

Western Philosophy
Multiple choice questions
Semester VI

- 1 . The four main divisions of philosophy are metaphysics, epistemology, axiology, and ____.
 - a. bioethics
 - b. logic
 - c. aesthetics
 - d. categorical logic
- 2 . The study of reality in the broadest sense, an inquiry into the elemental nature of the universe and the things in it, is known as ____.
 - a. metaphysics
 - b. epistemology
 - c. quantum physics
 - d. axiology
- 3 . Questions like "What is knowledge?" and "What is truth?" are mainstays in the branch of philosophy known as ____.
 - a. logic
 - b. metaphysics
 - c. epistemology
 - d. aesthetics
- 4 . For Socrates, an unexamined life is a tragedy because it results in grievous harm to ____.
 - a. the state
 - b. the justice system
 - c. the body
 - d. the soul
- 5 . For Socrates, the soul is harmed by lack of ____.
 - a. knowledge
 - b. wealth
 - c. community
 - d. courage
- 6 . A question-and-answer dialogue in which propositions are methodically scrutinized to uncover the truth is known as ____.
 - a. an argument
 - b. the Socratic method
 - c. the Socratic jest

d. a debate

7. According to Socrates, a clear sign that a person has _____ is her exclusive pursuit of social status, wealth, power, and pleasure.

- a. philosophical ambition
- b. worldly wisdom
- c. exceptional desires
- d. an unhealthy soul

8. The famous statement "An unexamined life is not worth living" is attributed to _____.

- a. Aristotle
- b. John Locke
- c. Socrates
- d. Plato

9. intellectual midwifery is the theory of knowledge put forward by:

- (a) Plato (b) Thales
- (c) Comte (d) Socrates

10. _____ is a Skeptic.

- (a) David Hume(b) Emmanuel Kant
- (c) Hegel(d) None of these

11. Esse est Percipi is the concept of

- (a) Rene Descartes (b) Benedict Spinoza
- (c) George Berkeley(d) Francis Bacon

12. . The metaphysical view that there are many realities is known as

- (a) Dualism (b) pluralism
- (c) Monism (d) Non-dualism

13. . The theory that holds reason as the source of knowledge is

- (a) Idealism(b) Rationalism
- (c) Empiricism(d) None of the above

14. Inborn ideas are known as:

- (a) Adventitious ideas(b) Factitious ideas
- (c) Innate ideas(d) a b&c

15. The Philosophy of Hegel is known as

- (a) Phenomenal idealism(b) Personal idealism

(c) Objective idealism(d) Absolute idealism

16. The founder of Positivism is

(a) Saint Simon(b) C. S Pierce

(c) August Comte(d) Francis Bacon

17. The author of Novum Organum is

(a) Rene Descartes(b) Lemnitzer

(c) John Dewey(d) Francis Bacon

18. The science of values is known as

(a) Axiology(b) Sociology

(b) Ontology(d) Cosmology

19. Metaphysics is the work of

(a) Socrates(b) Plato

(c) Aristotle(d) Thales

20. Early Skepticism is also known as

(a) pyrrhonism(b) Positivism

(c) Materialism(d) Idealism

21. The Greek word Pragma means

(a) Truth(b) Act or deed

(c) Utility(d) Beauty

22 . . The author of Republic

(a) Socrates(b) Descartes

(c) Plato(d) Hume

23. The metaphysical view that there is one ultimate reality is called

(a) Dualism(b) Pluralism

(c) Monism(d) None of these

24 . . According to the modern scientists matter is

(a) Light(b) Energy

(c) Illusion(d) All of these

25 . . ——— is a Greek atomist

- (a) Democritus(b) Xenophanes
- (c) Xenophon(d) Zeno

26 . . epistemology studies

- (a) Origin and Nature of knowledge(b) Validity of knowledge
- (c)Extendofknowledge (d)a,b&c

27 . The two branches of Metaphysics are

- (a) Religion and Theology(b) Rationalism and Empiricism
- (c) Ontology and Cosmology(d) Materialism and Spiritualism

28 . The three distempers of learning according to Francis Bacon are:

- (a)Mind, body and God(b)Ideas, experience and thought.
- (c)Fantastical, contentious and delicate (d)Tribe, cave and theatre

29 . . Philosophy is concerned with

- (a) The irrational (b) Beauty
- (c) The ideal(d) experimentation

30. Ethics is a ———

- (a) Positive science (b) Normative science
- (c) Descriptive science(d) None of these

31 . ———- seeks to clarify and refine the process of knowing

- (a) Epistemology (b) Axiology
- (c) Metaphysics (d) Ethics

32 . The Latin word ——— is the root of rationalism

- (a) Sophia (b) Reason
- (c) Ratio (d) Experiential

33 . ——— insists on a a priori knowledge.

- (a) Positivism (b) Empiricism
- (c) Rationalism (d) None of these

34 . ————— was written by Kant

- (a) Novum Organum (b) Republic
- (c) Critique of Pure Reason

35 . Ontology deals with

- (a) Matter
- (c) Being

36 . The method of Kant was

- (a) Dialectic
- (b) Speculative

37 . True knowledge is

- (a) Prama(b) Aprama

38 . Berkeley argues that all knowledge is derived from

- (a) Impression (b) Ideas
- (c) Axioms (d) Postulates

39. ————— helps in getting correct knowledge through anumana

- (a) Vyapti(b) Paksha
- (c) Sadhya(d) Badha

40 . .The words of a trustworthy person is known as

- (a) Satya(b) Dharma
- (c) Aptavakya(d) Linga

41 . In Philosophy, what is an argument?

- (a) Debate(b) Verbal persuasion
- (c) Rational justification

42 . The method of philosophy is

- (a) Rational reflection
- (c) Emperical study

43 . A theory is a conclusion, where as a method is a

- (a) Style (b) Manner
- (c) Inference (d) Procedure

44 . Philosophy is the root and science is the

(a) Fruit (b) Branch

(c) Nourishment (d) Stem

45 . Who said ? Philosophy is the Science of sciences

(a) Plato (b) Voltaire

(c) August's Comte (d) Russell

46 . ——— said "whatever is. Clearly and distinctly perceived is true"

(a) Locke (b) Berkeley

(c) Descartes (d) None of these

47. According to Skepticism knowledge is ———

(a) Certain (b) Possible

(c) Uncertain (d) None of these

48. Cosmology was the characteristic of——— Philosophers.

(a) Ionian

(c) Scholastic

49. For Idealism ——— is primary

(a) Mind

(c) Perception

50 . .The problem of Universals was first introduced into philosophy by:

(a) Aquinas (c) Plato

51 . "Tabula rasa" is the term coined by:

(a) John Locke

(c) Socrates

52 . The author of Meditations is

(a) Leibniz

(c) Descartes

53 . Nyaya syllogism has ——— statements

(a) Patanjali (b) Kannada

54.The two Heterodox schools in Indian Philosophy are:

- (a) Nyaya and Vaisesika (b) Buddhism and Jainism
(c) Sankhya and Yoga(d) Purva and Uttaramimamsa

55.The father of philosophy :

- (a) Descartes (b) Thales
(c) Aristotle (d) Francis Bacon

56. A Treatise of Human Nature is the work of:

- (a) Karl Popper
(b) John Dewey
(c) Bertrand Russell
(d) David Hume

57.The most original contribution of Americans thought at the end of nineteenth century:

- (a) Pragmatism (b) Positivism
(c) Empiricism (d) Rationalism

58. Who is a philosopher, in the original sense of the word?

- (a) A person primarily interested in the truth about moral matters.
(b) Someone who studies the stars and planets.
(c) A clever and tricky argues.
(d) A lover and pursuer of wisdom, regardless of the subject matter.

59.The three main divisions of Philosophy are metaphysics, epistemology, and ——

- (a) Axiology (b) Sociology
(c) Anthropology (d) Cosmology

60 . .A logical sentence is called ——

- (a) Proposition
(c) Preposition

61 . .Descartes was a ——thinker

- (a) Emperical(b) Rational
(C) Materialistic (d) Idealistic

62. Which American mathematician philosopher laid the foundation of Pragmatism

- (a) William James (b) J. Dewey
- (c) C.S Pierce (d) Spinoza

63.The Problem of Knowledge was written by ———

- (a) Aristotle (b) Plato
- (c) A.J Ayer (d) Collingwood

64.Spinoza's method is known as———

- (a) Axiomatic (b) Theoretical
- (c) Geometrical (d) Doubt

65.The study of the origin and development of the universe is known as———

- (a) Ontology (b) Cosmology (c) Zoology

66. Who said ? "God is dead"

- (a) Schopenhauer.
- (b) Popper
- (c) Sartre
- (d) Nietzsche

67. Who is the father of existentialism?

- (a) Soren Kierkegaard.
- (b) Camus (c) Sartre (d) Heidegger

68.——— Introduced the term Aesthetics

- (a) Kant (b) Hegel
- (c) Baumgarten(d) Aristotle

69.Socratic method is

- (a) Skeptical (b) Conceptual
- (c) Conversational(d) All of these

70.The theory of understanding is explained in transcendental ———

- (a) Analytic. (b) Synthetic

(c) Aesthetic

71 . . The Skepticism of Descartes is known as ——

- (a) Pure Skepticism (b) phenomenal Skepticism
(c) Methodological Skepticism (d) None of these

72. Who said " Accept nothing as true which we do not perceive clearly and distinctly

- (a) Descartes (b) Spinoza
(c) Leibniz (d) Kant

73 . . —— explained the world with the theory of Monads

- (a) Democritus (b) St. Anselm
(c) Leibniz (d) William James

74 . . —— is said to be the origin of Philosophy

- (a) Greed(b) Wonder
(c) Fear(d) None of these

75 . The mind body relationship theory of Descartes is known as ——

- (a) Psycho physical parallelism (b) Interactionism
(c) Pre established harmony (d) None of these

76 . Wittgenstein says that language is a

- (a) Statement (b) Picture of reality
(c) Judgement (d) Concept

77 . —— rejected Metaphysics as meaningless

- (a) Logical positivists (b) Rationalists
(c) Idealists(d) Spiritualists

78 . . —— means knowledge that follows some other knowledge

- (a) pratyaksa(b) Upamana

(c) Sabda(d) Anumana

79 . .The invariable concomitance between hetu and sadhya is known as

- (a) Vyapati(b) Paksa
(c) linga (d) None of these

80 . The Pramana for knowing the nonexistence of a thing is

- (a) Anumana(b) Upamana
(c) Arthapathi(d) Anupalabdhi

81 . Agama comes under ———

- (a) Sabha (b) Pratyaksa
(c) Anumana(d) Upasana

82 . According to Indian epistemology the person who knows is ———

- (a) premeya(b) Pramatha
(c) Prama(d) Aprama

83 . In Nyaya syllogism the statement to be proved is known as ———

- (a) Pratinja(b) Major premise
(c) Udaharana(d) Nigamana

84 . ——— is known as queen Science

- (a) Mathematics (b) Physics
(c) Philosophy (d) Psychology

85.The proponent of Advaita Vedanta is———

- (a) Ramanuja (b) Madhvacharya
(c) Jaimini(d) Sankara

86 . NyayaVaisesika accepts ——— pramanas.

- (a) Two (b) Three (b) Five.
(d) Four

87 . Dialectical materialism is the theory of———

- (a) Hegel (b) Marx
(c) Nietzsche (d) Schopenhauer

88. ——— is the father of Spiritualistic pluralism
(a) Locke(b) Dewey
(c) Leibniz (d) W. James
89. ——— accepted four kinds of cause
(a) Aristotle. (b) David Hume
(c) J. S Mill.
90. The author of Passions of the Soul is
(a) Spinoza (c) Aristotle.
(d) Plato
(b) A.J Ayer
91. ——— said " Philosophy is the science of knowledge ".
(a) Schelling (b) Fitche
(c) Marx (d) Bruno
92. ——— believes in the transcendence of God
(a) Deism. (b) Theism
(c) Agnosticism.
93. According to Kant knowledge appears in the form of ———
(a) Statement (b) Reasoning
(c) Judgement.
94. Transcendental aesthetic deals with the theory of
(a) Understanding.
(b) Sensations
(d) Moral Judgement
(c) Aesthetic Judgement.
95. .Descartes was born at ———-
(a) Touraine(b) Amsterdam
(c) Vienna.

96. It is the art of ——— which brings other men's ideas to birth
(a) Deception (b) Oratory
(c) intellectual midwifery (d) All of these.

97. ——— Greek philosopher is known for his probing questions
(a) Socrates.
(d) Aristotle.

98. The 18th century German thinker who initiated dramatic changes in the field of Aesthetics is
—————
(a) Leibniz. (b) Kant
(c) Nietzsche (d) Schelling

99. In the word Epistemology epistem means————
(a) Knowledge.
(c) Science.

100. Francis Bacon was an advocate and practitioner of ——— method
(a) Positive.
(c) Scientific.

101) William James studied which aspect of religion?
religious experience
religious symbolism
religious myths
religious rituals

102) Which of these best describes the noetic quality?
love
time
knowledge
emotion

103) Which of these is a way to study and write about religion that is considered a religious endeavour?
theology
moral philosophy

Religious studies
biblical criticism

104) Which of these is not one of these seven dimensions of religion?

- a) the practical dimensions
- b) the emotional dimensions
- c) the divine dimensions
- d) the mythic dimensions

105) Which of these religious traditions teaches the supreme importance of harmony in the family, community and state ?

- a) Confucianism
- b) Judaism
- c) Hinduism
- d) Christianity

106) Which is not attributed of god ?

- a) omnipotent
- b) Omniscient
- c) Omnipresent
- d) Natural