

## **THIRD SEMESTER MA PHILOSOPHY**

**(PRIVATE REGISTRATION)**

**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

### **PL010303- PHILOSOPHY OF VEDANTA**

1. "Belief in one only God" is called -----  
A. Monotheism, B. Polytheism, C. Henotheism, D. Panthesim
2. How many Upanishads on which Shankaracharya commended  
A. Nine, B. Ten, C. Eleven, D. Thirteen
3. The fundamental postulates of all knowledge is -----  
A. True self, B. Mind, C. Consciousness, D. All the Above
4. The subject object duality is transcended in which of the following stage  
A. Taijasa, B. Pranjna, C. Turiya, D. Visva
5. Who is the author of the book 'Brahma Sutra'  
A. Badarayana, B. Dharmakirti, C. Madhva, D. Shankaram
6. In Taittiriya Upanishad Annamaya Kosha is pertaining to  
A. Mind, B. Matter, C. Soul, D. Jiva
7. The doctrine of 5 sheaths or Koshas explained in which Upanishad  
A. Katha, B. Kena, C. Taittiriya, D. Mundaka
8. Brahmasutra is the science of  
A. Action, B. Soul, C. Body, D. Bhakti
9. The empirical trinity of Knower, Known and Knowledge has been fused into a transcendental unity in which of the following  
A. Annamaya, B. Manomaya, C. Vijnanamaya, D. Anandhamaya
10. In subtle form, Life and Mind are corresponding to -  
A. Hiranyagarbha, B. Virat, C. Ishvara, D. None of These
11. Nisprapanchavada is propounded by -  
A. Madhva, B. Shankara, C. Ramanuja, D. All the Above
12. Saprapanchavda is propounded by -  
A. Dharmakirti, B. Ramanuja, C. Nagarjuna, D. Shankara
13. Who is the author of the book 'Shariraka bhashya'  
A. Shankara, B. Ramanuja, C. Nimbarka, D. Unknown
14. The maximum of thought is compressed or condensed in a few words as possible is called as-  
A. Bhashya, B. Sutras, C. Karika, D. Vrittis
15. Who was the exponent of Suddhadvaita-  
A. Shankara, B. Vallabha, C. Ramanuja, D. Nimbarka
16. Who expounded Brahman with attributes -  
A. Ramanuja, B. Madhva, C. Shankara, D. Vallabha

17. Which of the following is an aphoristic summary of the upanisads  
A. Vendata, B. Brahmasutra, C. Gita, D. Darshana
18. Which of the following is not belonging to the Prasthanathraya  
A. Bhagavat Gita, B. Upanisads, C. Brahma sutra, D. Ramayana
19. According to Shankara what makes liberation possible  
A. Jnana, B. Karma, C. Bhakti, D. All of These
20. Who is the author of Sarva Dharshana Sangraha  
A. Madhva, B. Nimbarka, C. Vallabha, D. Ramanuja
21. Ajathivada is propounded by which of the following thinker  
A. Shankara, B. Gaudapada, C. Kanada, D. Gotama
22. Among the Prasthanathraya, which book is commended upon by all the great thinkers of vendata  
A. Bhagavat Gita, B. Brahma sutra, C. Upanisads, D. None of These
23. Mumukshatva means  
A. Liberation, B. Control of Mind, C. Control of Body, D. All of These
24. Among the following who exposed Jnana Kanda  
A. Ramanuja, B. Shankara, C. Madhva, D. None of These
25. In the word 'Pratyaksa' what do you mean by 'aksa'  
A. Near, B. Before, C. Sense organ, D. Vision
26. What do you mean by Prama  
A. Error, B. Knowledge, C. Belief, D. Maya
27. Which school of vendanta admits that truth of knowledge consist in its non condradictedness  
A. Vishistadvaita, B. Advaita, C. Dvaita, D. None of These
28. According to Vivarana school what is the locus of Maya  
A. Self, B. Brahman, C. Mind, D. World
29. Advaitins admits how many means of valid knowledge  
A. Two, B. Four, C. Five, D. Six
30. According to Advaitin the final court of appeal of valid knowledge is  
A. Scripture, B. Inference, C. Pratyaksa, D. Comparison
31. Among the following, which word means one who has a mystic intuitive knowledge of god and who has merged oneself in the divine contemplation  
A. Alvar, B. Maya, C. Jiva, D. All of the Above
32. Who differentiated souls into three kinds such as Nityamukta, Mukta and baddha  
A. Madhva, B. Ramanuja, C. Shankara, D. Gaudapada
33. The concept of 'eternal damnation' is belonging to which of the following philosopher  
A. Madhva, B. Shankara, C. Alvar saints, D. Buddha
34. It is believed that Badarayana is an another name of ----  
A. Vyasa, B. Gaudapada, C. Sankara, D. Madhva
35. Generally Indian Philosophy is described as -----  
(A) Spiritual (B) Idealistic (C) Scientific (D) None of these
36. In Advaita, Brahman conditioned by Maya is termed as -----

(A) Atman (B) Moksha (C) Isvara (D) None of these

37. According to Sankara, ultimate reality is

(A) Saguna brahman (B) Nirguna brahman (C) God (D) None of these

38. Which one of the following thinkers is associated with Advaita Vedanta

(A) Ramanuja (B). Sankara (C) Kanada (D) Mahaveera

39. The theory of phenomenal appearance is also known as

(A) Parinama Vada (B) Vivartha Vada (C) Anekanta Vada (D) None of these

40. In Advaita , the unconditioned Brahman is---

(A) Saguna Brahman (B) God (C) Nirguna Brahman (D) None of these

41. According to -----, the principle that makes for the phenomenal appearance of the world is maya

(A) Ramanuja (B). Sankara (C) Kanada (D) Mahaveera

42. In Advaita , the conditioned Brahman is---

(A) Isvara (B) Maya (C) Nirguna Brahman (D) None of these

43. Maya appears as an inscrutable power of God that veils the true and projects the untrue. This power of veiling is termed in Advaita as -----

(A) Viksepa (B) Avarana (C) Nirguna Brahman (D) None of these

44. Sankara is the greatest exponent of -----

(A) Dvaita (B) Advaita (C) Visitadvaita (D) None of these

45. Vivartavada is a theory that relates to -----

(A) Dvaita (B) Advaita (C) Visitadvaita (D) None of these

46. According to Sankara, the three steps in the path of knowledge consists of hearing, reflection and -----

(A) Liberation (B) Contemplation (C) Sense perception (D) None o

47. Self, according to Sankara is -----

(A) Eternal (B) Transcendent (C) Brahman (D) All of these

48. In Advaita philosophy --- is conceived as neither real nor unreal

(A) Atman(B) Maya(C) Brahman (D) None of these

49. According to Sankara, knowledge of - ---- is the means of attaining the highest good.

- (A) Karma (B) Maya (C) Self (D) None of these
50. The negative expression 'neti, neti' defines ----  
(A) Maya (B) Knowledge (C) Brahman (D) None of these
51. Who among the following thinkers is associated with Advaita  
(A) Ramanuja (B) Patanjali (C) Madhva (D) None of these
52. The belief in one supreme God is known as ---  
(A) Henotheism (B) Polytheism (C) Monotheism (D) None of these
53. According to Sankara, from the phenomenal point of view the world is ----  
(A) Real (B) Illusion (C) Unreal (D) None of these
54. In Advaita , maya or avidya means  
(A) Non existence (B) Positive wrong knowledge (C) Absolute wrong knowledge (D) None of these
55. According to Sankara, Brahman is ---  
(A) Mind and matter (B) Pure consciousness (C) Prakriti (D) None of these
56. In Advaita , the theory of the world is known as ----  
(A) Parinamavada (B) Brahma parinamavada (C) Brahma Vivarthavada (D) None of these
57. Which among the following belongs to Astika School?  
(A) Buddhism (B) Jainism (C) Vedanta (D) None of these
58. The first systematic expounder of Advaita Vedānta is  
(A) Sankara (B) Gaudapada (C) Madhva (D) None of these
59. The reality of world according to Sankara is.....  
(A) Paramarthika (B) Pratibhasika (C) Vyavaharika (D) None of these
60. The theory of causation followed by Sankara is.....  
(A) Parinamavada (B) Satkaryavada (C) Vivartavada (D) None of these
61. The birth place of Sankara is.....  
(A) Kalady (B) Kollur (C) Sringeri (D) None of these
62. The concept of Jivan mukta is the ideal of .....  
(A) Dvaita (B) Advaita (C) Mimamsa (D) None of these
63. Who is the Guru of Sankaracharya?  
(A) Totakacharya (B) Govinda Bhagavatpada (C) Suresvara (D) None of these

64. Who was the first disciple of Sankara.  
 (A) Todaka (B) Padmapada (C). Suresvara (D) None of these
65. What types of Satta is ascribable to Brahman?  
 (A).Pratibhasika (B). Vyavaharika (C) Paramarthika (D) None of these
66. The basis of false knowledge according to Sankara is ---  
 (A) Brahman (B).Maya (C) Jiva (D) None of these
67. According to Sankara the word maya means....  
 (A) Sat and Asat (B). Sat only (C) Asat only (D) None of these
68. ----- is the proponent of Brahmoparinamavada  
 (A) Sankara (B) Ramanuja (C) Madhva  
 (D) Kumarila
69. Identity in difference is otherwise known as -----  
 (A) Advaita (B) Dvaita (C)  
 Vishitadvaita (D) none
70. Prapatti signifies -----  
 (A) Liberation (B) matter (C)  
 Brahman (D) both B&C
71. Karyavasta is related with -----  
 (A) Brahman (B) Atman (C) karma  
 (D) none
72. Aprthaksiddhi is also known as  
 (A) inner inseparability (B) separability (C) bliss  
 (D) goodness
73. Ramanuja described ----- kinds of souls  
 (A) two (B) three (C) four  
 (D) five
74. Panchadheda was advocated by  
 (A) Sankara (B) Kumarila (C)  
 Madhva (D) Ramanuja
75. Tattva-traya is related with

(A) Advaita (B) visitadvaita (C)  
Dvaita (D) none

76. Ramanuja believed -----

(A) satkaryavada (B) asatkaryavada (C)  
vivartavada (D) all

77. ----- is the exponent of unqualified dualism

(A) Madhava (B) Jaimini  
(C) Kumarila (D) Ramanuja

78. Ramanuja accepted -----sources of knowledge

(A) three (B) four  
(C) five (D) six

79. which among these following a real knower of the soul

(A) karta (B) bhokta  
(C) jnata (D) none

80. Qualitative monism was advocated by -----

(A) Sankara (B) Madhava  
(C) Ramanuja (D) Prabhakara

81. Which among the following is the Dualist school of Vedanta  
-----

(A) Dvaita (B) Visitadvaita  
(C) Advaita (D) all

82. Dvaita Vedanta accepted ----- realities

(A) four (B) five  
(C) six (D) three

83. The tattvavada Vedanta sub school was founded by

(A) Ramanuja (B) Madhva  
(C) Sankara (D) none

84. "arguments from a realist viewpoint" signifies

(A) Vivartavada (B) Tattvavada  
(C) satkaryavada (D) none

85. Svatantra tattva represents

- (A) Advaita (B) Dvaita  
(C) Visitadvaita (D) all

86. paratantra deals with -----

- (A) dependent (B) independent  
(C) both A & B (D) none

87. The combination between svatantra and paratantra was advocated by -----

- (A) Madhavacharya (B) Ramanuja  
(C) Sankara (D) Kumarila

88. Dvaita Vedanta also known as -----

- (A) Tattvavada (B) parinamavada  
(C) vivartavada (D) none

89. Who was the exponent of qualified non dualism

- (A) veda vyasa (B) Ramanuja  
(C) Madhva (D) Sankaracharya

90. jada -jada bheda relates with ----

- (A) Sankara (B) Madhva  
(C) Jaimini (D) Goutama

91. Samipya means -----

- (A) entering into body of God (B) nearness to God  
(C) external form like God (D) none

92. Sayujya means

- (A) nearness to God (B) external form like God  
(c) entering into body of God (D) karma

93. Sarupya means

- (A) external form like God (B) entering in to the body of God  
(C) nearness to God (D) none

94. Matter is known as in aprthaksiddhi

- (A) chit (B) achit  
(C) Ishvara (D) all

95. The attributes of God are called -----

- (A) prakara (B) niyamyā  
(C) dharya (D) adhara

96. volitional aspect of the souls is called -----

- (A) buddhitattva (B) manastattva  
(C) ahankaratattva (D) jivatattva

97. Emotional aspect of the souls is known as -----

- (A) manastattva (B) buddhitattva  
(C) jivatattva (D) ahankaratattva

98. cognitive aspect of the souls is known as -----

- (A) jivatattva (B) manastattva  
(C) buddhitattva (D) ahankaratattva

99. Madhva accepted ----- kinds of pramanas

- (A) four (B) six  
(C) three (D) five

100. Vishnu-tattva-nirnaya was written by

- (A) Ramanuja (B) Sankara  
(C) Madhva (D) veda vyasa

## ANSWER KEY

1.C	26.B	51. (D)	76.A
2.B	27.B	52. (C)	77. A
3.A	28.A	53. (A)	78. A
4.B	29.D	54. (B)	79. C
5.A	30.A	55. (B)	80. C
6.B	31.A	56. (C)	81. A
7.C	32.A	57. (C)	82. D
8.B	33.A	58. (B)	83. B
9.D	34.A	59. (C)	84. B
10.A	35. (A)	60. (C)	85. B
11.B	36. (C)	61. (A)	86. A
12.B	37. (B)	62. (B)	87. A
13.A	38. (B)	63. (B)	88. A
14.B	39. (B)	64. (B)	89. B
15.B	40. (C)	65. (C)	90. B
16.A	41. (B)	66. (B)	91. B
17.B	42. (A)	67. (A)	92. C
18.D	43. (B)	68.B	93. A
19.A	44. (B)	69.C	94. B
20.A	45. (B)	70.A	95.A
21.B	46. (B)	71. A	96. C
22.B	47. (D)	72. A	97. A
23.A	48. (B)	73. B	98. C
24.B	49. (C)	74. C	99. C
25.C	50. (C)	75. B	100. C