of all things’
13. Naturalism
14. Dualism
15. Subjective idealism
16. Rationalism
17. Coherence theory of truth
18. Match the following:
   a) Skepticism - C. S. Pierce
   b) Rasa theory - Science
   c) Pragmatism - Marx
   d) Cosmology - Hume
   e) Materialism - Aesthetics
   f) Experimental method - Thales

   (5 x 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. Distinguish between philosophy and science.
20. Write a note on the scope of philosophy.
21. Bring out the basic disagreement between idealism and materialism.
22. Summarize the characteristics of polytheism.
23. Define ‘idealism’ and bring out Plato’s view of reality.
24. Write a note on the pragmatist theory of truth.
25. Define ‘transcendentalism’ and bring out the central postulate of Kant’s metaphysical theory.
26. Elucidate Hume’s metaphysical position.
27. Distinguish between intrinsic and instrumental value.

   (6x5 =30 marks)

PART - D - Essay questions

Answer any two out of the four questions. Answer should not exceed 1000 words. Each question carries 15 marks.

28. Bring out the nature and scope of philosophy. Add a note on its use in your life.
29. Bring out the characteristics of classical Indian philosophy with a note on its classification into orthodox and heterodox systems.
30. Bring out the characteristics of modern western philosophy.
31. Write notes on any two of the following:
   a) Correspondence theory of truth
   b) Absolute idealism
   c) The basic concepts in ethics

   (2 x 15 = 30 marks)
PART A

Multiple-choice questions
Answer all questions. Each question carries ½ marks.

1. ________ is the science of correct thinking.
   (a) Ethics  (b) Psychology  (c) Logic  (d) Aesthetics
2. A logical sentence is called__________.
   (a) Proposition  (b) Syllogism  (c) Preposition  (d) Clause
3. The study of logic helps us to avoid __________ in reasoning.
   (a) errors  (b) correctness  (c) opposition  (d) none of these
4. A and O propositions are __________.
   a) contradictories  b) contraries  c) sub-contraries  d) subalterns
5. Modus ponens is a mood of ______________ syllogism.
   (a) disjunctive  (b) categorical  (c) hypothetical  (d) none of these.
6. ___________ is an immediate inference.
   (a) Connotation  (b) Denotation  (c) Conversion  (d) None of these
7. A hypothesis is a ____________ theory.
   (a) probable  (b) barren  (c) working  (d) wrong
8. A dilemma is a ____________ syllogism.
   (a) mixed  (b) conditional  (c) hypothetical  (d) categorical.
9. Truth and falsity are the characteristics of__________.
   (a) sentences  (b) propositions  (c) arguments  (d) All these
10. A syllogism has only ________ terms.
    (a) four  (b) three  (c) two  (d) none of these

(10 x ½ = 5 marks)

PART-B

Short answer questions
Answer any five out of eight questions. Each question carries three marks.

Write short notes on:

11. The scope of logic
12. Normative science
13. Connotation
14. Proposition
15. Eduction
16. Law of Uniformity of Nature
17. Obversion
18. Barren hypothesis
PART C

Paragraph answer questions. Answer any six out of nine questions. Answer not to exceed 100 words. Each question carries five marks.

19. Bring out the relationship between psychology and logic.
20. Explain the uses of studying logic.
21. Write a note on the opposition of propositions.
22. What is meant by the quality and quantity of a proposition?
23. State and explain the rules of obversion.
24. Explain the figure and mood of a syllogism.
25. Bring out the fallacies of hypothetical syllogism.
26. Define ‘induction’ and explain the problem of induction.
27. Elucidate the characteristics of a good hypothesis.

(6 x 5 = 30 marks)

PART D

Essay questions. Answer any two out of four questions. Answer not to exceed 1000 words. Each question carries 15 marks.

28. Explain the classification of proposition with examples.
29. State and explain the rules of categorical syllogism.
30. What is dilemma? Explain the four types of dilemmas.
31. Describe the different stages of a hypothesis.

(2 x 15 = 30 marks)
University of Calicut  
B.A. DEGREE (C.B.C.S.S.) EXAMINATION  
PHILOSOPHY  
Third Semester  

PHL3B03 – METHODOLOGY OF HUMANITIES AND PHILOSOPHY  

Time: Three Hours  
Maximum: 80 marks  

PART - A - Multiple-choice questions  
Answer all questions. Each question carries ½ marks.  

1. ‘Philosophy’ is concerned with ______ of reality.  
   a) some particular portion  b) the whole  c) no part  d) all these  

2. Natural sciences deal with ______ reality.  
   a) physical  b) transcendental  c) social  d) spiritual  

3. In __________, the possibility of subjective interpretation is more.  
   a) natural sciences  b) physical sciences  c) humanities  d) none of these  

4. __________ are essentially self-reflexive.  
   a) Humanities  b) physical sciences  c) both (a) and (b)  d) neither (a) nor (b)  

5. Culture through language constructs __________.  
   a) words  b) phrases  c) identity  d) none of these  

6. Narrative is associated with __________.  
   a) representation  b) construction  c) interpretation  d) all these  

7. Mimesis means __________.  
   a) description  b) explanation  c) opposition  d) imitation  

8. Plato’s Cave Analogy is an example of philosophical __________.  
   a) skepticism  b) narrative  c) objectivity  d) cosmology  

9. The relationship of one text to other texts is __________.  
   a) textuality  b) readership  c) authorship  d) intertextuality  

10. _______ method is dialogical.  
    a) Phenomenological  b) Socratic  c) Cartesian  d) none of these  

(10 x ½ = 5 marks)  

PART - B - Short answer questions  
Answer any five out of the eight questions. Each question carries 3 marks.  

Page 6 of 45
Write short notes on the following:

11. Definition of ‘Humanities’
12. Positivism
13. Tastes and values
14. Subjectivity
15. Class identity
16. Language and caste identity
17. Textuality
18. Choose the opposite pairs
   a) Natural science - Sociology
   b) Mankind - Gender equality
   c) Philosophy - Interpretation
   d) Values - Social acceptance
   e) Mimesis - Diegesis
   f) Descartes - Method of doubt

(5 x 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. Summarize the characteristics of scientific method.
21. What is problematic about the study of facts in social sciences?
22. Bring out the concept of history as fiction.
23. Elucidate Comte’s conception of social science.
24. Analyze the statement ‘Language defines us as male or female, white or black, old or young’.
25. Define ‘institutionalization’ with an example.
26. Distinguish between logico-scientific and narrative mode of thinking.
27. Bring out the main difference between Socratic and Cartesian method.

(6x5 = 30 marks)

PART - D - Essay questions

Answer any two out of the four questions. Answer should not exceed 1000 words.
Each question carries 15 marks.

28. Compare the study of natural world with that of the subjective world.
29. Bring out the characteristics of interpretation in literature and philosophy.
30. Analyze the two-dimensional use of narration in philosophy.
31. Write notes on any two of the following:
   a) The language of racial discrimination
   b) Social construction of identity
   c) Phenomenological method

(2 x 15 = 30 marks)
PART - A - Multiple-choice questions

Answer all questions. Each question carries ½ marks.

1. An artificial symbolic language helps to solve the problem of ______ in logic.
   a) vagueness of words       b) ambiguity of arguments
   c) metaphors and idioms     d) all these

2. ___________ is the symbolic expression for ‘p or q’.
   a) p v q       b) p • q       c) p ⊃ q       d) p ~ q

3. If p and q are true then which of the following is true?
   a) ~ (p ⊃ q)       b) p ⊃ ~q       c) ~p ⊃ ~q       d) ~(~p ⊃ q)

4. Find the odd one out.
   a) Conjunction       b) Negation       c) Syllogism       d) Disjunction

5. ‘p’ and ______ are logically equivalent.
   a) ~p       b) ~q       c) p ⊃ q       d) ~ ~ p

6. p v q
   ~ p     The conclusion is ________.
   a) q       b) p       c) ~ ~ p       d) ~q

7. The statement form with only false substitution instances is called ________.
   a) tautology       b) disjunction       c) opposition       d) contradiction

8. p . q, ‘∴’p is an instance of ________.
   a) modus ponens       b) modus tollens       c) absorption       d) simplification

9. Informatics deals with ________ computer interaction.
   a) human       b) internet       c) logic       d) none of these

10. ________ are uninterpreted signs.
    a) Data       b) Facts       c) Information       d) Terms

   (10 x ½ = 5 marks)
PART - B - Short answer questions
Answer any five out of the eight questions. Each question carries 3 marks.

11. Define ‘compound statement’ and give an example.
12. Present the truth tables for conjunction and negation.
14. Distinguish between tautology and contradiction.
15. Present the truth table for material equivalence.
17. Write a short note on cybercrimes.
18. Match the following:
   32. Logic - Dot
   33. Inclusive disjunction - Tilde
   34. p \supset q - Reasoning
   35. And - Informatics
   36. Negation - Hypothetical
   37. Digital revolution - Wedge

(5 x 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. Describe briefly the advantages of symbolization in logic.
20. Distinguish between statements and arguments.
21. Symbolize the following using the letters given in brackets:
   a) If the car runs then there is fuel in the tank. (R, F)
   b) The meeting will be held on Thursday and the president will be elected. (M, P)
22. Construct the truth table for modus ponens.
23. Bring out the relationship between statement and statement form.
24. Distinguish between logical equivalence and material equivalence.
25. State the two expressions of De Morgan’s theorems.
26. Bring out the transition from cognition to information.
27. Bring out the concept of piracy in cyber world.

(6x5 =30 marks)

PART - D - Essay questions
Answer any two out of the four questions. Answer should not exceed 1000 words.
Each question carries 15 marks.

29. State the nine rules of inference and give their symbolic forms.
30. Define ‘argument form and bring out the main differences between validity and invalidity.
31. Write notes on any two of the following:
   a) Truth table for implication
   b) Substitution instance and specific form
   c) Logic gates

(2 x 15 = 30 marks)
University of Calicut  
B.A. DEGREE (C.B.C.S.S.) EXAMINATION  
PHILOSOPHY  
Fourth Semester  
12PHL4B05Classical Indian Philosophy

Time: Three Hours        Maximum: 80 marks

PART - A - Multiple-choice questions
Answer all questions. Each question carries ½ marks.

1. Every *Karma* leads to _______.
   a) Action  
   b) Moksa  
   c) Phala  
   d) Kama

2. Which one of the following is not a part of the Vedas.
   a) Samhitas.  
   b) Brahmins.  
   c) Aranyakas.  
   d) Upanishads.

3. ______ is related to Upanishads as polytheism is to the Vedas.
   a) Pluralism  
   b) Ritualism  
   c) Monism  
   d) Ontology

4. _________ is a heterodox system of classical Indian philosophy.
   a) Nyaya  
   b) Yoga  
   c) Jainism  
   d) Samkhya

5. Who is the author of *Vaisesika Sutras*?
   a) Kapila  
   b) Kanada  
   c) Jaimini  
   d) Patanjali

6. The central theme of Upanishads can be generally described as monistic, spiritualistic and absolute ________.
   a) Idealism  
   b) Materialism  
   c) Skepticism  
   d) Realism

7. The basic concept of Indian Philosophy is that all evil is due to ________.
   a) body  
   b) ego  
   c) mind  
   d) None of these

8. The great sayings of Upanishads are popularly referred as ________.
   a) Sutras  
   b) Karikas  
   c) Mahavakyas  
   d) All these

9. The word meaning of Bhagavad Gita is ________.
   a) The song of the Lord  
   b) Song of everybody  
   c) Sacred song  
   d) Beautiful song

10. The highest ideal of perfect man in *Bhagavad Gita* is known as ________.
    a) Arhant  
    b) Bodhisattva  
    c) Kevala Jnāni  
    d) Sthita Prajna

   \( 10 \times \frac{1}{2} = 5 \text{ marks} \)
PART - B - Short answer questions
Answer any five out of the eight questions. Each question carries 3 marks.

Write short notes on the following:

11. Polytheism
12. The law of Karma
13. Rta
14. Aranyakas
15. Monism
16. Jiva
17. Bhakti Yoga
18. Match the following:
   a) Manomaya - Individual soul
   b) Tatvamasi - Early Vedic religion
   c) Atman - Belief in Vedic authority
   d) Naturalistic polytheism - Bhismaparvam
   e) Orthodox system - Chandogya Upanishad
   f) Bhagavad Gita - Consciousness

   (5 x 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. Elucidate the naturalistic polytheism of early Vedic religion.
20. Write a short note on Bhakti Yoga.
22. Describe the features of Karma yoga.
23. What is meant by Henotheism?
24. Describe the conception of Jiva in Upanishads.
25. Examine the characteristics of Sthita Pranja.
26. Explain the Avasthatraya of the self.
27. Bring out the significant aspects of the conception of Moksa in Upanishads.

   (6 x 5 =30 marks)

PART - D - Essay questions
Answer any two out of the four questions. Answer should not exceed 1000 words. Each question carries 15 marks.

28. Bring out the general characteristics of Indian Philosophy.
29. Discuss the content of the Samhitas, Brahmans and Aranyakas of the Vedas.
30. Describe the central teaching of Upanishads. Evaluate its significance.
31. Bring out the social significance of Nishkamakarma.

   (2 x 15 = 30 marks)
PART-A

Multiple-choice questions

Answer all questions. Each question carries \( \frac{1}{2} \) marks.

1. According to Thales, the primary substance is \( \text{(a) Fire} \) \( \text{(b) Air} \) \( \text{(c) Water} \) \( \text{(d) none of these} \)

2. \( \text{---------} \) first developed Idealism as a system of philosophy.
   \( \text{(a) Thales} \) \( \text{(b) Democritus} \) \( \text{(c) Plato} \) \( \text{(d) Berkeley} \)

3. The first Greek philosopher to recognize the primacy of ‘Being’ is \( \text{---------} \).
   \( \text{(a) Parmenides} \) \( \text{(b) Heraclitus} \) \( \text{(c) Plato} \) \( \text{(d) Aristotle} \)

4. Protagoras is both a Sophist and a/an \( \text{---------} \).
   \( \text{(a) idealist} \) \( \text{(b) absolutist} \) \( \text{(c) humanist} \) \( \text{(d) atomist} \)

5. ‘Know thyself’ is the aphorism of \( \text{---------} \).
   \( \text{(a) Plato} \) \( \text{(b) Aristotle} \) \( \text{(c) Socrates} \) \( \text{(d) Thales} \)

6. \( \text{Republic} \) is the work of \( \text{---------} \).
   \( \text{(a) Democritus} \) \( \text{(b) Socrates} \) \( \text{(c) Plato} \) \( \text{(d) Aristotle} \)

7. Aristotle conceived \( \text{---------} \) causation.
   \( \text{(a) threefold} \) \( \text{(b) single} \) \( \text{(c) fourfold} \) \( \text{(d) None of these} \)

8. The most important work of St. Augustine is \( \text{---------} \).
   \( \text{(a) City of Gods} \) \( \text{(b) Republic} \) \( \text{(c) Organon} \) \( \text{(d) Confessions} \)

9. \( \text{---------} \) is the basic tenet of scholasticism.
   \( \text{(a) Reason} \) \( \text{(b) Critical attitude} \) \( \text{(c) Faith} \) \( \text{(d) Scientific outlook} \)

10. The originator of ontological argument is \( \text{---------} \).
    \( \text{(a) St. Augustine} \) \( \text{(b) St. Thomas Aquinas} \) \( \text{(c) St. Anselm} \) \( \text{(d) Rene Descartes} \)

\( 10 \times \frac{1}{2} = 5 \text{ marks} \)

PART-B

Short answer questions

Answer any five out of eight questions. Each question carries three marks.

Write short notes on:

11. Cosmology
12. Atomism
13. Relativism of Sophists
14. The Allegory of Caves
15. Aristotle’s concept of metaphysics
16. Faith and reason
17. Scholasticism
18. Plato’s doctrine of Ideas

\( 5 \times 3 = 15 \text{ marks} \)
PART C
Paragraph answer questions. Answer any six out of nine questions.
Answer not to exceed 100 words. Each question carries five marks.

20. How does Pythagoras establish numbers as the ultimate reality?
21. Give a brief account of Anaximander’s view of reality.
22. Write a note on ‘Socratic method’.
23. Explain the theory of Forms as developed by Plato.
25. Describe Heraclitus’ concept of Fire.
26. What are the salient features of St. Augustine’s theory of knowledge?
27. Examine the role of faith in the philosophy of St. Thomas Aquinas.

(6x 5 = 30 marks)

PART D
Essay questions. Answer any two out of four questions. Answer not to exceed 1000 words.
Each question carries 15 marks.

28. Explain the problem of Substance and Change in the philosophy of Parmenides.
29. ‘Virtue is knowledge’. Critically examine this statement of Socrates.
30. Give an account of the characteristics of Scholasticism.
31. Write notes on any two of the following:
   a) Hylozoism
   b) Socratic critique of Sophists
   c) Scholastic proofs for the existence of God

(2x 15 = 30 marks)
1. The classification of orthodox and heterodox systems of Indian philosophy is based on the authority of _______.
   a) Gods   b) Rituals   c) Vedas   d) None of these
2. Who is the author of *Nyaya Sutras*?
   a) Kapila   b) Gotama   c) Kanada   d) Patanjali
3. Belief in many principles is termed ----------------.
   a) Pluralism   b) Ritualism   c) Monism   d) Ontology
4. __________ is a heterodox system of classical Indian philosophy.
   a) Nyaya   b) Yoga   c) Jainism   d) Samkhya
5. Who is the author of *Yoga Sutras*?
   a) Kapila   b) Kanada   c) Jaimini   d) Patanjali
6. The theory of relativity of knowledge in Jainism is referred as---------.
   a) Syadvada   b) Prakrtivada   c) Jnanavada   d) Parinamavada
7. *Astangamarga* is a contribution of ------- to philosophy
   a) Jainism   b) Yoga system   c) Mimamsa   d) Buddhism
8. The philosophy of non-dualism is popularly referred as ------------.
   a) Dvaita   b) Visitadvata   c) Advaita   d) Vedanta
9. *Panca bhedas* are related to ----------.
   a) Visitadvata   b) Dvaita   c) Advaita   d) Vedanta
10. Which one of the following thinkers is associated with Dvaita system?
    a) Madhva   b) Kanada   c) Jaimini   d) Patanjali

(10 x ½ = 5 marks)

**PART - B - Short answer questions**
Answer any five out of the eight questions. Each question carries 3 marks.
Write short notes on the following:

11. Dravya
12. Satkarya vada.
13. Vyapti
14. Laukika Pratyaksa
15. Purusa
16. Kaivalya
17. Samadhi
18. Match the following:
   a) Niyama - Advaita
   b) Anaekanta vada - Buddhism
   c) Purusa - Yoga
   d) Nirvana - Visitadvata
   e) Maya - Samkhya
   f) Ramanuja - Jainism

(5 x 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. Elucidate the Carvaka view of Pramanas.
20. Write a note on the theory of momentariness.
21. Give an account of the conception of Triratnas.
22. Describe the Nyaya view of inference.
23. Explain the Vaisesika view of Dravyas.
24. Write a brief account on Samkhya theory of Prakrti.
25. Describe the components of Yama.
26. Explain the Purva Mimamsa account of Arthapatti as a pramana.
27. How is Visitadvaita different from Advaita?

(6x5 = 30 marks)

**PART - D - Essay questions**

Answer any two out of the four questions. Answer should not exceed 1000 words.
Each question carries 15 marks.

28. Give an account of the Four Noble Truths of Buddhism.
29. Discuss the Nyaya view of Perception.
30. Describe the Samkhya view of evolution.
31. Bring out the main teaching of Dvaita system.

(2 x 15 = 30 marks)
PART A
Multiple-choice questions
Answer all questions. Each question carries ½ marks.

1. The founder of modern empiricism is----------.
   (a) John Locke   (b) Thales   (c) Descartes   (d) Democritus.

2. Discourse on Method is the work of ----------.
   (a) Kant   (b) Locke   (c) Hegel   (d) Descartes

3. Anti-scholasticism is the characteristic of ---------- western philosophy.
   (a) post modern   (b) ancient   (c) medieval   (d) modern

4. Esse est percipi is the dictum of ----------.
   (a) Kant   (b) Plato   (c) Berkeley   (d) Locke

5. ----------- is the theory of Leibniz.
   (a) Solipsism   (b) Dialectics   (c) Monadology   (d) Idealism

6. Subjective Idealism is the theory of ----------.
   (a) Marx   (b) Hume   (c) Berkeley   (d) Kant

7. The philosophy of Hegel is ----------- idealism.
   (a) Subjective   (b) Objective   (c) Absolute   (d) Critical

8. Epistemological skepticism is the philosophy of ----------.
   (a) David Hume   (b) Immanuel Kant   (c) Leibniz   (d) Karl Marx

9. ‘Percepts without concepts are blind and concepts without percepts are empty’. ---------- said this.
   (a) Hegel   (b) Marx   (c) Kant   (d) Leibniz

10. Dialectical materialism is the theory of -----------------.
   (a) Locke   (b) Hume   (c) Marx   (d) Hegel

(10 x ½ = 5 marks)

PART-B
Short answer questions
Answer any five out of eight questions. Each question carries three marks.

Write short notes on:

11. Pantheism
12. Psycho-physical parallelism
13. Pre-established harmony
14. Simple and complex ideas
15. Hume’s theory of cause
16. Skepticism
17. Synthetic unity of apperception
18. Noumena

(5 x 3 = 15 marks)
PART C

Paragraph answer questions. Answer any six out of nine questions. Answer not to exceed 100 words. Each question carries five marks.

19. Describe any two characteristics of modern western philosophy.
20. Write a note on Cartesian method.
22. Give an account of Berkeley’s concept of abstract ideas.
23. Elucidate Hume’s theory of the association of ideas.
24. How does Kant differentiate analytic and synthetic judgments?
25. Demonstrate Kant’s table of Categories.
26. Elucidate Hegel’s view of dialectics.
27. Bring out the meaning of the dictum - “The real is rational and the rational is real”.

(6 x 5 = 30 marks)

PART D

Essay questions. Answer any two out of four questions. Answer not to exceed 1000 words. Each question carries 15 marks.

28. Critically examine Descartes’ proofs for the existence of God.
29. Critically examine the Theory of Monads.
30. How does Karl Marx explain the theory class struggle with the help of dialectical materialism?
31. Write notes on any two of the following:
   a) Interactionism
   b) Primary and secondary qualities
   c) Kant’s Copernican revolution

(2 x 15 = 30 marks)
University of Calicut  
B.A. DEGREE (C.B.C.S.S.) EXAMINATION  
PHILOSOPHY  
Fifth Semester  
PHL5B09 - FUNDAMENTALS OF ETHICS

Time: Three hours Maximum: 80 marks

PART A  
Multiple-choice questions  
Answer all questions. Each question carries ½ marks.

1. ______ is a normative study.  
   a) Ethics  b) Aesthetics  c) both (a) and (b)  d) neither (a) nor (b)

2. The subject matter of ethics is _______.  
   a) human conduct  b) beauty  c) knowledge  d) reality

3. Bentham and Mill are representatives of ______ ethics.  
   a) deontological  b) pragmatist  c) theological  d) hedonist

4. ______ involves conscious mental processes.  
   a) instinct  b) intention  c) wish  d) none of these

5. According to T. H. Green, morality is linked with _______.  
   a) pleasure  b) desire  c) evolution  d) all these

6. ‘Pleasures differ from one another in quality’. This is the view of ______.  
   a) J. S. Mill  b) Kant  c) T. H. Green  d) Hegel

7. ______ is a proponent of evolutionism.  
   a) Bentham  b) Spencer  c) Kant  d) all these

8. Butler used the term ______ for intuitive moral faculty.  
   a) instinct  b) desire  c) wish  d) conscience

9. The child’s right to ______ is linked with the duty of parents.  
   a) property  b) education  c) self-defence  d) none of these

10. ______ theory of punishment involves education of the offender.  
    a) Deterrent  b) Reformative  c) Retributive  d) both (a) and (b)

(10 x ½ = 5 marks)

PART - B - Short answer questions  
Answer any five out of the eight questions. Each question carries 3 marks.

Write short notes on the following:

11. Etymological meaning of “morality”

12. Wish and Will

13. Altruism

14. Motive and intention

15. Ethical hedonism

16. Influence of Darwin on ethics
17. Categorical imperative
18. Universalism in ethics

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. Write a note on the branches of ethics.
20. Define ‘desire’ and differentiate between desire and impulse.
21. Distinguish between Hypothetical and categorical imperative.
22. Bring out the theory of psychological hedonism.
23. Elucidate the basic postulate of intuitionism with special reference to Sidgwick.
24. Explain the significance of the freedom of will in ethics.
25. Describe any two fundamental human rights.
27. Critically examine the Deterrent theory of punishment.

PART - D - Essay questions
Answer any two out of the four questions. Answer should not exceed 1000 words.
Each question carries 15 marks.
28. Bring out the nature and scope of ethics.
29. Define ‘hedonism’ and bring out its different types.
30. Describe the psychological basis of morality with note on the distinction between character and conduct.
31. Write notes on any two of the following:
   a) Ethics as a normative science
   b) Reflective morality
   c) Rights and duties

(2 x 15 = 30 marks)
University of Calicut  
B.A. DEGREE (C.B.C.S.S.) EXAMINATION  
PHILOSOPHY  
Fifth Semester  

PHL5B10 - PHILOSOPHY OF EDUCATION  

Time: Three Hours  
Maximum: 80 marks  

PART - A - Multiple-choice questions  
Answer all questions. Each question carries ½ marks.  

1. Education aims at the ________ development.  
   a) personal b) social c) professional d) all these  

2. Plato advocated ________ theory of education.  
   a) pragmatist b) spiritualist c) idealist d) None of these  

3. ________ considered essential divinity of human being as the core of education.  
   a) Plato b) Vivekananda c) C. S. Pierce d) Rousseau  

4. Gandhi conceived ________ as the goal of education.  
   a) service b) liberation c) self-discipline d) All these  

5. ________ developed the concept of spherical education.  
   a) Descartes b) Rousseau c) Plato d) Froebel  

6. ________ is an advocate of naturalist view of education.  
   a) Rousseau b) Vivekananda c) Gandhi d) All these  

7. According to ________, workability is the criterion of truth.  
   a) Idealism b) Skepticism c) Pragmatism d) Rationalism  

8. The learner’s ability to change and adapt to changing conditions is central to ________.  
   a) idealism b) pragmatism c) rationalism d) scholasticism  

9. Education should be concerned basically with the all round development of the ________.  
   a) society b) nation c) learner d) None of these  

10. The founder of ________ conceived it as a center for integral education.  
    a) Academy b) Auroville c) Sabarmati d) Kindergarten  

   (10 x ½ = 5 marks)  

PART - B - Short answer questions  
Answer any five out of the eight questions. Each question carries 3 marks.  

Write short notes on the following:  

11. Etymological meaning of ‘education
12. Any two functions of education
13. Pragmatist curriculum of education
14. Realist view of the aim of education
15. Academy
16. Education and character building
17. Integral education
18. Match the following:
   a) Spiritualist view of education - John Dewey
   b) Emile - Plato
   c) Pragmatism - Value education
   d) Idealism - Rousseau
   e) Non-violence - Aurobindo
   f) Integral education - Vivekananda

(5 x 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. Define the term ‘education’ and bring out its precise meaning.
20. Bring out the relationship between philosophy and education.
21. Write a note on the scope of education.
22. Bring out the realist view of the method of education.
23. Describe the purpose of education according to pragmatists.
24. Bring out the Gandhian ideal of ‘learning by doing’.
25. Analyze the statement - ‘Nature is the best teacher’.
26. Write a note on Froebel’s philosophy of education.
27. Distinguish between intrinsic and instrumental value.

(6x5 = 30 marks)

PART - D - Essay questions

Answer any two out of the four questions. Answer should not exceed 1000 words.
Each question carries 15 marks.

28. Bring out the nature and scope of education. Add a note on its influence on personal development.
29. Compare the idealist and pragmatist views of education.
30. Bring out Rousseau’s critique of formal education.
31. Write notes on any two of the following:
   a) Educational Philosophy as speculative
   b) Keilhau practice
   c) The concept of Value education

(2 x 15 = 30 marks)
University of Calicut
B.A. DEGREE (C.B.C.S.S.) EXAMINATION
PHILOSOPHY
Sixth Semester
23PHL6B11–CONTEMPORARY INDIAN PHILOSOPHY

Time: Three Hours        Maximum: 80 marks

PART - A - Multiple-choice questions
Answer all questions. Each question carries ½ marks.

1. ‘Vedanta’ literally means _______.
   a) End of Vedas       b) Concluding portion of Vedas
   c) Against Vedas      d) None of these

2. Arise, awake and stop not till the goal is reached. Who said this?
   a) Dr. Radhakrishnan  b) Sri Aurobindo  c) Swami Vivekananda  d) M.N.Roy

3. Radical Humanism is the philosophy of ____________.
   a) Gandhi       b) Protagoras     c) M.N.Roy         d) None of these

4. Patanjali Yoga is referred as-----------------
   a) Karma Yoga      b) Raja Yoga     c) Bhakti Yoga     d) Samkhya Yoga

5. The conception of Integral Yoga is attributed to---------
   a) Aurobindo      b) Kanada       c) Jaimini        d) Patanjali

6. The title of Mahatma Gandhi’s autobiography is ________.
   a) Experiments and Truth  b) My Experiments with Truth
   c) My Experience with Truth  d) The Story of My Experiments with Truth

7. The descent of Spirit to Matter according to Aurobindo is ---------.
   a) Evolution       b) Involution    c) Integration    d) Revolution

8. The knowledge that is directly apprehended without the help of sense organs is ________.
   a) Perception     b) Inference     c) Intuition       d) All these

9. Which thinker influenced Gandhi to develop the concept of Sarvodaya?
   a) Tolstoy       b) Mathew Arnold  c) Russell       d) Ruskin

10. Which one of the following is not related to Aurobindo?
    a) Other Mind    b) Intuitive Mind  c) Overmind    d) Higher Mind

(10 x ½ = 5 marks)
PART - B - Short answer questions
Answer any five out of the eight questions. Each question carries 3 marks.

Write short notes on the following:

11. Neo-Vedanta
12. The law of karma
13. Universal Religion
14. Integral yoga
15. Social evils
16. Ahimsa
17. Karma Yoga
18. Match the following:
   a) Dr. Radhakrishnan - Supermind
   b) Mahatma Gandhi - New Humanism
   c) M.N.Roy - Universal Religion
   d) Swami Vivekananda - Ruskin
   e) Aurobindo - Trusteeship
   f) Unto this last - Intellect and intuition

(5 x 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. Discuss Swami Vivekananda’s interpretation of Bhakti yoga.
21. Examine the view of Satchitananda in the philosophy of Sri Aurobindo.
22. Write a short note on Supermind.
23. Discuss the relationship between intellect and intuition.
24. Evaluate Mahatma Gandhi’s views on ends and means.
25. Explain the ideal of Sarvodaya.
26. Examine Dr. Radhakrishnan’s account of Human Destiny.

(6x5 =30 marks)

PART - D - Essay questions
Answer any two out of the four questions. Answer should not exceed 1000 words.
Each question carries 15 marks.

28 Bring out the salient features of contemporary Indian Philosophy.
29 Give an account of Swami Vivekananda’s interpretation of Raja yoga.
30. Discuss Sri Aurobindo’s account on Evolution.
31. Analyze the Gandhian concept of Satyagraha with a note on the qualifications of a Satyagrahi.

(2 x 15 = 30 marks)
PART - A - Multiple-choice questions
Answer all questions. Each question carries ½ marks.

1. *Purusha Sukta* is narrated in __________.
   a) Sama Veda   b) Taittariyopanishad   c) Rig Veda   d) Manu Smrithi

2. The term ‘caste’ is derived from a ________ word.
   a) Portuguese       b) Sanskrit   c) German   d) Greek

3. ________ considers *Caturvarnyam* as created by God.
   a) Taittariyopanishad   b) Bhagavad Gita   c) Yajur Veda   d) None of these

4. *Jati* identity is based on __________.
   a) service   b) divinity   c) education   d) birth

5. The root word of *Varna* means to __________.
   a) choose   b) work   c) be born   d) All these

6. Caste system demoralizes the value of __________.
   a) unity   b) equality   c) tolerance   d) All these

7. ________ is the author of *Annihilation of Caste*.
   a) Sree Narayana Guru   b) Ayyankali   c) Ambedkar   d) Gandhi

8. ________ contains a rational critique of casteism.
   a) Manu Smrithi   b) Jati Mimamsa   c) Rig Veda   d) Bhagavad Gita

9. ________ regarded casteism as the worst evil of Hindu religion.
   a) Vagbhatananda   b) Sree Narayana Guru   c) Ambedkar   d) All these

10. ‘I have derived my philosophy from the teachings of my master, the Buddha.’
    ______ said this.
    a) Manu   b) Gandhi   c) Ambedkar   d) None of these

(10 x ½ = 5 marks)

PART - B - Short answer questions
Answer any five out of the eight questions. Each question carries 3 marks.

Write short notes on the following:
11. Caste and class
12. Varna and Jati
13. Jati hierarchy
14. Caste and casteism
15. Caste and Kerala Renaissance
16. Any two norms of caste division
17. Gandhi’s view of Varna order
18. Match the following:
   a) Manu Smriti - Colour
   b) Varna - Humanity as one caste
   c) Ambedkar - Inequality
   d) Sree Narayana Guru - Indian Renaissance
   e) Casteism - The Constitution of India
   f) Neo-Vedanta - Scriptural basis of caste

(5 x 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. Analyze the origin of Varna system as a vocational institution.
20. Describe the miseries of untouchability in traditional Hindu society.
21. Explain the symbolic meaning of Purusha Sukta.
22. Give an account of the punishment prescribed in Manu Smriti for violating caste rules.
23. Analyze the philosophical potentials of Neo-Vedanta.
24. Elucidate the meaning of the vision - ‘Spiritual unity of humanity’.
25. “A caste is an enclosed class”. Explain.
27. Describe how Jyoitba Phule had influenced Ambedkar.

(6x5 =30 marks)

PART - D - Essay questions

Answer any two out of the four questions. Answer should not exceed 1000 words. Each question carries 15 marks.

28. Bring out the historical background of the origin of caste system in India.
29. “Humanness is to humans as to be bovine is to cows”. With reference to this, bring out Sree Narayana Guru’s critique of casteism.
30. Explain the causes for Ambedkar’s choice of Buddhism as his philosophy and religion.
31. Write notes on any two of the following:
   a) Caste system and the ideal of unity
   b) The idea of caste as an unnatural institution
   c) Jati Nirnayam

(2 x 15 = 30 marks)
University of Calicut  
B.A. DEGREE (C.B.C.S.S.) EXAMINATION  
PHILOSOPHY  
Sixth Semester  
PHL6B13 –RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN WESTERN PHILOSOPHY  

Time: Three Hours  
Maximum: 80 marks

PART - A - Multiple-choice questions
Answer all questions. Each question carries ½ marks.

1. _________ is associated with Logical Positivism.
   a) Ayer  b) Carnap  c) Schlick d) All these

2. Elimination of ----------- is a major theme of Logical Positivism.
   a) Perception  b) Epistemology c) Metaphysics  d) Cognition

3 Who is the author of *Tractatus Logico Philosophicus*?
   a) Russell  b) Wittgenstein  c) Ayer  d) Comte

4. __________ is a philosophical movement that emphasized the doctrine that the meaning of an idea or proposition lies in its observable practical consequences.
   a) Spiritualism  b) Pragmatism  c) Realism  d) Idealism

5. The term Phenomenology in modern times is associated with ----------.
   a) Hegel  b) Leibnitz  c) Husserl  d) Berkeley

6. *Existence precedes essence* is a dictum of ------------.-
   a) Existentialists  b) Empiricists  c) Idealists  d) Pragmatists

7. ----------- is a group of philosophers who gathered round Moritz Schlick in 1922 propagating the ideas of Logical positivism.
   a) Vienna circle  b) Moscow circle  c) Philosophers circle  d) Thinkers circle

8. __________ is an atheistic existentialist.
   a) Martin Buber  b) Jean Paul Sartre  c) Kierkegaard  d) Marcel

9. Phenomenology discusses the concept of intentionality of ----------.
   a) Thinking  b) Mind  c) Consciousness  d) Perception

10. Who is the author of *Being and Nothingness*?
    a) Heidegger  b) Jean Paul Sartre  c) Kierkegaard  d) Marcel

(10 x ½ = 5 marks)
PART - B - Short answer questions
Answer any five out of the eight questions. Each question carries 3 marks.

Write short notes on the following:

11. Verifiability principle
12. Positivism
13. Early Wittgenstein
14. Rigorous science
15. Husserl
16. A. J. Ayer
17. Pragmatic test of truth
18. Match the following:
   a) Existence - Schlick
   b) Reduction - Dewey
   c) Vienna circle - Sartre
   d) Instrumentalism - Phenomenology
   e) Wittgenstein - Positivism
   f) Comte - Picture theory

(5 x 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.

20. Describe the three stages of evolution of knowledge.
22. Write a short note on Vienna circle.
23. What is meant by linguistic turn in philosophy?
24. Explain the conception of Sense and Reference held by Frege.
25. Discuss the fundamental features of Phenomenology.
27. Examine the major differences between theistic and atheistic existentialism.

(6x5 =30 marks)

PART - D - Essay questions
Answer any two out of the four questions. Answer should not exceed 1000 words.
Each question carries 15 marks.

28. Give an account of the significance of Pragmatism as a philosophical doctrine.
29. Discuss the aims and objectives of Logical Positivism.
30. Critically analyze John Dewey’s contribution to Pragmatism.
31. Examine the general characteristics of existentialism.

(2 x 15 = 30 marks)
University of Calicut
B.A. DEGREE (C.B.C.S.S.) EXAMINATION
PHILOSOPHY
Sixth Semester
PHL6B14 - APPLIED ETHICS

Time: Three Hours           Maximum: 80 marks

PART - A - Multiple-choice questions
Answer all questions. Each question carries ½ marks.

1. _______ is more focused on practical morality.
   a) Metaethics       b) Intuitionism       c) medical ethics       d) None of these
2. The term ‘ethics’ is derived from a ________ word.
   a) Latin         b) Sanskrit  c) German  d) Greek
3. __________emphasizes applied ethics.
   a) Peter Singer   b) Immanuel Kant   c) William Lillie   d) None of these
4. _______ is a constitutional value.
   a) Equality       b) Divinity         c) Life       d) All these
5. Conservatives _______ abortion.
   a) choose       b) accept        c) neglect        d) oppose
6. _______ undermines the value of equality.
   a) Racism       b) Sexism         c) Both (a) and (b)      d) Neither (a) nor (b)
7. In voluntary euthanasia, the patient is ________.
   a) active       b) passive       c) liberal       d) None of these
8. _________ is a concern of medical ethics.
   a) Cybercrimes  b) Casuistry     c) Racism     d) Euthanasia
9. Female infanticide precisely indicates ________ inequality.
   a) economic       b) racial       c) gender       d) social
10. __________ is not directly an issue of media ethics.
    b) Advertisement      b) TV       c) Internet       d) Euthanasia

(10 x ½ = 5 marks)

PART - B - Short answer questions
Answer any five out of the eight questions. Each question carries 3 marks.

Write short notes on the following:

11. Applied ethics
12. Types of equality
13. Casuistry
14. Racism
15. Feminism
16. Racial equality
17. Passive euthanasia
18. Find out the opposite pairs:
   a) Christianity   - Abortion
   b) Feminism      - Gender inequality
   c) Racism        - Equality
   d) Mass media    - Use and misuse
   e) Advertising   - Consumerism
   f) Abortion      - Infanticide

   (5 x 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. Analyze the scope of applied ethics.
20. Describe any two concerns of biomedical ethics.
21. Explain the correlation between genetic diversity and equality.
22. Elucidate the concept of gender equality.
23. Analyze the ethics of abortion in relation to the value of human life.
24. Discuss the question of the value of foetal life with reference to the ethics of abortion.
25. Distinguish between active and passive euthanasia.
26. Bring out the negative impact of advertising.
27. Explain your position about the possibility of children’s exposure to violence through electronic media.

(6x5 =30 marks)

PART - D - Essay questions

Answer any two out of the four questions. Answer should not exceed 1000 words.
Each question carries 15 marks.

28. Bring out the correlation between ethical theory and practice.
29. Discuss the ethical question of equality with special reference to gender issues.
30. Bring out the three positions on the ethics of abortion.
31. Delineate the problem of misusing electronic media.

(2 x 15 = 30 marks)
PART - A - Multiple-choice questions
Answer all questions. Each question carries ½ marks.

1. ________ had influenced Gandhi.
   a) Thoreau  
   b) Ruskin  
   c) Tolstoy  
   d) All these

2. Gandhi had held ________ in high esteem.
   a) Isavasyopanishad  
   b) Bhagavad Gita  
   c) Both (a) and (b)  
   d) Neither (a) nor (b)

3. In Gandhian philosophy, Truth is the ________.
   a) means  
   b) end  
   c) Both (a) and (b)  
   d) Neither (a) nor (b)

4. Gandhi had faith in the ________ virtue of the individual.
   a) accidental  
   b) intrinsic  
   c) extrinsic  
   d) All these

5. Gandhi ________ women education.
   a) opposed  
   b) ignored  
   c) resisted  
   d) emphasized

6. Antyodaya means the welfare of ________.
   a) all  
   b) the poorest  
   c) society  
   d) women

7. ________ is crucial to Gandhian polity.
   a) decentralization  
   b) centralization  
   c) power  
   d) government

8. Swaraj means ________.
   a) No rule  
   b) Hindu rule  
   c) Self-rule  
   d) Village rule

9. A contemporary relevance of Gandhian ideals is in the context of ________.
   b) world peace  
   b) religious faith  
   c) individualism  
   d) None of these

10. Rural economy has obvious ________ advantages.
    a) political  
    b) ecological  
    c) religious  
    d) administrative

    \((10 \times \frac{1}{2} = 5 \text{ marks})\)

PART - B - Short answer questions
Answer any five out of the eight questions. Each question carries 3 marks.

Write short notes on the following:

11. Gandhian concept of God
12. Hind Swaraj
13. Gram Swaraj  
14. Thoreau’s influence on Gandhi  
15. Trusteeship  
16. ‘Small is beautiful’  
17. Gandhian approach to industrialism  
18. Satyagraha

(5 x 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. Analyze the Gandhian view of Dharma.
20. Describe the Gandhian concept of end-means relationship.
21. Bring out the role of the individual in Gandhian ethics.
22. What was Gandhi’s special purpose in equating Truth with God?
23. Bring out the significance of non-violence in Gandhian philosophy.
24. Analyze the value of non-violence in the context of the increasing threats of terrorism.
25. Elucidate the concept of moral individualism.
26. Explain how Gandhian ideals have influenced E. F. Schumacher.
27. Evaluate the place of small industries in Gandhian economics.

(6x5 =30 marks)

PART - D - Essay questions

Answer any two out of the four questions. Answer should not exceed 1000 words. Each question carries 15 marks.

28. Bring out the scope of the Gandhian ideal of Panchayati Raj as a political alternative in India.
29. Make a comparative study of Trusteeship and Proletariat dictatorship.
30. Examine the contemporary relevance of Gandhism.
31. Write notes on any two of the following:
   a) The classical Indian sources of Gandhism
   b) “India lives in her villages”
   c) Gandhian ideal of economic self-reliance

(2 x 15 = 30 marks)
University of Calicut  
B.A. DEGREE (C.B.C.S.S.) EXAMINATION  
PHILOSOPHY  
Sixth Semester  
PHL6B15 - Elective 2 - PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION

Time: Three Hours           Maximum: 80 marks

PART - A - Multiple-choice questions
Answer all questions. Each question carries ½ marks.

1. ________ is the philosophy of religion.
   a) Trinity  b) Theology  c) Theism  d) Atheism

2. ________ is the goal of religion.
   a) Salvation  b) Revelation  c) Theology  d) None of these

3. Monotheism recognizes ________.
   a) Many gods  b) No god  c) One god  d) All these

4. In theology, ________ is prior to reason.
   a) service  b) divinity  c) faith  d) knowledge

5. Revelation is a source of ________ knowledge.
   a) scientific  b) philosophical  c) propositional  d) religious

6. Immortality of the ________ is a theme of theology.
   a) soul  b) human being  c) world  d) None of these

7. ________ had attempted a revision of the Scholastic proofs for the existence of God.
   a) Jesus Christ  b) Socrates  c) Descartes  d) John Locke

8. ________ had developed a rational critique of religious consciousness.
   b) Freud  b) Karl Marx  c) Both (a) and (b)  d) Neither (a) nor (b)

9. The problem of evil is a debatable point in ________.
   c) atheism  b) theology  c) science  d) All these

10. ________ is a proponent of pantheism.
   c) Plato  b) Gandhi  c) Descartes  d) Spinoza

(10 x ½ = 5 marks)

PART - B - Short answer questions
Answer any five out of the eight questions. Each question carries 3 marks.

Write short notes on the following:

11. Etymology of ‘religion’
12. Theology
13. Mysticism
14. Creationism
15. The concept of Atman
16. Teleological argument
17. Tillich’s conception of faith
18. Match the following:
   a) Christianity  - Scholasticism
   b) Ontological argument  - Upanishads
   c) Mysticism  - Religion without God
   d) St. Thomas Aquinas  - Creationism
   e) Atman  - Sri Ramakrishna
   f) Buddhism  - Descartes

(5 x 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.

20. Describe the theocentric view of religion.
21. Distinguish between atheism and monism.
22. Explain the concept related to the belief - “Christ has been raised from death”.
23. Bring out the religious view of the meaning of human life.
24. Describe Plato’s view of the immortality of soul.
25. Bring out the main differences between religion and science.
26. Explain the role of mysticism in religious faith.
27. Describe the cosmological proof for the existence of God.

(6x5 =30 marks)

PART - D - Essay questions
Answer any two out of the four questions. Answer should not exceed 1000 words. Each question carries 15 marks.

28. Explain the basic differences between religion, philosophy and science.
29. Bring out the epistemological bases of religion.
30. Summarize the Scholastic arguments for the existence of God.
31. Write notes on any two of the following:
   a) Upanishadic monism
   b) Immortality of the soul
   c) Reason and revelation

(2 x 15 = 30 marks)
PART - A - Multiple-choice questions
Answer all questions. Each question carries ½ marks.

1. Early Arabic philosophy combined __________ with Islamic philosophy.
   a) Confucianism  b) Christianity  c) Scholasticism  d) Aristotelianism

2. Islamic Golden Age begins in ________ century CE.
   a) Ninth   b) Twelfth  c) Fifth  d) None of these

3. __________ Arab philosopher was known by the title "the Second Teacher".
   a) Avicenna  b) Aristotle  c) Ibn Rushd  d) Al-Farabi

4. The metaphysics of ________ had an impact on the philosophy of St. Thomas Aquinas.
   a) Avicenna  b) Al-Farabi  c) Confucius  d) None of these

5. The concept of "The Ten Intellects" was introduced by ________.
   a) Confucius  b) Avicenna  c) Al-Farabi  d) Lao Tzu

6. Confucianism, Mohism, Legalism, and Taoism are ________ schools of philosophy.
   a) Arabian  b) Japanese  c) Greek  d) Chinese

7. The word ‘Tao’ literally means __________.
   a) man  b) path  c) God  d) mind

8. ‘Seeking truth from facts’ is the essence of ________ thought.
   a) Zen Buddhist  b) Maoist  c) Confucian  d) None of these

9. The phrase ‘Hundred Schools of Thought’ refers to ________ philosophy.
   a) Scholastic  b) European  c) Chinese  d) Greek

10. Mazdaism is another term for ________.
    a) Zoroastrianism  b) Zen Buddhism  c) Taoism  d) Aristotelianism

(10 x ½ = 5 marks)

PART - B - Short answer questions
Answer any five out of the eight questions. Each question carries 3 marks.

Write short notes on the following:

11. The main streams of eastern philosophy
12. Avicennism
13. Legalism
14. Yin and Yang
15. Etymology of ‘Zen’
16. The concept of New Democracy
17. Ahura Mazda
18. Match the following:
   g) Zoroastrianism - Averroes
   h) Ilm al-Kalām - Medical ethics
   i) Ibn Rushd - Buddhism
   j) Adab al-Tabib - Islamic theology
   k) Chan - Taoism
   l) Wu wei - Monotheism

\( 5 \times 3 = 15 \text{ marks} \)

**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. Analyze the influence of Averroism on Scholasticism.
20. Elucidate Al-Ghazali’s attempt to place pure philosophy over Kalam.
21. Bring out the postulate of Monopsychism.
22. Summarize Sun Yat Sen’s political philosophy.
23. State the lifetime of Confucius and write a note on the main concerns of his teaching.
24. Bring out the classical Chinese ideals of education.
25. Summarize Al-Kindi’s critique of the Greek conception of infinite past.
27. Describe the concept of good and evil in Zoroastrianism.

\( 6 \times 5 = 30 \text{ marks} \)

**PART - D - Essay questions**

Answer any two out of the four questions. Answer should not exceed 1000 words. Each question carries 15 marks.

28. Analyze the claim of Asian philosophy as a unique stream of thought.
29. Describe the ancient streams of Japanese philosophy with a note on its main contributors.
31. Write notes on any two of the following:
   a) Islamic atomism in al-Ghazali
   b) Neo-Confucianism
   c) Koans

\( 2 \times 15 = 30 \text{ marks} \)
University of Calicut

B.A. DEGREE (C.B.C.S.S.) EXAMINATION

(2014 admissions onwards)

PHILOSOPHY

OPEN COURSES

MODEL QUESTION PAPERS

Pattern of Question Paper (Common to all Open Courses)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Pattern</th>
<th>Total No Of Questions</th>
<th>Questions To Be Answered</th>
<th>Marks For Each Question</th>
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<td>B</td>
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<td></td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Paragraph answer questions</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<tr>
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<td>D</td>
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PART-A
Multiple-choice questions
Answer all questions. Each question carries ½ mark.

1. Management is --------------.
   (a) an art   (b) a science  (c) Both (a) and (b)  (d) Neither (a) nor (b)

2. It is true that precisely ________ is not merely leadership.
   (a) self-management   (b) mind management   (c) management   (d) None of these

3. ------------ is primarily a scheme of self-management.
   (a) Monism   (b) Dualism   (c) Nyaya   (d) Yoga

4. Mind management essentially involves --------------.
   (a) self-control   (b) administration   (c) stress   (d) None of these

5. Karma Yoga is the path of --------------.
   (a) knowledge   (b) devotion   (c) action   (d) All these

6. ‘Appealing to one’s own conscience’ is the ---------- way.
   (a) Platonic   (b) Marxian   (c) Cartesian   (d) Gandhi

7. ________ of management refers to practices applicable everywhere in the world.
   (a) Technique   (b) Universality   (c) Success   (d) Efficiency

8. ------------ is recognized as a management Guru of today.
   (a) Sartre   (b) Peter F. Drucker   (c) Gandhi   (d) None of these

9. ------------ is the symbol of professionalization of management in India.
   (a) IIM   (b) IIT   (c) UGC   (d) NCERT

10. ------------ is the special talent essential for a management professional.
    (a) Reasoning   (b) Critical attitude   (c) Faith   (d) Decision making

    \[(10 \times \frac{1}{2} = 5 \text{ marks})\]

PART-B
Very short answer questions
Answer all questions. Each question carries one mark.

11. Define ‘management’.

12. Who is the pioneer of scientific management concept?

13. What is the meaning of ‘mind management’?

14. How does an agitated mind affect the performance of a manager?

15. What is the art of disengagement?

    \[(5 \times 1 = 5 \text{ marks})\]

PART - C
Paragraph answer questions. Two out of four questions are to be answered. Answer should not exceed 100 words. Each question carries 5 marks.
16. Write a note on the progress of management studies in India.
17. What are the advantages of training the mind in management practice?
18. Present an interpretive study of *Slokas* 47 and 48 in chapter II of Bhagavad Gita.
19. What are the basics of Fayolism?

(2x 5 = 10 marks)

**PART - D**

Essay questions. **Two** out of three questions are to be answered.

Answer should not exceed 750 words. Each question carries 10 marks.

20. Substantiate the observation that classical Indian philosophy is rich in prescriptions of self-management.
22. State the fourteen principles of management brought out by Fayol.

(2x 10 = 20 marks)
PART-A

Multiple-choice questions

1. Education aims at the ________ development.
   a) personal  b) social  c) professional  d) all these

2. Rousseau advocated ________ theory of education.
   a) pragmatist  b) spiritualist  c) idealist  d) naturalist

3. Integral education is the concept of ________.
   a) Plato  b) Vivekananda  c) Aurobindo  d) Rousseau

4. Gandhi conceived ________ as the goal of education.
   a) service  b) liberation  c) self-discipline  d) All these

5. ________ criticized banking mode of education.
   a) Descartes  b) Paulo Freire  c) Plato  d) Froebel

6. Inner transformation of human being as the goal of education is the ideal of ________.
   a) J. Krishnamurti  b) Vivekananda  c) Gandhi  d) All these

7. According to ________, workability is the criterion of truth.
   a) Idealism  b) Skepticism  c) Rationalism  d) Pragmatism

8. The learner’s ability to change and adapt to changing conditions is central to ________.
   a) idealism  b) pragmatism  c) rationalism  d) scholasticism

9. Education should be basically concerned with the all round development of the ________.
   d) society  b) nation  c) learner  d) None of these

10. According to ________, man-making is the main function of education.
    a) Froebel  b) Paulo Freire  c) Vivekananda  d) Rousseau

(10 x ½ = 5 marks)

PART-B

Very short answer questions

11. What is the name of Aurobindo’s Ashram?

12. Who is the author of ‘Emile’?

13. What is the name of the institution founded by Plato?

14. What is the main purpose of education according to Pragmatists?

15. What is your view of the significance of value education today?

(5 x1 = 5 marks)
PART - C

Paragraph answer questions. Two out of four questions are to be answered. Answer should not exceed 100 words. Each question carries 5 marks.

16. Bring out the relationship between philosophy and education.
17. Write a note on the scope of education.
18. Elucidate the concept - Pedagogy of the oppressed.
19. Describe the purpose of education according to pragmatists.

(2x 5 = 10 marks)

PART - D

Essay questions. Two out of three questions are to be answered.

Answer should not exceed 750 words. Each question carries 10 marks.

20. Bring out the nature and scope of education. Add a note on its influence on personal development.
21. Analyze the statement - ‘Nature is the best teacher’.
22. Bring out the role and significance of value education.

(2x 10 = 20 marks)
UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT
BA DEGREE (C.B.C.S.S.) EXAMINATION
PHILOSOPHY (OPEN COURSE)
Fifth Semester
PHL5D03 - LOGIC AND REASONING APTITUDE

Time: Two hours                                                                                             Maximum: 40 marks

PART-A
Multiple-choice questions
Answer all questions. Each question carries ½ mark.

1. --------- is the science of reasoning.
   (a) Ethics   (b) Psychology   (c) Logic   (d) Aesthetics

2. A logical sentence is called ---------.
   (a) Proposition   (b) Syllogism   (c) Preposition   (d) Clause

3. Logic is a ________ science.
   (a) physical   (b) positive   (c) normative   (d) none of these

4. ----------- is a form of logical argument.
   (a) Truth table   (b) Proposition   (c) Term   (d) Syllogism

5. Contradiction is a relation of ________.
   (a) opposition   (b) affirmation   (c) syllogism   (d) none of these

6. --------------- is an immediate inference.
   (a) Connotation   (b) Denotation   (c) Conversion   (d) Syllogism

7. All students read newspaper/ Rahul does not read newspaper. The conclusion is ______.
   (a) Rahul is a student.   (c) Rahul reads newspaper
   (b) Rahul is not a student   (d) none of these

8. A dilemma is a ----------- syllogism.
   (a) mixed   (b) conditional   (c) hypothetical   (d) categorical.

9. Truth and falsity are the characteristics of__________.
   (a) sentences   (b) propositions   (c) arguments   (d) All these

10. A syllogism has only --------- terms.
    (a) four   (b) three   (c) two   (d) none of these

(10 x ½ = 5 marks)

PART-B
Very short answer questions
Answer all questions. Each question carries one mark.

11. What is the etymological meaning of ‘logic’?

12. Define ‘denotation’.

13. What is meant by the quality of a proposition?
15. What is a standard form categorical proposition?  

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

PART - C

Paragraph answer questions. Two out of four questions are to be answered. Answer should not exceed 100 words. Each question carries 5 marks.

16. Explain the uses of studying logic.
17. Demonstrate the Square of opposition of propositions.
18. Bring out the classification of conditional propositions.
19. State and explain the rules of Obversion.

(2x 5 = 10 marks)

PART - D

Essay questions. Two out of three questions are to be answered. Each question carries 10 marks.

20. Bring out the differences between deduction and induction.
21. Write notes on any two of the following:
   a) The subject matter of logic
   b) Truth and validity
   c) Mediate inference
22. Answer the following questions as directed:
   I) Find the odd one out:
      i) a) tyres    b) steering wheel  c) engine    d) car
      ii) a) calculation b) reasoning     c) imagination d) counting
   II) Analyze the analogy in (A) and choose similar pairs in the list below:
      A. PETAL : FLOWER
         a. salt : pepper
         b. tyres : bicycle
         c. base : ball
         d. sandals : shoes
         e. puppy : dog
   III) Find out the correct conclusion of the following:
      A. All MLAs are Ministers.
      B. No Minister is MP. Therefore, _________.
         a) All MLAs are MPs.
         b) No MP is MLA.

(2 x 10 = 20 marks)
University of Calicut

B.A. DEGREE (C.B.C.S.S.) EXAMINATION
(2014 admissions onwards)

PHILOSOPHY

COMPLEMENTARY COURSES OFFERED BY
PHILOSOPHY FACULTY

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

Pattern of Question Paper (Common to all Complementary Courses)

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<th>Duration</th>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Pattern</th>
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TOTAL = 80
University of Calicut
B.A. DEGREE (C.B.C.S.S.) EXAMINATION
PHILOSOPHY (Complementary Course)
Fourth Semester
PHL4C08 -LOGICAL REASONING

Time: Three Hours        Maximum: 80 marks

PART - A - Multiple-choice questions
Answer all questions. Each question carries ½ marks.

1. ---------- is the science of correct thinking.
   (a) Ethics  (b) Psychology   (c) Logic  (d) Aesthetics
2. Psychology deals with ---------- faculties of mind whereas logic is concerned only with reasoning.
   a) only two       b) all        c) only three  d) none of these
3. A logical sentence is called----------.
   (a) Proposition   (b) Syllogism  (c) Preposition  (d) Clause
4. The study of logic helps us to avoid ---------- in reasoning.
   (a) errors       (b) correctness               (c) opposition  (d) none of these
5. A and O propositions are ____________.
   a) contradictories             b) contraries          c) sub-contraries            d) subalterns
6. Modus ponens is a mood of -------------- syllogism.
   (a) disjunctive   (b) categorical        (c) hypothetical  (d) none of these.
7. -------------- is an immediate inference.
   (a) Connotation  (b) Denotation    (c) Conversion       (d) None of these
8. Equivocation and amphiboly are ---------- fallacies.
   (a) formal       (b) informal   (c) both (a) and (b)               (d) neither (a) nor (b)
9. Truth and falsity are the characteristics of----------.
   (a) sentences     (b) propositions     (c) arguments  (d) All these
10. A syllogism has only ---------- terms.
    (a) four        (b) three          (c) two               (d) none of these

(10 x ½ = 5 marks)

PART-B
Short answer questions
Answer any five out of the eight questions. Each question carries three marks.

Write short notes on:

11. The scope of logic
12. Connotation
13. Contrariety
14. Obversion
15. Immediate inference
16. Distribution of terms in a categorical proposition
17. Definition of deduction
18. If the first two statements are true, find out whether the third statement is true/false/uncertain.
   i) Radha is older than Seetha.
   ii) Deepa is older than Radha.
   iii) Seetha is older than Deepa.

(5 x 3 = 15 marks)

PART C
Paragraph answer questions. Answer any six out of nine questions.
Answer not to exceed 100 words. Each question carries five marks.

19. Bring out the relationship between psychology and logic.
20. Demonstrate the Square of opposition of propositions.
21. What is meant by the quality and quantity of a proposition?
22. State and explain the rules of Obversion.
23. Define ‘inversion’ and give an example.
24. Bring out the fallacies of hypothetical syllogism.
25. Define ‘induction’ and explain the problem of induction.
26. Bring out the classification of conditional propositions.
27. State and explain the rules of contraposition.

(6 x 5 = 30 marks)

PART D
Essay questions. Answer any two out of four questions.
Each question carries 15 marks.

28. Define ‘logic’ and bring out its scope as a normative science.
29. State and explain the rules of categorical syllogism.
30. Write notes on any two of the following:
   a) Truth and validity
   b) Quantity and quality of categorical proposition
   c) Deduction and induction
31. Answer the following questions as directed:
   I) Find the odd one out:
      i. a) tyres      b) steering wheel       c) engine      d) car
      ii) a) calculation    b) reasoning  c) imagination    d) counting
   II) Analyze the analogy in (A) and choose similar pairs in the list below:
       A. psychologist : neurosis
         a) ophthalmologist : cataract
         b) dermatologist : fracture
         c) infant : pediatrician
         d) rash : orthopedist
         e) oncologist : measles
   III) Find out the correct conclusion of the following from those given below:
        All MLAs are Ministers.
        No Minister is MP. Therefore, _________.
        a) All MLAs are MPs.
        b) No MP is MLA.

(2 x 15 = 30 marks)