

PSEB 12th Philosophy Model Test Paper 2026

Time Allowed :3 Hours	Maximum Marks :80	Total Questions :5
-----------------------	-------------------	--------------------

General Instructions

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Question paper consists of 18 questions divided into 4 sections A, B, C and D.
3. Section A comprises of 1 question of 20 multiple choice type questions of 1 mark each.
4. Section B comprises of 7 questions of 2 marks each.
5. Section C comprises of 7 questions of 4 marks each.
6. Section D comprises of 3 questions of 6 marks each.
7. An internal choice is provided in 3 questions of Section C and D each. You have to attempt only one of the alternatives in all such cases.
8. Use of calculator is not allowed.

1 Section - A

1 (I) What is Hegel's idealism called?

- (a) Individualistic
- (b) Dialectical
- (c) Sensational
- (d) Ethical

1 (II) What is the main element of Marx's dialectical materialism?

- (a) Matter
- (b) Consciousness
- (c) Class struggle
- (d) Self-development

1 (III) According to Empiricism, what is the source of knowledge?

- (a) Sensory experience
- (b) Emotion
- (c) Reason
- (d) Ideal

1 (IV) “What birds don’t fly” — what type of proposition is this?

- (a) A
- (b) E
- (c) I
- (d) O

1 (V) According to the Number Philosophy, what is the basis of the universe?

- (a) Fire
- (b) Water
- (c) Number
- (d) Consciousness

1 (VI) According to Sikhism, “Sarbat da Bhala” (welfare of all) reflects which principle?

- (a) Self-liberation
- (b) Collective welfare
- (c) Ego
- (d) Sacrifice

1 (VII) Emotion, knowledge, and will are parts of what?

- (a) Individual
- (b) Soul
- (c) Mind
- (d) Personality

1 (VIII) What is the main principle of Karma Yoga in the Bhagavad Gita?

- (a) Knowledge is liberation
- (b) Emotion leads to salvation
- (c) Perform duty without desiring results
- (d) Discipline is devotion

1 (IX) Metaphysics deals with which type of question?

- (a) What can be known?
- (b) What is real?

- (c) What should be done?
 - (d) What can be imagined?
-

1 (X) According to Nyaya philosophy, knowledge is acquired through which method?

- (a) Emotion
 - (b) Reason
 - (c) Pramana (valid cognition)
 - (d) Society
-

2 Section - B

2 (I) Hegel's idealism is called ____ idealism.

2 (II) Marx presented the concept of "class struggle" through ____ method.

2 (III) According to Number Philosophy, the real substance is ____.

2 (IV) In Sikhism, the institution of 'Pangat' symbolizes equality. (True/False)

2 (V) According to Nyaya philosophy, ____ pramana is the most important.

2 (VI) 'Knowledge, emotion, and will' are the three aspects of ____.

2 (VII) Scientific method is based on ____ and verification.

2 (VIII) Karma Yoga is the central ____ of the Bhagavad Gita.

2 (IX) According to Empiricism, the senses are the source of _____.

2 (X) According to Indian philosophy, liberation is attained through _____.

3 Section - C

Paragraph-Based Analytical Question

I Source Based (Karma Yoga - from the viewpoint of the Bhagavad Gita) According to the Bhagavad Gita, Karma Yoga is essential for the success of life and spiritual development. It teaches that one should perform their duties selflessly - meaning without attachment to the outcome. This principle leads one towards a life of humility, detachment, and service.

3 (I) (a) What is the definition of Karma Yoga?

3(I) (b). What is the spiritual meaning of giving up attachment to results?

3 (I) (c). In which scripture is this principle found?

3 (I) (d) Source Based (Karma Yoga): How relevant is this principle in today's society?

3 (I) (e) Source Based (Karma Yoga): What can be the role of a Karma Yogi in society?

3 (I) (f) Source Based (Karma Yoga): Is there an emotional connection between action and its result?

(II) Case Study Based (Sangat, Pangat and Sikhism)

Sikhism stands for equality, brotherhood, and respect for individuality. Guru Nanak Dev Ji started the traditions of 'Sangat' and 'Pangat' to promote a social wave of equality. In 'Sangat', people gather to meditate on God's name, and in 'Pangat', people from all backgrounds sit together to share a meal.

3 (II) (a) What is the definition of 'Sangat'?

3 (II) (b) How does 'Pangat' oppose discrimination?

3 (II) (c) Which Guru initiated these practices?

3 (II) (d) How can these traditions be applied in modern society?

3 (II) (e) What is the spiritual significance of these two traditions in Sikhism?

3 (II) (f) How are these traditions related to the idea of "Sarbat da Bhala"?

4 Section - D

4 (i) Explain the features of individualistic idealism.

4 (ii) Define dialectical materialism and its aim.

4 (iii) What are the main elements of metaphysics?

4 (iv) Importance of pramana in Nyaya philosophy.

4 (v) Utilitarian principle: meaning and example.

4 (vi) Explain concept of “Sarbat da Bhala” in Sikhism.

4 (vii) Give relationship between Karma Yoga and practical life.

4 (viii) Differentiate between empiricism and rationalism.

4 (ix) Explain role of numbers in Number Philosophy.

5 Section - E

5 (i) Analyze Hegel’s idealism.

5 (ii) Throw light on Marx’s dialectical materialism: principle and relevance.

5 (iii) Analyze Karma Yoga: method, benefits, and modern relevance.

5 (iv) Define social role of Sangat and Pangat in Sikhism.

5 (v) What are major differences between scientific and philosophical methods?

5 (vi) Establish relationship between metaphysics and epistemology.
