

ROY'S INSTITUTE OF COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION

The West Bengal Central School Service Commission

2nd SLST 2025

PHILOSOPHY

[CLASSES : XI - XII]

1. According to Samkhya which of the following is called *Prakrti-Vikrti*?
(A) *Ākāśa*
(B) *Puruṣa*
(C) *Visual sense organ*
(D) *Ahaṁkāra*
2. Which of the following is a primary group?
(A) Family
(B) Political Party
(C) Buyer-Seller
(D) None of the above
3. According to Western ethics which one of the following is an example of non-moral action?
(A) Breaking a promise
(B) Hurting someone physically
(C) Reflex action
(D) All of the above
4. According to Hume, which of the following plays primary role in constituting the concept of personal identity?
(A) Permanent self
(B) Memory
(C) Body
(D) Emotions
5. Which of the following is not a criterion for evaluating a scientific hypothesis?
(A) Testability
(B) Compatibility with previously well established hypotheses
(C) Complexity
(D) Relevance
6. Which one is the correct option with reference to Locke's philosophy?
(A) Mind receives the sensation of secondary qualities.
(B) Mind receives the sensation of primary qualities.
(C) Mind can create the sensation of primary qualities.
(D) Mind receives the sensation of both primary and secondary qualities.
7. Which of the following statements is incorrect according to Berkley's philosophy?
(A) There are no physical objects.
(B) What we call objects are only ideas.
(C) God creates ideas in us.
(D) There are ideas of flying horse.
8. Which one of the following is not an attribute of sensation?
(A) Intensity
(B) Duration
(C) Clarity
(D) Memory

9. Who thinks that the world created by God is the best of all possible worlds?
 (A) Spinoza
(B) Leibnitz
 (C) Thomas Aquinas
 (D) Descartes
10. Grapes and Bananas are delicious and nutritious (Gx, Bx, Dx, Nx) - this proposition can be symbolized as
 (A) $(x) [(Gx \cdot Bx) \supset (Dx \cdot Nx)]$
 (B) $(x) [(Gx \cdot Bx) \supset (x) (Dx \cdot Nx)]$
(C) $(x) [(Gx \vee Bx) \supset (Dx \cdot Nx)]$
 (D) $(\exists x) [(Gx \cdot Bx) \supset (Dx \cdot Nx)]$
11. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched?
 (A) Principle of the Identity of the Indiscernibles – Leibnitz
 (B) Demonstrative Knowledge – Locke
(C) Association of Ideas – Berkley
 (D) Twelve Categories of Understanding – Kant
12. Which of the following is not a factor of memory?
 (A) Retention
 (B) Recognition
 (C) Learning
(D) Repression
13. "Knowledge is the perception of agreement or disagreement of two ideas"- who said this?
(A) Plato
 (B) Descartes
 (C) Locke
 (D) Hume
14. According to Hume the statement "Sun rises in the East" can be denied without contradiction, since
(A) it is a statement regarding matters of fact.
 (B) it is a statement regarding relation of ideas.
 (C) it is necessary but empirical statement.
 (D) it is contingent but absolutely certain statement.
15. Phi-Phenomenon is associated with which of the following theories?
 (A) Behaviorist Theory
(B) Gestalt Theory of Perception
 (C) Dream Theory of Freud
 (D) Insight Theory of Learning
16. A, B, C, D occur together with w, x, y, z .
 B, C, D occur together with x, y, z .
 Therefore, A is the cause or effect of w .
 — In this case, which of the Mill's method of inductive inference is used?
 (A) Method of Agreement
(B) Method of Difference
 (C) Method of Concomitant Variation
 (D) Method of Residues
17. Which kind of democracy is compatible with or can be followed from Marxist philosophy?
(A) Socialist Democracy
 (B) Liberal Democracy
 (C) Representative Democracy
 (D) Classical Democracy
18. "There is only quantitative difference of happiness, there is no qualitative difference of happiness."— Who said this?
 (A) Mill
(B) Bentham
 (C) Frankena
 (D) Kant
19. Which of the following options is not true of Kant's formula of categorical imperative?
 (A) It is a command of pure practical reason.
 (B) It is a synthetic apriori command.
 (C) It is a self-imposed imperative.
(D) It is a subjective principle of action.

20. Which of the following according to Advaita Vedanta is not a characteristic of *māyā*?
- (A) *Māyā* is inexplicable.
 (B) *Māyā* is beginningless and endless.
 (C) *Māyā* is transformative material cause of adhyāsa.
(D) *Māyā* is positive.
21. Which one of the following is known as 'Saṃskāraśeṣa' in Yoga philosophy?
- (A) *Kaivalya*
 (B) *Avidyā*
(C) *Samprajñāta Samādhi*
 (D) *Asamprajñāta Samādhi*
22. Which of the following views is not accepted by Cārvāka?
- (A) *Bhūtacaitanyavāda*
 (B) *Svabhāvavāda*
(C) *Karmavāda*
 (D) *Sukhavāda*
23. How many prameya *padhārthas* have been accepted in Nyaya-Sūtra?
- (A) 16
(B) 12
 (C) 10
 (D) 7
24. The Theory of Mind-Body Relation accepted by Spinoza is
- (A) Interactionism
(B) Parallelism
 (C) Identity Theory
 (D) Theory of Pre-established Harmony
25. According to Nyāya which saṃskāra is responsible for *Smṛti*?
- (A) *Vega*
(B) *Bhāvanā*
 (C) *Sthitisthāpakatā*
 (D) None of the above
26. In which of the following cases *samavāya* relation does not occur according to Nyaya?
- (A) Flower and its colour
 (B) Table and its part
(C) Bottle and the water inside
 (D) Moving car and its motion
27. According to Kant what kind of sentence is "2 + 2 = 4"?
- (A) Analytic apriori
 (B) Synthetic aposteriori
(C) Synthetic apriori
 (D) None of the above
28. Which is the contrapositive proposition of O?
- (A) A
 (B) E
 (C) I
(D) O
29. Which one of the following views is accepted by Nyaya-Vaiśeṣika?
- (A) *Pariṇāmavāda*
 (B) *Satkāryavāda*
 (C) *Vivartavāda*
(D) *Asatkāryavāda*
30. What else Sāṃkhya -Satkāryavāda is known as?
- (A) *Brahma-Pariṇāmavāda*
(B) *Prakṛti-Pariṇāmavāda*
 (C) *Prakṛti-Vivartavāda*
 (D) *Arambhavāda*
31. Who is the first propounder of the 'Third Man Argument' in the context of the relation between two distinct entities?
- (A) Plato
 (B) Protagoras
 (C) Socrates
(D) Aristotle
32. The form of the law of excluded middle is
- (A) $p \equiv p$
(B) $p \vee \sim p$
 (C) $\sim (p \vee \sim p)$
 (D) $p \supset p$

33. 'Cat in a Puzzle Box' experiment is associated with which theory of learning?
(A) Trial and Error Theory
 (B) Conditioned Response Theory
 (C) Operant Conditioning Theory
 (D) Cognitive Learning Theory
34. 'Learning is recollection' – is the view of
 (A) Socrates
 (B) Anaximander
(C) Aristotle
 (D) Plato
35. According to Kant, criterion/criteria of an apriori knowledge is/are
(A) Necessity and Universality
 (B) Necessity and Novelty
 (C) only Necessity
 (D) Necessity and strict Universality.
36. According to Vaiśeṣika what is the basis for distinguishing two heterogenous atoms?
 (A) *Parimāṇa*
(B) Guṇa
 (C) Both *Parimāṇa* and *Guṇa*
 (D) None of the above
37. Whose name is associated with the Theory of Surplus Value?
 (A) Gandhi
 (B) Moore
(C) Marx
 (D) Fourier
38. Which of the following is a primary quality according to Locke?
 (A) Colour
 (B) Temperature
 (C) Touch
(D) Motion
39. Which is not true of Gandhi's conception of non-violence?
(A) Non-violence merely means refraining from violence.
 (B) Non-violence is an active force.
 (C) Truth and love are central to non-violence.
 (D) Concept of non-violence is deeply influenced by Jainism.
40. In the traditional square of opposition sub-contrary propositions
 (A) cannot both be true.
(B) cannot both be false.
 (C) can both be false.
 (D) None of the above
41. According to Hume, all our ideas concerning matters of fact are dependent
 (A) on resemblance and contiguity.
 (B) on resemblance and causality.
(C) on causality and contiguity.
 (D) on causality alone.
42. According to Buddhist philosophy, which of the following is included under *Samskāraśāstra*?
 (A) Sense organs
(B) Attachment
 (C) Visual cognition
 (D) Mind
43. The *Mīmāṃsaka* – s accept-
 (A) *Svataḥ prāmāṇya* and *Svataḥ aprāmāṇya*
 (B) *Parataḥ prāmāṇya* and *Parataḥ aprāmāṇya*
(C) *Svataḥ prāmāṇya* and *Parataḥ aprāmāṇya*
 (D) *Parataḥ prāmāṇya* and *Svataḥ aprāmāṇya*
44. Which of the following is not an argument in favour of *dehātmanvāda* accepted by Cārvāka?
 (A) Disembodied consciousness is impossible.
 (B) Consciousness is the qualifier of the body.
 (C) Consciousness and body are interdependent.
(D) Primary meaning of the expression 'my body' has to be accepted.
45. Who wrote the book *Tattvacintāmaṇi*?
 (A) Vacaspati Miśra
(B) Gaṅgeśa Upādhyāya
 (C) Jayanta Bhatta
 (D) Udayanācārya

46. Which school of Buddhism uses 'Prasanga' method?
 (A) Vaibhāṣika
 (B) Sautrāntika
(C) Yogācāra
 (D) Mādhyamika
47. Descartes' 'I think therefore I exist' is a/an
(A) Deductive Inference
 (B) Intuition
 (C) Inductive Generalisation
 (D) Innate Idea
48. From which Veda the *mahāvākya* 'Tattvamasi' is taken from?
 (A) Rgveda
(B) Samaveda
 (C) Yajurveda
 (D) Atharvaveda
49. What kind of Theory of Punishment can be attributed to Kant?
(A) Retributive
 (B) Reformative
 (C) Preventive
 (D) None of the above
50. According to Aristotle the primary cause of world is
 (A) Soil
 (B) Water
 (C) Fire
(D) God
51. According to Vaiśeṣika philosophy 'Viśeṣa' can reside at
(A) Nitya Dravya
 (B) Guna
 (C) Sāmānya
 (D) Samavāya
52. According to Modern Boolean Interpretation
 (A) all categorical propositions have existential import.
 (B) only universal categorical propositions have existential import.
(C) only particular categorical propositions have existential import.
 (D) only affirmative categorical propositions have existential import.
53. What does 'Sarvodaya' mean in Gandhi's philosophy?
 (A) Rule by the King
 (B) Welfare of a selected group
(C) Welfare of all
 (D) State domination
54. According to Rāmānuja which one of the following statements is not true of Brahman?
 (A) Brahman is non-dual.
 (B) Brahman possesses internal distinction.
(C) Brahman possesses homogenous distinction.
 (D) Brahman possesses *cit* and *acit*.
55. $p \vee q, p \supset q, p \cdot q, p \equiv q$ – are all true, when
 (A) p is true, q is false.
 (B) p is false, q is true.
 (C) both p and q are false.
(D) both p and q are true.
56. Which of the following is not a proof for the existence of Unconscious according to Freud?
 (A) Errors in everyday life
 (B) Daydream
 (C) Sudden memory
(D) Anxiety
57. Which of the following is a proposition?
 (A) $(Sx \supset Px) \supset Px$
 (B) $(x) (Sx \supset Px) \supset Px$
(C) $(\exists x) (Sx \cdot Px) \vee [Hp \supset (Sx \supset Px)]$
 (D) $[(x) (Sx \supset Px) \cdot Hp] \supset Ms$
58. Paul Taylor supports –
 (A) Ecocentric environmental ethics
 (B) Land ethics
(C) Biocentric environmental ethics
 (D) Feminist environmental ethics
59. According to Jaina philosophy, fallacy of one-sidedness is a type of
(A) fallacy of inference.
 (B) fallacy of memory.
 (C) fallacy of partial cognition.
 (D) fallacy of ambiguity.
60. Which of the following statement forms is not a tautology?
 (A) $q \supset (p \supset q)$
 (B) $\sim (p \vee q) = (\sim p \cdot \sim q)$
 (C) $\sim p \supset (p \supset q)$
(D) $p \supset [p \supset (q \sim q)]$