

M.A PHILOSOPHY -SEM-2
PL010202 INDIAN METAPHYSICS

Multiple choice questions

1. Acosmic view is advocated by ----
a. Ramanuja b. Sankara c. Madhva d. Kapila
2. Pradhana is otherwise known as -----
a. Purusa b. prakrti c. Rta d. sattva
3. Which among the following is empirical stand point
a. Pratibhasika b. vyavaharika c. paramartika d. none
4. Cosmic moral order relates with -----
a. Rta b. maya c. Tamas d. Atman
5. Anatma vada is related to
a. Buddhism b. Jainism c. Charvaka d. Nyaya
6. Theory of paramanukarana vada is advocated by
a. Sankhya b. Advaita c. Yoga d. Vaisesika
7. Asatkaryavada is advocated in ----
a. Vaisesika b. Sankhya c. Nyaya d. yoga
8. Brahma parinama vada is advocted by -----
a. Dvaita b. Ramanuja c. Prabhakara d. Kapila
9. Vivartavada is advocated by
a. Sankara b. Madhava c. Jaimini d. Ramanuja
10. Which among the following is negative category
a. Vishesha b. samanya c. abhava d. samavaya
11. Madhyamika nihilism is related with -----
a. Jainism b. Buddhism c. Charvaka d. Nyaya
12. Liberation after death is known as

- a. Jivan mukti b. Videha mukti c. kramamukti d. nityamukti
13. Anandamaya means
a. Physical plane b. mental c. mystic d. none of these
14. Kevala jnana is related to -----
a. Buddhism b. Jainism c. Charvaka d. Vaisesika
15. Pudgala is otherwise known as -----
a. Space b. matter c. spirit d. rest
16. The equanimity of mind in yoga
a. Arthartha b. samatva c. loka samgraha d. none
17. The welfare of humanity in Gita
a. Loka samgraha b. swabhava c. muktimarga d. Sthitaprajna
18. Which among the following is rejected by charvaka
A. Artha b. moksha c. dharma d. both b and c
19. ----- is the proponent of Brahma vivartavada
a. Ramanuja b. Sankara c. Madhava d. Kumarila
20. Brahma vivartavada is advocated by
a. Ramanuja b. Prabhakara c. Jaimini d. Sankara
21. Which among the following is known as absolute standpoint
a. Paramarthika b. vyavaharika c. prathibhasika d. all of these
22. Adhyasa is otherwise known as -----
a. Superimposition b. jiva c. samsaya d. Iswara
23. Vikshepa is related with ----
a. Maya b. Brahman c. atman d. purusha
24. Avarana and vikshepa are the two forms of ----
a. Maya b. ajiva c. matter d. Atman

25. Nisprapancha vada signifies
 a. Saguna b. nirguna c. Jnana swarupa d. all of these
26. Sankhya believes -----
 a. Asatkaryavada b. satkaryavada Brahma parinamavada d. Brahma parinamavada
27. Trigunas is related with ----
 a. Sankhya b. nyaya c. Vaisesika d. Jainism
28. Goodness produces
 a. Sattva b. rajas c. tamas d. all of these
29. Pain produces
 a. Tamas b. sattva c. rajas d. all of these
30. The first product of the evolution is called
 a. Ahankara b. mahat c. motor organs d. tan matras
31. Vaikarika ahankara signifies -----
 a. Sattva b. rajas c. tamas d. motor organs
32. Mahat produces-----
 a. Ahankara b. sensory organs c. manas d. none
33. Class concept in categories in vaiseshika is known as
 a. Karma b. guna c. dravya d. samanya
34. Asatkaryavada is also known as -----
 a. Arambavada b. vivatavada c. Brahma parinamavada d. satkarya vada
35. Pseudo category in vaisesika system
 a. Dravya b. guna c. visesha d. abhava
36. Space is known as -----
 a. Pudgala b. akasha c. dharma d. kala
37. Sthavara means

- a. Immobile b. mobile c. time d. rest
38. Theory of manyness of reality is known as ----
a. Syadada b. anekandavada c. pratityasamudpada d. sunyavada
39. The metaphysical side of Jainism is ----
a. Syadvada b. anekandavada c. sunyavada d. both a and b
40. Anastikaya is related with ----
a. Space b. time c. matter d. rest
41. Theory of dependent origination otherwise known as
a. View of relativity b. view of possibility c. causation d. both a and b
42. Samsara chakra is called -----
a. Theory of dependent origination b. sunyavada c. kshanikavada d. Anatmavada
43. Janma marana chakra is called -----
a. Nairatmyavada b. sunyavada c. dependent origination d. momentariness
44. Aryasatyas is otherwise known as
a. Four noble truths b. eight-fold path c. dependent origination d. sunyavada
45. Saguna Brahman signifies
a. Acosmic b. cosmic c. savishesha d. nirvishesha
46. Nirguna Brahman signifies
a. Cosmic b. savishesha c. nirvishesha d. saprapancha
47. Triratnas is related with ----
a. Jainism b. Buddhism c. Charvaka d. Vaiseshika
48. Which among the following is transcendental absolute
a. Savishesha b. acosmic Brahman c. saguna d. both a and b
49. Imaginary stand point of the internal world is known as -----
a. Turiya b. prajna c. visva d. Taijasa

50. Vijnanamaya deals with
a. Matter b. life c. mind d. reason
51. Tajjalan means
a. Purusha b. prakrti c. Brahman d. Atman
52. The collection of mantras is called
a. Samhitas b. Rta c. Monism d. Vedanta
53. Jiva is commonly the same as -----
a. Atman b. Brahman c. purusha d. Rta
54. ----- school is related with Madhyamika nihilism
a. Charvaka b. Buddhism c. Jainism d. Vaisesika
55. Susupti means -----
a. Waking stage b. dreaming c. sleeping d. both a and b
56. Guhya vidya signifies
a. Vedas b. upanisads c. Gita d. Saguna brahman
57. Jiva is generally known as -----
a. Purusha b. Prakrti c. Matter d. all of these
58. According to Gandhi Bhagavad Gita as
a. Universal mother b. Lord's song c. God d. none
59. The doctrine of the manyness of reality is known as
a. Ekandavada b. Anekandavada c. nayavada d. syadvada
60. ----- is the nature of super imposition
a. Brahman b. Atman c. Maya d. both a and b
61. ----- is the positive wrong knowledge
a. Maya b. jiva c. Iswara d. Atman
62. Which among the following is rejected by charvaka
a. Ether b. earth c. fire d. air

63. Which of the following is as real existent among three gunas of prakrti
 a. Sattva b. tamas c. rajas d. all of these
64. Which of the following is a principle of restless activity
 a. Rajas b. sattva c. tamas d. both and b
65. ----- is the principle of passivity and negativity
 a. Tamas b. sattva c. rajas d. both b and c
66. Which of the following is a lokayata
 a. Jainism b. Buddhism c. Charvaka d. Sankhya
67. The word “Blowing” out is related to----
 a. Nirvana b. kevala c. kaivalya d. apavarga
68. Kevala jnana is related with -----
 a. Charvaka b. Jainism c. Buddhism d. none of these
69. ----- is the proponent of Vivartavada
 a. Sankara b. Ramanuja c. Madhva d. Prabhakara
70. ----- is known as Arambavada
 a. Vivartavada b. asatkaryavada c. sunyavada d. all of these
71. Who is the proponent of yogasutra
 a. Kanada b. Patanjali c. Kapila d. Gotama
72. Vaisesikasutra is written by
 a. Kapila b. Kanada c. Gotama d. Jaimini
73. Avidya is known as -----
 a. Sattva b. Shakti c. Maya d. Dravya
74. Tipitakas is related with
 a. Charvaka b. Jainism c. Buddhism d. Vaisesika
75. Rig veda means -----
 a. Hymns b. songs c. verse d. none of these
76. The word sama veda means

- a. Prose b. songs c. verse d. all of these
77. The end of the veda is called ----
a. Aranyakas b. Brahmanas c. mantras d. vedanta
78. Nirvishesha is known as
a. cosmic b. a cosmic c. saguna d. saprapanja
79. Vinaya pitaka is related with
a. Nyaya b. Jainism c. Buddhism d. Charvaka
80. The word parimandala signifies
a. Atom b. guna c. karma d. abhava
81. The word "baddha" means
a. Free soul b. bounded soul (c) both a and b (d) none
82. The word "mukta" signifies -----
a. bounded b. free soul c. both d. none
83. Anatmavada is related with
a. Buddhism b. Jainism c. Advaita d. Sankhya
84. Naiyaratmyavada is related with -----
a. Jainism b. Buddhism c. Vaisheshika d. Charvaka
85. No soul theory is known as -----
a. Naiyavada b. syadvada c. anatmavada (d) satkaryavada
86. Who is the proponent of Mimamsasutra
a. Kumarila b. Prabhakara c. Jaimini d. Sankara
87. The word 'void of reality' represents
a. Naiyavada b. Sunyavada c. Kshanikavada d. Nyadvada
88. Who among the following is the proponent of henotheism

- a. Maxmuller b. Sankara c. Ramanuja d. Madhva
89. veda means
a. song b. knowledge c. hymns d. all of these
90. Prakrti is also called
a. Avyakta b. visva c. Taijasa d. prajna
90. Which among the following is known as Pradhana
a. Purusha b. Prakrti c. Atman d. none
91. ----- is the uncaused root cause of the universe
Purusha b. Prakrti c. Prajna d. dravya
92. Which among the following is known as primary cause of
a. Purusha b. Prakrti c. space d. water
93. The word unintelligent reality in Sankhya system
a. Chitta b. purusha c. Prakrti d. none
94. Unmanifested cause of sankhya system
a. Purusha b. Prakrti c. mahat d. none
95. Charvaka accepted only ----- purusharthas
a. Four b. three c. two d. all
96. The word "view of common people" signifies
a. Lokayatha b. Rta c. Tajjalan d. none
97. Rajas literally means
a. Real b. foulness c. darkness d. existent
98. Vaikarika is also called ----
a. Tamasa b. sattvika c. rajasa d. all of these
99. ----- is known as inseparable eternal relation in Vaisesika
a. Karma b. samavaya c. guna d. dravya
100. Prakrti is said to be unity of ----- gunas
a. One b. three c. two d. four

INDIAN METAPHYSICS
ANSWER KEY

1. B
2. B
3. B
4. A
5. A
6. D

7. A
8. B
9. A
10. C
11. B
12. B
13. C
14. B
15. B
16. B
17. A
18. D
19. B
20. D
21. A
22. A
23. A
24. A
25. B
26. B
27. A
28. A
29. C
30. B
31. A
32. A
33. D
34. A
35. D

36. D
37. B
38. B
39. B
40. A
41. A
42. A
43. C
44. A
45. B
46. C
47. A
48. C
49. D
50. D
51. C
52. A
53. A
54. B
55. C
56. B
57. A
58. A
59. B
60. C
61. A
62. A
63. A
64. A

- 65. A
- 66. C
- 67. A
- 68. B
- 69. B
- 70. B
- 71. B
- 72. B
- 73. C
- 74. B
- 75. A
- 76. B
- 77. D
- 78. B
- 79. C
- 80. A
- 81. B
- 82. B
- 83. A
- 84. B
- 85. C
- 86. C
- 87. B
- 88. A
- 89. B
- 90. A
- 91. B
- 92. B
- 93. C

- 94. B
- 95. C
- 96. A
- 97. B
- 98. B
- 99. B
- 100. B

