परिच्छेदों के लिए निर्देश

1. सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।
2. सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।
3. प्रश्नों का उत्तर गलत का श्रेणी करना चाहिए।
4. एक से अधिक उत्तर देने की स्थिति में प्रश्न के उत्तर को गलत नहीं माना जाएगा।
5. प्रश्न के अंक का उत्तर पूर्ण रूप से हो, हिस्ट्री प्रश्न 1, 2, 3, 4 अंकित किया गया है। अंकित से अधिक उत्तर देने को नहीं माना जाएगा।
6. OMR उत्तर पत्र इस प्रकार पूरा किया जाएगा। गलत उत्तर की जाँच के लिए उत्तर पत्र उत्तर देने के लिए आवश्यक है।
7. प्रश्नों के उत्तर के लिए प्रश्न पत्र का नंबर 1, 2, 3, 4 अंकित अंक मिलेगा।
8. प्रश्न-पत्र पूर्ण रूप से ऊपर दिखाई देने के पश्चात परीक्षार्थी को गलत नहीं माना जाएगा।
9. प्रश्नों के उत्तर को पूर्ण रूप से हो, हिस्ट्री प्रश्न 1, 2, 3, 4 अंकित किया गया है।
10. प्रश्नों के उत्तर को हिस्ट्री प्रश्न 1, 2, 3, 4 अंकित किया गया है।

परीक्षा निर्देश

1. Answer all questions.
2. All questions carry equal marks.
3. Only one answer is to be given for each question.
4. If more than one answer is marked, it would be treated as wrong answer.
5. Each question has four alternative responses marked serially as 1, 2, 3, 4. You have to darken only one circle or bubble indicating the correct answer on the Answer Sheet using BLUE BALL POINT PEN.
6. The OMR Answer Sheet is inside this Test Booklet. When you are directed to open the Test Booklet, take out the Answer Sheet and fill in the particulars carefully with blue ball point pen only.
7. 1/3 part of the mark(s) of each question will be deducted for each wrong answer. (A wrong answer means an incorrect answer or more than one answers for any question. Leaving all the relevant circles or bubbles of any question blank will not be considered as wrong answer.)
8. The candidate should ensure that Question Paper Booklet No. of the Question Paper Booklet and Answer Sheet must be same after opening the polythene bag/ seal. In case they are different, a candidate must obtain another Question Paper. Candidate himself shall be responsible for ensuring this.
9. Mobile Phone or any other electronic gadget in the examination hall is strictly prohibited. A candidate found with any of such objectionable material with him/her will be strictly dealt as per rules.
10. Please correctly fill your Roll Number in O.M.R. Sheet. 5 Marks can be deducted for filling wrong or incomplete Roll Number.
11. If there is any sort of ambiguity/mistake either of printing or factual nature then out of Hindi and English Version of the question, the English Version will be treated as standard. Warning: If a candidate is found copying or if any unauthorized material is found in his/her possession, F.I.R. would be lodged against him/her in the Police Station he/she would liable to be prosecuted. Department may also debar him/her permanently from all future examinations.
1. 'Some men are not honest' is a proposition of the form
   (1) A       (2) E
   (3) I       (4) O

2. Which term is distributed in 'E' proposition?
   (1) Subject term
   (2) Predicate term
   (3) Both the term
   (4) None of the terms

3. Truth is related to
   (1) Deductive argument
   (2) Proposition
   (3) Syllogism
   (4) Deductive argument and syllogism both

4. "Subduct from any given phenomenon such part as is known by previous induction to be the effect of certain antecedents and the residue of the phenomenon is the effect of the remaining antecedents." According to Mill, the method of causal relation is called
   (1) Method of Agreement
   (2) Method of Difference
   (3) Method of Concomitant Variation
   (4) Method of Residues

5. According to traditional square of opposition A and I are
   (1) Sub-alternation
   (2) Contradictory
   (3) Contrary
   (4) Sub-contrary
6. In method of agreement according to Mill is
   (1) All situation are same.
   (2) Some situation are same.
   (3) Only one situation is same.
   (4) No situation is same.

7. ‘No men are mortal’ is contradictory of
   (1) Some men are mortal.
   (2) Some men are not mortal.
   (3) All men are mortal.
   (4) No mortal is man.

8. Which of the following pairs of proposition one has predicate distributed?
   (1) A and I  (2) A and E
   (3) E and O  (4) I and O

9. Jainism is called ‘Nāstika’ because it
   (1) does not believe in any existence.
   (2) does not take Āgama as a valid source of knowledge.
   (3) does not regard Veda as a valid source of knowledge.
   (4) does not regard Ātman as real.

10. Which one of the following does not belong to the ‘Triratna’ as Buddhism?
    (1) Śīla  (2) Dāna
    (3) Samādhi  (4) Prajñā
11. According to Gita Arjuna's duty is determined by
(1) The scriptures
(2) Varna-dharma
(3) Krishna himself
(4) The circumstances

12. ‘Trivarga’ is
(1) Faith, Knowledge and Conduct
(2) Dharma, Artha and Kama
(3) Knowledge, Action and Devotion (Bhakti)
(4) Dharma, Devotion (Bhakti) and Moksha

13. ‘Nishkama Karma’ in the Bhagavad Gita means
(1) Purposeless action
(2) Disinterested action
(3) Renunciation of action
(4) Desireless action

14. The governing principle of whole universe according to Vedic seers is
(1) Yajña
(2) Karma
(3) Rta
(4) Ajīva

15. What amongst the following is not a ‘Yama’ according to Yoga Philosophy?
(1) Asteya
(2) Santosh
(3) Ahimsā
(4) Aparigraha
16. In which stage of Ashtanga Yoga, the distinction between the knower, the known and the knowledge disappears?

(1) Samprajñāta Samādhi
(2) Asamprajñāta Samādhi
(3) Savitarka Samādhi
(4) Sānanda Samādhi

17. "Pratītya Samutpāda" is associated with

(1) Duḥkha
(2) Duḥkha-Samudaya
(3) Duḥkha-Nirodha
(4) Duḥkha-Nirodha Marga

18. What compels man to act according to the Geeta?

(1) Desire to live
(2) Prakriti’s guṇas
(3) Sanction of scriptures
(4) To enjoy objects

19. The ‘Sthita-Prajñā’ according to the Geeta is one who

(1) has renounced the world.
(2) performs rituals.
(3) is even minded in success and failure.
(4) is after enjoyment and power.

20. Which one of the following is not Pramāṇa according to Nyāya?

(1) Perception (Pratyakṣa)
(2) Anumāṇa
(3) Arthāpati
(4) Upamāna
21. केशासिक के अनुसार निम्नलिखित में से कोई सा आण्विक द्रव्य है?
(1) जल (2) आत्मतत्व (3) काल (4) आकाश

22. सांख्य दर्शन में 'चुँबु' है
(1) केवल प्रकृति (2) केवल विकृति (3) प्रकृति व विकृति दोनों (4) न प्रकृति और न ही विकृति

23. न्याय दर्शन के अनुसार 'पञ्चाशय' का चोचा अवयव है
(1) उपपत्ति (2) हेतु (3) निगम (4) उदारहण

24. न्याय दर्शन के अनुसार 'यक्ष चण्डी लपति है' उदारहण है—
(1) सामान्य लक्षण का (2) शान लक्षण का (3) योग का (4) लोकितक सन्निकार का

25. 'गुरुति लाल है' इस कथन में वैशिष्ट्य के अनुसार गुरुति और लाल का समन्वय
(1) संयोग का विपय है (2) स्वयं का विपय है (3) तःसाय का विपय है (4) समावश का विपय है

26. 'पल्लु सक्षण' है
(1) सृष्टि, जल, आवार, बायू और आकाश (2) रंग, रस, गहष, सर्पी और ध्वनि (3) लू, जेड़, संस्कार और विद्वान (4) अक्षर, असिम्त, राग, हेष और अभिनवेष

21. Which of the following is atomic substance according to Vaishesika system?
(1) Water (2) Soul (3) Time (4) Space

22. 'Buddhi' in the Sāmkhya system is
(1) a Prakriti only (2) a Vikriti only (3) both a Prakriti and a Vikriti (4) neither Prakriti nor Vikriti

23. In Nyāya system the fourth member of the 'five membered syllogism' is
(1) Upanayā (2) Hetu (3) Nigamana (4) Udāharaṇa

24. According to Nyāya, 'Ice looks cold' is an example of
(1) Sāmānyā Lakṣanā (2) Jñāna Lakṣanā (3) Yogā (4) Laukika Sannikarṣa

25. In the statement 'Rose is red' the relation between Rose and Red, according to Vaishesika is case of
(1) Sānyoga (2) Svaripā (3) Tādātmya (4) Samāvāya

26. 'Five Skandhas' is
(1) Earth, Water, Fire, Air and Ether (2) Colour, Taste, Smell, Touch and Sound (3) Rūpa, Vedanā, Sanjñā, Samśākara and Vijñāna (4) Avidyā, Asmita, Rāga, Dveṣa and Abhiniveṣa
27. Sāṁkhyā मानता है कि प्रथम कारण, जो जगत का मूल कारण है, वह है
(1) पुरुष (2) प्रकृति
(3) मन (4) अहंकार

28. Advaitavāda is theory of
(1) Śaṅkara (2) Rāmānuja
(3) Sāṁkhyā (4) Yoga

29. According to Vaiśeṣika system ‘Padārtha’ is
(1) Only Existent
(2) Only Knowable
(3) Existent, Knowable and Nameable
(4) Only Nameable

30. ‘मानवीय ज्ञान आधिक यो सापेक्ष है।’ यह मत है
(1) न्याय दर्शन का
(2) चार्वाक दर्शन का
(3) बौद्ध दर्शन का
(4) शून्यवादी दर्शन का

31. The philosophy of Descartes is
(1) Monistic (2) Dualistic
(3) Pluralistic (4) Nihilistic

32. “जनन-मरण-करणाणां प्रतिनिहित मात्रपपत् प्रकृतिः।” समाब्धित है
(1) चार्वाक दर्शन से
(2) सांख्य दर्शन से
(3) न्याय दर्शन से
(4) मित्रांसा दर्शन से

32. “Janana Maraṇa Karapānāṁ Pratiniya Madayugapat Pravṛtteścha” is associated with
(1) Chārvāka system
(2) Sāṁkhya system
(3) Nyāya system
(4) Mīmāṃsā system
33. Vaishesika maintains that the absence of a connection between two things for all time is known as
(1) Prāgabhāva (2) Dhvamsabhāva
(3) Atyantabhāva (4) Anyonyabhāva

34. According to Locke primary quality of object is
(1) Colour (2) Sound
(3) Extension (4) Taste

35. The relation between mind and body according to Leibnitz is
(1) Parallelism (2) Interactionism
(3) Occasionalism (4) Pre-established harmony

36. Who propounded the doctrine of Empiricism?
(1) Plato (2) Descartes
(3) Locke (4) Kant

37. Who among the following is Rationalist?
(1) Hume (2) Berkeley
(3) Leibnitz (4) Locke

38. Who said that ‘thought and extension are attributes of God’?
(1) Descarte (2) Spinoza
(3) Leibnitz (4) Locke
39. ‘Monads are windowless’ according to whom?
   (1) Leibnitz  (2) Hume
   (3) Berkely  (4) Spinoza

40. According to Locke
   (1) there is no material substance.
   (2) there is no material and spiritual substance.
   (3) sensation and reflection are the two sources of all experience.
   (4) things-in-themselves are unknown and unknowable.

41. Which one of the following has refuted ‘Innate Idea’?
   (1) Locke  (2) Spinoza
   (3) Kant  (4) Descartes

42. ‘Cartesian Method’ is
   (1) Philosophical method of Mill
   (2) Philosophical method of Descartes
   (3) Philosophical method of Socrates
   (4) Philosophical method of Kant

43. Who has refuted materialism in Western Philosophy?
   (1) Berkeley  (2) Locke
   (3) Spinoza  (4) Leibnitz

44. ‘Perception without concepts are blind, concepts without precepts are empty,’ according to
   (1) Plato  (2) Descartes
   (3) Leibnitz  (4) Kant
45. सिनोनो जो स्वीकार है
(1) द्वेषवाद   (2) एकत्रत्ववाद
(3) बहुतत्ववाद   (4) अनुभववाद

46. निम्नलिखित में से जो जोख्म संगत है, उसका नियर्देश कीजिये:
(1) आत्मगत प्रथमकाल - देवतार्क
(2) कमलान्त प्रामाण - सिनोना
(3) निमित्त प्रशंसन - ह्यूम
(4) सतर्क प्रक्ष - लॉक

47. "कुछ सेना का कार है।" तर्कवाक्य में
(1) केवल उदेश्य पद अवधारणा है।
(2) केवल विषय पद अवधारणा है।
(3) उदेश्य द विषय दोनों अवधारण है।
(4) उदेश्य पद अवधारणा है तथा विषय पद व्याख्या है।

48. परम्परागत विशेष कर्ता के अनुसार "E" तथा "O" प्रतिकारात्मक में योनि सा समब्ध है?
(1) विरोधी   (2) व्याख्याती
(3) विरुध   (4) उपाधित

49. स्थाय जुलत की तत्त्वों आकृति में भावन पद
(1) मुख्य आधार बाक्य में उदेश्य पद तथा गौण आधार बाक्य में विषय पद होता है।
(2) योनि आधार बाक्यों में उदेश्य पद होता है।
(3) योनि आधार बाक्यों में विषय पद होता है।
(4) मुख्य आधार बाक्य में विषय पद तथा गौण आधार बाक्य में उदेश्य पद होता है।

45. Spinoza accepts
(1) Dualism   (2) Monism
(3) Pluralism   (4) Empiricism

46. Find out the consistent pair in the following:
(1) Subjective Idealism – Descartes
(2) Innate Ideas – Spinoza
(3) Pineal Gland – Hume
(4) Simple Idea – Locke

47. In the proposition "some soldiers are cowards":
(1) Only subject term is undistributed.
(2) Only predicate term is undistributed.
(3) Both subject and predicate terms are undistributed.
(4) Subject term is undistributed and predicate term is distributed.

48. According to traditional square of opposition, what is the relation between "E" and "O" proposition?
(1) Contrary   (2) Contradictory
(3) Sub-contrary   (4) Sub-alternation

49. In the "Third Figure" of syllogism, the middle term is
(1) The subject term in the major premiss and predicate in the minor premiss.
(2) The subject term in the both premisses.
(3) The predicate term in the both premisses.
(4) The predicate term in the major premiss and subject term in the minor premiss.
50. Golden means in ethics is accepted by
(1) Plato
(2) Socrates
(3) Aristotle
(4) Mill

51. Which one of the following views does Gandhi hold?
(1) Truth is the means and God is the end.
(2) Ahimsa is the means and Freedom is the end.
(3) Virtue is the means and Ahimsa is the end.
(4) Ahimsa is the means and Truth is the end.

52. Who accepts that ‘a person having knowledge cannot be immoral’?
(1) Aristotle
(2) Socrates
(3) Locke
(4) Berkeley

53. Which one of the following is not included in ‘Cordial Virtue’ of Plato?
(1) Temperance
(2) Truth
(3) Courage
(4) Wisdom

54. Who among the following was obsessed with the ‘Intellectual Love of God’?
(1) Descartes
(2) Locke
(3) Spinoza
(4) Hume

55. The founder of Subjective Idealism is
(1) Locke
(2) Berkeley
(3) Hume
(4) Kant
56. In the philosophy of Plato, ‘Ideas’ are
(1) real, but not existent
(2) existent but, unreal
(3) neither existent nor real
(4) both existent and real

57. Which one of the following cause does not belong to Aristotle’s philosophy?
(1) Necessary  (2) Formal
(3) Material   (4) Efficient

58. According to Gandhi the highest ideal of truth is to be followed in
(1) Thought  (2) Speech
(3) Action    (4) All the above

59. What is the right sequence according to Sri Aurobindo?
(1) Matter, Life, Mind, Higher Mind
(2) Higher Mind, Life, Matter, Mind
(3) Mind, Life, Matter, Higher Mind
(4) Life, Mind, Higher Mind, Matter

60. There is nothing good without qualification except good will, who said it?
(1) Hume     (2) Mill
(3) Bentham  (4) Kant

61. Theory of ‘Anātmavāda’ is associated with
(1) Jainism
(2) Buddhism
(3) Śāṅkhya system
(4) Nyāya system
62. The view that liberated soul is devoid of knowledge and bliss is accepted by
(1) Nyāya-Vaishēṣika
(2) Advaita
(3) Sāṁkhya
(4) Chārvāka

63. Kant’s distinctively philosophical method is called the
(1) Mathematical method
(2) Transcendental method
(3) Inductive-mathematical method
(4) Dialectical method

64. ‘Pramāṇa-Samplava’ is accepted by
(1) Nyāya
(2) Mīmāṁsā
(3) Buddhism
(4) Yoga

65. Which one of the following holds ‘Anirvachaniyakhyāti’ as a theory of error?
(1) Rāmānuja Vedanta
(2) Sāṁkhya Philosophy
(3) Prabhākar Mīmāṁsaka
(4) Shankara Vedanta

66. Which one of the following distinctions exist in Brahma according to Ramanuja?
(1) Vījātiya
(2) Svagata
(3) Sajātiya
(4) Bāliya
67. Which one of the following does not belong to the Eight Fold Path in Buddhism?
   1. Samyak Samkalpa
   2. Samyak Vak
   3. Samyak Charitra
   4. Samyak Smriti

68. The meaning of ‘Moksha’ according to Rāmānuja is
   1. Jīva dissolves into Brahman.
   2. Jīva becomes similar to Brahman.
   3. Jīva becomes all pervasive.
   4. Jīva does not remain dependent.

69. ‘Smritipat Paratpar pārva Drṣṭavabhasah Adhyāṣah’ is the definition given by
   1. Nyāya – Vaiśeṣika
   2. Prābhakara
   3. Śaṅkara
   4. Kumārika

70. Which one of the following Pramāṇas according to Advaita Vedanta is recommended for the knowledge of ‘Abhāva’?
   1. Shruti
   2. Anumāna
   3. Upamāna
   4. Anuplabdhi

71. ‘Dehatvādā’ is related with
   1. Chārvāka
   2. Jainism
   3. Buddhism
   4. Sāmkhya
72. According to Shankaracharya Moksha is possible by
(1) Action
(2) Knowledge
(3) Devotion
(4) Rituals

73. According to Šaṅkara Brahman is
(1) the totality of mind and matter
(2) pure consciousness
(3) a series of momentary cognitions
(4) Māyā

74. Nyāya-Vaishēsika accepts
(1) only Nirvikalpaka perception
(2) only Savikalpaka perception
(3) both Savikalpaka and Nirvikalpaka perception
(4) neither Nirvikalpaka nor Savikalpaka perception

75. Which one of the following pairs is not correct?
(1) Sāṁkhya – Atheism
(2) Jainism – Eternalism-Non-eternalism
(3) Šaṅkara – World is unreal
(4) Nyāya – Vedas are Apaurūṣeya

76. According to whom ‘like the flame of lamp, life is changing every moment’?
(1) Jainism
(2) Buddhism
(3) Chārvāka
(4) Sāṁkhya system
77. Pramana in Indian Philosophy implies
(1) means of valid knowledge
(2) means of invalid knowledge
(3) the thing to be known
(4) substance

78. The idea of Plato are subsumed under
the highest idea, which is the
(1) Idea of God
(2) Idea of the Good
(3) Idea of the Soul
(4) Idea of the World

79. Which one of the following is a rule of
Syllogism?
(1) Law of Identity
(2) Law of Contradiction
(3) Having three premises
(4) The two premises must not be
   negative

80. In Jainism that which can associate
   and dissociate is called
(1) Time
(2) Akash
(3) Pudgal
(4) Jiva

81. According to Jainism ‘Kaśāya’ is
(1) Krodha, Lobha, Ahimsā, Satya
(2) Satya, Ahimsā, Asteya, Aparigraha
(3) Manas, Buddhi, Ahamkāra, Tammatras
(4) Krodha, Lobha, Maan, Māyā
82. नैतिक निर्णय का विषय है
   (1) संकल्प
   (2) ऐच्छिक कर्म
   (3) अनैच्छिक कर्म
   (4) स्वतंत्रता

83. निर्देश आदेश ऐसा इस्तेमाल कहलाता है, क्योंकि यह आदेश अनिवार्य है
   (1) मनोवैज्ञानिक रूप से
   (2) धार्मिक रूप से
   (3) बौद्धिक रूप से
   (4) सामाजिक मूल्य से

84. बेंथम ये करता है—
   (1) सुखों में गुणात्मक भेद।
   (2) सुखों में परिमाणात्मक भेद।
   (3) सुखों में गुणात्मक एवं परिमाणात्मक दोनों प्रकार के भेद।
   (4) सुख सभी प्रकार के भेद से रहित है।

85. निम्नलिखित में से जोने चेतना को आत्मा की
   किस प्रकार भासक है?
   (1) कुमारिल
   (2) कपिल
   (3) प्रभकर
   (4) शाक्तर

86. गुप्तवाद के संस्थापक थे
   (1) वसुवंश
   (2) नागार्जुन
   (3) अर्जिन्द्र
   (4) महर्षि रमण

82. Object of moral judgement is
   (1) Will
   (2) Voluntary action
   (3) Non-voluntary action
   (4) Freedom

83. The categorical imperative is so called because the imperative is obligatory
   (1) Psychologically
   (2) Religiously
   (3) Rationally
   (4) Socially

84. Bentham accepts
   (1) Qualitative difference among pleasures
   (2) Quantitative difference among pleasures
   (3) Both Qualitative and Quantitative difference among pleasures.
   (4) Pleasures are devoid of any sort of difference

85. Who among the following regards consciousness as an act of self?
   (1) Kumārila
   (2) Kapila
   (3) Prabhākara
   (4) Shankara

86. Founder of Shīnyavāda was
   (1) Vasubandhu
   (2) Nāgārjuna
   (3) Arvindo
   (4) Maharshi Ramana
87. According Sāṃkhya system satkāryavāda, means that
(1) The effect is a new product.
(2) The effect pre-exists in the cause.
(3) The cause ceases after producing effect.
(4) The effect is an appearance of cause.

88. Who has accepted the existence of synthetic A priori judgements?
(1) Hume
(2) Kant
(3) Leibnitz
(4) Locke

89. In Indian Philosophy Khyati means
(1) Theory of Truth
(2) Theory of Falsehood
(3) Theory of Error
(4) Theory of Doubt

90. Which one of the following alternatives is accepted by the Nyāya system?
(1) Svataḥ-Prāmāṇya, Paratah-prāmāṇya
(2) Svataḥ-Prāmāṇya, Svatah-aprāmāṇya
(3) Parataḥ-Prāmāṇya, Svatah-aprāmāṇya
(4) Parataḥ-Prāmāṇya, Paratah-aprāmāṇya
91. **According to ‘Akhyativada’ the cause of illusion is**
   (1) Non-discrimination between two cognitions of their object.
   (2) The synthesis of the perceived and the remembered.
   (3) The mistaken cognition of an object which is elsewhere.
   (4) The basis common elements of the reality.

92. **Who has propound the doctrine of ‘Arambhavada’?**
   (1) Sankhya
   (2) Nyaya
   (3) Advaita Vedanta
   (4) Charvaka

93. **Hypothesis means**
   (1) Imagination
   (2) Memory
   (3) Pre-thinking about object
   (4) Art of living

94. **According to Nyaya philosophy, Prama is**
   (1) Right knowledge
   (2) Manifestation of an object
   (3) That which is practicable
   (4) Knowledge of an unknown object

95. **According to Nyaya Vaitanḍa is**
   (1) Art of debate
   (2) An argument in which each party is merely interested in refuting the other’s position rather than establishing its own
   (3) Both are true
   (4) None of the above
96. Which is not included in four Noble truths in Buddhism?
(1) The existence of suffering
(2) The cause of suffering
(3) The metaphysics of suffering
(4) The cessation of suffering

97. The meaning of Jina is
(1) Jiva
(2) Pudgala
(3) Purush-Vishesha
(4) Winner of Raga-dvesh

98. According to Sāmkhya purush is
(1) God
(2) Soul
(3) Human being
(4) Padarth

99. According to Shankaracharya 'Brahman' is
(1) God
(2) Pure consciousness
(3) Purusa
(4) Jina

100. Who was the propounder of Raja-Yoga?
(1) Śamkarācharya
(2) Kapila
(3) Radhākrishana
(4) Vivekananda

101. 'Esse est percipi' describes the view of reality held by
(1) Descartes
(2) Leibnitz
(3) Kant
(4) Berkeley
102. ज्ञानों की अवधारणा का खण्डन किसने किया?
   (1) लॉक
   (2) देकार्ट
   (3) अरस्टू
   (4) स्पिनोजा

103. कांट का समाजसाध्यक दर्शन है?
   (1) केवल अनुभववाद के दावों का अस्वीकार किया है।
   (2) केवल बुद्धिवाद के दावों का अस्वीकार किया है।
   (3) बुद्धिवाद और अनुभववाद का सम्बन्ध
   (4) संसायवाद का समर्थन

104. “क्रिटिक ऑफ़ पार्इर रीजन” पुस्तक के लेखक है?
   (1) ह्यूम
   (2) कांट
   (3) लॉक
   (4) बर्कले

105. आत्मनिष्ठ-आदर्शवादी किसने कहा जाता है?
   (1) कांट
   (2) ह्यूम
   (3) बर्कले
   (4) स्पिनोजा

106. “मन एक क्रेएटर कामण है” यह कथन किसने किया है?
   (1) सुकरङ्त
   (2) ह्यूम
   (3) लॉक
   (4) लाइंबस्टस

107. अनुभववादी दार्शनिक हैं?
   (1) देकार्ट, लॉक, बर्कले
   (2) लॉक, बर्कले, ह्यूम
   (3) स्पिनोजा, लाइंबस्टस, लॉक
   (4) लॉक, देकार्ट, स्पिनोजा

102. Who refuted the concept of innate ideas?
   (1) Locke
   (2) Descartes
   (3) Aristotle
   (4) Spinoza

103. Kant’s Critical philosophy
   (1) Rejects the claims of Empiricism only
   (2) Rejects the claims of Rationalism only
   (3) Harmonists the claims of empiricism and rationalism
   (4) Advocates scepticism

104. The book “Critique of Pure Reason” was written by
   (1) Hume (2) Kant
   (3) Locke (4) Berkeley

105. Who is called as subjective idealist?
   (1) Kant (2) Hume
   (3) Berkeley (4) Spinoza

106. Who has given the statement “mind is a tabula rasa”?
   (1) Socrates
   (2) Hume
   (3) Locke
   (4) Leibnitz

107. Empiricist philosophers are
   (1) Descartes, Locke, Berkeley
   (2) Locke, Berkeley, Hume
   (3) Spinoza, Leibnitz, Locke
   (4) Locke, Descartes, Spinoza
108. “Cogito ergo sum” is the meaning of “Cogito ergo sum” is
(1) Self is an idea
(2) I think therefore I am
(3) Matter have extended quality
(4) God creates the matter

(1) Descartes (2) Locke
(3) Kant (4) Spinoza

110. Who supported the concept of ‘innate ideas’? 
(1) Locke (2) Berkeley
(3) Plato (4) Descartes

111. Perception is the only source of valid knowledge, according to 
(1) Jainism (2) Buddhism
(3) Chārvāka (4) Śāmkhya

112. According to Nyaya philosophy, God is 
(1) Subject of Knowledge (2) Creator of Emotions
(3) Knower of Subject (4) Nimitta Karana of the world

113. Whose theory of error is called as “Vipritkhyati”?
(1) Prabhakara (2) Kumarila
(3) Shankar (4) Ramanuja
114. According to Ramanuja, the source of liberation is
   (1) Bhakti
   (2) Prapti
   (3) Both are true
   (4) None of these

115. Descartes is philosopher of
   (1) Materialist
   (2) Idealist
   (3) Dualist
   (4) Pluralist

116. By seeing ice, one also cognizes coldness of ice, it is called
   (1) Jñāna laksanā pratyakṣ
   (2) Sāmānya laksanā pratyakṣ
   (3) Yogaja laksanā pratyakṣ
   (4) Ātma laksanā pratyakṣ

117. “No mango is a fruit” is
   (1) Universal Negative Proposition
   (2) Universal Affirmative Proposition
   (3) Particular Negative Proposition
   (4) Particular Affirmative Proposition

118. Two atheistic Indian schools do not believe in God as creator of the world are
   (1) Sāṅkhya and Yoga
   (2) Yoga and Nyāya
   (3) Nyāya and Mīmāṃsā
   (4) Mīmāṃsā and Sāṅkhya

119. The cause of suffering is
   (1) First Nobel Truth
   (2) Second Nobel Truth
   (3) Third Nobel Truth
   (4) Fourth Nobel Truth
120. Which of the following is not a substance according to Vaiśeṣika philosophy?

(1) Paramāṇu
(2) Ākāśa
(3) Kāla
(4) Manas

121. In which period the basic foundations of physical, mental and personality developments are laid?

(1) Adulthood
(2) Adolescence
(3) Childhood
(4) Infancy

122. In the stages of cognitive development of Jean Piaget, which of the following is included?

(1) Formal operational stage
(2) Sensory operational stage
(3) Concrete operational stage
(4) All the above

123. The statement that, a stimulus pattern that is acting at the time of a response will, if it recurs, tend to produce that response, indicates which of the following theory of learning?

(1) Hull’s theory of Reinforcement
(2) Guthrie’s theory of Substitution
(3) Field theory of Learning
(4) Skinner’s Reinforcement theory
124. Which of the following statements regarding the importance of Psychology in Teaching-Learning are correct?
   a. Helps to know the learner.
   b. Helps the teacher to know himself.
   c. Helps in effective learning process.
   d. Helps in professional growth of the teacher.

   Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
   (1) a, c and d    (2) a, b and c
   (3) b, c and d    (4) a, c, b and d

125. According to Ausubel, which kind of learning has problem solution in it?
   (1) Rote learning
   (2) Meaningful learning
   (3) Discovery learning
   (4) Continuous learning

126. An exchange of facts, ideas, opinion or emotions by two or more persons is called
   (1) Interaction
   (2) Transmission
   (3) Communication
   (4) Correlation

127. "Educational Psychology : Cognitive View" is a book of which famous psychologist?
   (1) Albert Bandura
   (2) David Ausubel
   (3) B.F. Skinner
   (4) Jean Piaget
128. Which of the following is not a function of Models of Teaching?

(1) Designing of curriculum
(2) Development and selection of instructional materials
(3) Guiding the teachers activity in teaching-learning situation.
(4) Selection of social skills

129. Which of the following is/are not the characteristics of Computer Assisted Learning?

a. There is a purposeful interaction between learner and the computer device.
b. For helping the individual learner.
c. To achieve the desired instructional objectives with his/her own abilities.
d. To develop good thinking strategies.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

(1) a and b  (2) c and d  (3) only c  (4) only d

130. Which of the following statement is not true about Mental health?

(1) Full and harmonious functioning of personality
(2) Process of projection and reaction formation
(3) Reduces tension, conflict and frustration
(4) Abilities to face and accept the realities of life
131. Which of the following is the basic determining factors for school effectiveness?
   (1) Curriculum
   (2) Teachers
   (3) Management
   (4) All of the above

132. Which psychologist gave the idea of behaviourism in education?
   (1) William James
   (2) John Watson
   (3) Thorndike
   (4) Kohler

133. The Educational Technology which has its origin in physical sciences and engineering is
   a. Educational Technology I
   b. Educational Technology II
   c. Hardware Approach
   d. Software Approach
   Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
   (1) a and b
   (2) b and c
   (3) a and c
   (4) a and d

134. Which of the following is not the dimension of Emotional Intelligence?
   (1) Perception, appraisal and expression of emotions
   (2) Understanding and analyzing emotions
   (3) Innate capacity to solve problems
   (4) Emotional facilitation of thinking
135. Arrange the following components of a system in their correct order:
   a. Environmental context
   b. Process
   c. Input
   d. Output
Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
(1) b, a, d, c  (2) c, d, b, a
(3) d, a, c, b  (4) c, b, d, a

136. Which of the following is not a level of Lawrence Kohlberg's Moral development theory?
(1) Conventional level
(2) Pre-moral level
(3) Operational level
(4) Self accepted moral principles level

137. Point out the stages of moral development according to Piaget:
   a. Transition stage
   b. Concept learning stage
   c. Constructive stage
   d. Egocentrism stage
Select correct answer from codes given below:
(1) a, b  (2) b, c
(3) a, d  (4) c, d

138. Which of the following is not true about the constructivist principles of learning?
(1) Learners construct their own understanding and knowledge.
(2) New information is constructed from prior knowledge.
(3) Teacher's role is most important in the whole process.
(4) Learning is an active and dynamic process.
139. Which of the following period is called Age of Puberty?
   (1) 6 to 9 years
   (2) 10 to 12 years
   (3) 13 to 16 years
   (4) 17 to 19 years

140. Which of the following statement is not related to the utility of teaching-learning material during teaching?
   (1) Good substitute of direct experience
   (2) Helpful in evaluation process of teaching
   (3) Clarity of subject-matter
   (4) Making class-room environment alive and active

141. The resources which a teacher use to deliver effective instruction are called
   (1) Teaching materials
   (2) Secondary resources
   (3) Primary resources
   (4) Teaching techniques

142. Which of the following is not a step of Inquiry Training Model?
   a. Data Gathering : Verification
   b. Data Selection : Approach
   c. Data Gathering : Experimentation
   d. Formulation of Explanation

   Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
   (1) a and c
   (2) c and d
   (3) only b
   (4) only c
143. Which of the following is a stage of moral development associated with Jean Piaget?
(1) Gillford  (2) Jean Piaget  (3) Kohlberg  (4) Thorndike

144. The methods of tension reduction and adjustment are:
(a) Substitution of other goal  
(b) Removing the barrier  
(c) Sublimation  
(d) Seeking another path
Select the correct answer from codes given below:
(1) a, b, c, d  (2) b, c, d  (3) a, b, c  (4) a, c, d

145. The elements of cooperative learning are:
(a) Face to face interaction  
(b) Group work  
(c) Individual accountability  
(d) Cognitive learning
Select the correct answer from codes given below:
(1) a, c, d  (2) b, c, d  (3) b, a, d  (4) a, b, c

146. Which of the following is not a guidance technique for nurturing mental health of adolescents?
(1) Humour, Friendship, Hobbies  
(2) Meditation and Spirituality  
(3) Hard-work, Competition and Homework  
(4) Self discipline, Self control, Soft pedagogy
147. आदत, ज्ञान एवं अभिप्रौद्योग का अर्थन कहलाता है
(1) अनुशेषन (2) शिक्षण
(3) अधिगम (4) प्रशिक्षण

148. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा प्रकार के अनुसार अधिगम का प्रकार नहीं है?
(1) कल्याणशील अधिगम
(2) संज्ञान्यक अधिगम
(3) प्रवृत्तियां द्वारा अधिगम
(4) अभिव्यक्तिक अधिगम

149. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा शिक्षण का चर नहीं है?
(1) शिक्षक
(2) माता-पिता
(3) प्रमुख विद्यार्थी
(4) विद्यार्थी

150. शिक्षक के लिए शेष संख्यात्मक कौशल क्यों महत्वपूर्ण है?
a. प्रभुत्वीय शिक्षण-अधिगम प्रक्रिया के लिए।
b. अभिभावकों से अच्छे संबंध स्थापित करने के लिए।
c. व्यक्तियों एवं शिक्षितों के शिक्षण के लिए।
d. उनके शिक्षण की संतुलित के लिए।

147. Acquisition of habit, knowledge and attitudes is called
(1) Instruction (2) Teaching
(3) Learning (4) Training

148. Which of the following is not a type of learning according to functions?
(1) Imaginative learning
(2) Cognitive learning
(3) Learning by skills
(4) Attitudinal learning

149. Which of the following is not a variable of teaching?
(1) Teacher
(2) Parents
(3) Curriculum
(4) Student

150. Why good communication skills are important for teacher?
 a. For effective teaching-learning process.
 b. For good relationship with parents.
 c. For teaching individuals and groups.
 d. For his own satisfaction.

Select the correct answer from codes given below:
(1) a & c
(2) b & d
(3) a & b
(4) All of the above