

Q.No. 1

Read the passage and answer the question:

The Upanishads emphasize the pursuit of self-knowledge as the highest goal of human life. They propose that Atman (Self) and Brahman (Universal Consciousness) are one and that ignorance (Avidya) is the root cause of suffering. The concept of Neti-Neti (Not this, Not that) is used to describe Brahman by negating all attributes. The Mundaka Upanishad divides knowledge into two types: Para Vidya (Higher Knowledge, related to Brahman) and Apra Vidya (Lower Knowledge, related to rituals and worldly matters).

If a person focuses only on Apra Vidya, what is the most likely consequence according to the Upanishads?

- a) They will attain Moksha faster
- b) They will gain higher intuitive knowledge
- c) They will remain in the cycle of Samsara
- d) They will achieve self-realization

Q.No. 2

Read the passage and answer the question:

The Nyaya Darshana emphasizes logical reasoning as the foundation of valid knowledge. It classifies knowledge sources as Pratyaksha (perception), Anumana (inference), Upamana (comparison), and Shabda (verbal testimony). The system aims at establishing truth through debate and refutation of false claims.

Which modern discipline aligns most closely with Nyaya Darshana's methodology?

- a) Theology
- b) Law and Forensics
- c) Literature
- d) Music Theory

Q.No. 3

If a person claims that fire must be present on a distant mountain because smoke is visible, which source of knowledge are they using?

- a) Pratyaksha
- b) Anumana
- c) Upamana
- d) Shabda

Q.No. 4

The Samkhya philosophy explains reality through the dualism of Purusha (consciousness) and Prakriti (matter). Prakriti evolves into 24 principles, including intellect, ego, and the five senses. Liberation (Moksha) occurs when Purusha realizes its distinction from Prakriti. A person engaging in meditation to detach from material illusions is most closely practicing which aspect of Samkhya?

- a) Bhakti (devotion)
- b) Prakriti Bhava (immersion in nature)
- c) Purusha Viveka (discriminative knowledge)
- d) Karma Yoga (selfless action)

Q.No. 5

The Chandogya Upanishad contains which well-known Mahavakya?

- a) Aham Brahmasmi
- b) Ayam Atma Brahma
- c) Prajnanam Brahma
- d) Tat Tvam Asi

Q.No. 6

The Tarka Shastra of Nyaya focuses on:

- a) Ritualistic worship
- b) Logical debate and reasoning
- c) Meditation techniques
- d) Devotional surrender

Q.No. 7

Which of the following is NOT one of the six orthodox Darshanas?

- a) Charvaka
- b) Vaisheshika
- c) Mimamsa
- d) Vedanta

Q.No. 8

According to Patanjali's Yoga Sutras, which of the following is NOT one of the eight limbs of Yoga?

- a) Nyaya
- b) Dharana
- c) Pratyahara
- d) Samadhi

Q.No. 9

The Vaisheshika school of philosophy primarily deals with:

- a) Atomism and categories of existence
- b) Devotional worship
- c) Meditation techniques
- d) Ethics and morality

Q.No. 10

In Vedantic thought, the three states of consciousness are:

- a) Karma, Jnana, Bhakti
- b) Sat, Chit, Ananda
- c) Jagrat, Swapna, Sushupti
- d) Rajas, Tamas, Sattva

ANSWERS: 1. c, 2. b, 3. b, 4. c, 5. d, 6. b, 7. a, 8. a, 9. a, 10. c