

Multiple choice questions for 1 Semester BA Philosophy (Private)
Core- Introduction to philosophical Methods

1. intellectual midwifery is the theory of knowledge put forward by:
(a) Plato (b)Thales
(c) Comte (d)Socrates
2. ——— is a Skeptic.
(a) David Hume(b)Emmanuel Kant
(c) Hegel(d) None of these
3. Esse est Percipi is the concept of
(a) Rene Descartes (b) Benedict Spinoza
(c) George Berkeley(d) Francis Bacon
4. The metaphysical view that there are many realities is known as
(a)Dualism (b) pluralism
(c) Monism (d) Non-dualism
5. The theory that holds reason as the source of knowledge is
(a) Idealism(b)Rationalism
(c) Empiricism(d) None of the above
6. Inborn ideas are known as:
(a) Adventitious ideas(b) Factitious ideas
(c) Innate ideas(d) a b&c
7. The Philosophy of Hegel is known as
(a) Phenomenal idealism(b) Personal idealism
(c) Objective idealism(d)Absolute idealism
8. The founder of Positivism is
(a) Saint Simon(b) C. S Pierce
(c) August Comte(d)Francis Bacon
9. The author of Novum Organum is
(a) Rene Descartes(b) Lemnitzer
(c) John Dewey(d) Francis Bacon
10. The science of values is known as
(a) Axiology(b) Sociology
(b)Ontology(d) Cosmology
11. Metaphysics is the work of
(a) Socrates(b) Plato
(c) Aristotle(d) Thales
12. Early Skepticism is also known as
(a) pyrrhonism(b) Positivism
(c) Materialism(d) Idealism
13. The Greek word Pragma means
(a) Truth(b)Act or deed
(c) Utility(d) Beauty
14. The author of Republic
(a) Socrates(b)Descartes
(c) Plato(d) Hume
15. The metaphysical view that there is one ultimate reality is called
(a) Dualism(b)Pluralism
(c) Monism(d) None of these
16. According to the modern scientists matter is
(a) Light(b) Energy
(c) Illusion(d) All of these

17. ——— is a Greek atomist
 (a) Democritus(b) Xenophanes
 (c) Xenophon(d) Zeno
18. epistemology studies
 (a) Origin and Nature of knowledge(b) Validity of knowledge
 (c) Extend of knowledge (d) a, b & c
19. The two branches of Metaphysics are
 (a) Religion and Theology(b) Rationalism and Empiricism
 (c) Ontology and Cosmology(d) Materialism and Spiritualism
20. 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
21. Philosophy is concerned with
 (a) The irrational (b) Beauty
 (c) The ideal(d) experimentation
22. Ethics is a ———
 (a) Positive science (b) Normative science
 (c) Descriptive science(d) None of these
23. ——— seeks to clarify and refine the process of knowing
 (a) Epistemology (b) Axiology
 (c) Metaphysics (d) Ethics
24. The Latin word ——— is the root of rationalism
 (a) Sophia (b) Reason
 (c) Ratio (d) Experiential
25. ——— insists on a a priori knowledge.
 (a) Positivism (b) Empiricism
 (c) Rationalism (d) None of these
26. ——— was written by Kant
 (a) Novum Organum (b) Republic
 (c) Critique of Pure Reason. (d) politics
27. Ontology deals with
 (a) Matter (b) Knowledge
 (c) Being (d) None of these
28. The method of Kant was
 (a) Dialectic (b) Critical
 (c) Speculative (d) Conversational
29. True knowledge is
 (a) Prama(b) Aprama
 (c) Pramana(d) Prameya
30. Berkeley argues that all knowledge is derived from
 (a) Impression (b) Ideas
 (c) Axioms (d) Postulates
31. ——— helps in getting correct knowledge through anumana
 (a) Vyapti(b) Paksha
 (c) Sadhya(d) Badha
32. The words of a trustworthy person is known as
 (a) Satya(b) Dharma
 (c) Aptavakya(d) Linga
33. In Philosophy, what is an argument?
 (a) Debate(b) Verbal persuasion

- (c) Rational justification (d) opposition
- 34.The method of philosophy is
 (a) Rational reflection (b) Dogmatism
 (c) Emperical study (d) Revelation
35. ——— is a materialist
 (a) Gautama (b) Hegel
 (c) Marx (d) Spinoza
36. The author of Advancement of Learning
 (a) Karl Marx (b) Thomas Hobbes
 (c) Francis Bacon (d) Kant
37. A theory is a conclusion, where as a method is a
 (a) Style (b)Manner
 (c) Inference (d) Procedure
38. Philosophy is the root and science is the
 (a) Fruit (b) Branch
 (c) Nourishment (d) Stem
- 39.Who said ? Philosophy is the Science of sciences
 (a) Plato (b) Voltaire
 (c) August's Comte (d) Russell
- 40.Bacon recommended ——— method to attain correct knowledge
 (a) Inductive (b) Intuitive
 (c) Mathematical (d) Doubt
- 41.Questions of philosophy are——— ones
 (a) Causal (b) Systematic
 (c) Inconsistent (d)Dogmatic
42. ——— said "whatever is. Clearly and distinctly perceived is true"
 (a) Locke (b) Berkeley
 (c) Descartes (d) None of these
- 43.According to Skepticism knowledge is ——
 (a) Certain (b) Possible
 (c) Uncertain (d) None of these
- 44.Cosmology was the characteristic of—— Philosophers.
 (a) Ionian (b) Cartesian
 (c) Scholastic (d) All these
- 45.For Idealism —— is primary
 (a) Mind (b) Body
 (c) Perception (d) Sense experience
- 46.The problem of Universals was first introduced into philosophy by:
 (a) Aquinas (b) Aristotle
 (c) Plato (d) Berkeley
- 47."Tabula rasa" is the term coined by:
 (a) John Locke (b) Kant
 (c) Socrates (d) Spinoza
- 48.The author of Meditations is
 (a) Leibniz (b) Patanjali
 (c) Descartes (d) Kannada
- 49.The only pramana accepted by Carvakas:
 (a) Inference (b) Comparison
 (c) Verbal testimony (d) Perception
- 50.Nyaya syllogism has —— statements
 (a) One (b) Five

- (c) Three (d) Two
- 51.The two Heterodox schools in Indian Philosophy are:
 (a) Nyaya and Vaisesika (b) Buddhism and Jainism
 (c) Sankhya and Yoga (d) Purva and Uttaramimamsa
- 52.The father of philosophy :
 (a) Descartes (b) Thales
 (c) Aristotle (d) Francis Bacon
- 53.Who said " Two things fill me with awe and wonder the starry heavens above and the Moral law within".
 (a) Karl Marx (b) Bertrand Russell
 (c) Kant (d) David Hume
- 54.A Treatise of Human Nature is the work of:
 (a) Karl Popper (b) David Hume
 (c) John Dewey (d) John Locke
- 55.The most original contribution of Americans thought at the end of nineteenth century:
 (a) Pragmatism (b) Positivism
 (c) Empiricism (d) Rationalism
- 56.According to Kant genuine knowledge appears in the form of— — — judgements.
 (a) Analytic (b) Synthetic
 (c) Synthetic a posteriori (d) Synthetic a priori
- 57.Leibniz was a— — —
 (a) Monist (b) Pluralist
 (d) Dualist (d) Non-dualist
- 58.Who is known as Cartesian dualist?
 (a) August Comte (b) Rene Descartes
 (c) St. Thomas Aquinas (d) Derrida
- 59.Who is the father of modern philosophy?
 (a) Descartes (b) Spinoza
 (c) Hobbes (d) Leibniz
60. — — — — is a Subjective idealist
 (a) Hegel (b) Kant
 (c) Plato (d) Berkeley
61. 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.
- 62.The three main divisions of Philosophy are metaphysics, epistemology, and — — —
 (a) Axiology (b) Sociology
 (c) Anthropology (d) Cosmology
- 63.A logical sentence is called — — —
 (a) Proposition (b) Syllogism
 (c) Preposition (d) Clause
- 64.The first Philosophy refers to— — —
 (a) Aesthetics (b) Metaphysics
 (c) Epistemology (d) Ethics
65. The study of philosophy stimulates
 (a) Dogmatism (b) Critical thinking
 (c) Blind faith (d) All these
- 66.Mathematics is a study of certain and — — — truths
 (a) Self- evident. (b) Numerical

Comment [Office1]:

- (c) geometrical (d) Theoretical
- 67.Descartes was a ———thinker
 (a) Emperical(b) Rational
 (c) Materialistic (d) Idealistic
- 68.Which American mathematician philosopher laid the foundation of Pragmatism
 (a) William James (b) J. Dewey
 (c) C.S Pierce (d) Spinoza
- 69.The Problem of Knowledge was written by ———
 (a) Aristotle (b) Plato
 (c) A.J Ayer (d) Collingwood
- 70.Spinoza's method is known as———
 (a) Axiomatic (b) Theoretical
 (c) Geometrical (d) Doubt
- 71.The study of the origin and development of the universe is known as———
 (a) Ontology (b) Cosmology
 (c) Zoology (d) Sociology
72. Who said ? “God is dead”
 (a) Schopenhauer. (b) Sartre
 (c) Popper (d) Nietzsche
73. Who is the father of existentialism?
 (a) Soren Kierkegaard. (b) Camus
 (c) Sartre (d) Heidegger
- 74.——— Introduced the term Aesthetics
 (a) Kant (b) Hegel
 (c) Baumgarten(d) Aristotle
- 75.Socratic method is
 (a) Skeptical (b) Conceptual
 (c) Conversational(d)All of these
- 76.The theory of understanding is explained in transcendental ——
 (a) Analytic. (b) Synthetic
 (c) Aesthetic (d) Pragmatic
- 77.Know thyself is the maxim of ——
 (a) Plato (b) Zeno
 (c) Socrates (d) Aristotle
- 78.Phaedros is the Work of ——
 (a) Heraclitus (b) Aristophanes
 (c) Plato (d) Anaxagoras
79. Corgito ergo sum means:
 (a) I doubt therefore I am (b) I think therefore I am
 (c) I see therefore I am (d) I question therefore I am .
- 80.Leibniz was a —— thinker
 (a) English (b)French
 (c) German (d) American
- 81.Plato was the teacher of ——
 (a) Georgias (b) Socrates
 (c) Aristotle (d) Protogoras
82. —— is an Empiricist
 (a) Locke (b) Berkeley
 (c) Hume (d) all of these

83. The doubt of Descartes should not be confused with ———
 (a) Skepticism (b) Solipsism
 (c) Idealism (d) Intuitionism
84. Locke is a ———
 (a) Idealist (b) phenomenologist
 (c) Critical realist (d) Representative realist
85. The Skepticism of Descartes is known as ———
 (a) Pure Skepticism (b) phenomenal Skepticism
 (c) Methodological Skepticism (d) None of these
86. Who said " Accept nothing as true which we do not perceive clearly and distinctly
 (a) Descartes (b) Spinoza
 (c) Leibniz (d) Kant
87. ——— explained the world with the theory of Monads
 (a) Democritus (b) St. Anselm
 (c) Leibniz (d) William James
88. ——— is said to be the origin of Philosophy
 (a) Greed(b) Wonder
 (c) Fear(d) None of these
89. The mind body relationship theory of Descartes is known as———
 (a) Psycho physical parallelism (b) Interactionism
 (c) Pre established harmony (d) None of these
90. Wittgenstein says that language is a
 (a) Statement (b) Picture of reality
 (c) Judgement (d) Concept
91. ——— rejected Metaphysics as meaningless
 (a) Logical positivists (b) Rationalists
 (c) Idealists(d) Spiritualists
92. ——— means knowledge that follows some other knowledge
 (a) pratyaksa(b) Upamana
 (c) Sabda(d) Anumana
93. The invariable concomitance between hetu and sadhya is known as
 (a) Vyapati(b) Paksa
 (c) linga (d) None of these
94. The Pramana for knowing the nonexistence of a thing is
 (a) Anumana(b) Upamana
 (c) Arthapathi(d) Anupalabधि
95. Agama comes under ———
 (a) Sabha (b) Pratyaksa
 (c) Anumana(d) Upasana
96. According to Indian epistemology the person who knows is ———
 (a) premeya(b) Pramatha
 (c) Prama(d) Aprama
97. In Nyaya syllogism the statement to be proved is known as ———
 (a) Pratinja(b) Major premise
 (c) Udaharana(d) Nigamana
98. ——— is known as queen Science
 (a) Mathematics (b) Physics
 (c) Philosophy (d) Psychology

99. The author of Discourse of the method is ———
 (a) Sartre (b) Descartes
 (c) Malebranche (d) Hobbes
100. The author of Prince is ———
 (a) Machiavelli (b) Plato
 (c) Bruno (d) Aristotle
101. In India Philosophy is known as ———
 (a) Brahma Vidya (b) Atmabodha
 (c) Darshana (d) Yogavidya
102. The philosophy of God is called ———
 (a) Theology (b) Religion
 (c) philology (d) All of these
103. The proponent of Advaita Vedanta is ———
 (a) Ramanuja (b) Madhvacharya
 (c) Jaimini (d) Sankara
104. Nyaya Vaisesika accepts ——— pramanas.
 (a) Two (b) Three
 (b) Five. (d) Four
105. The philosopher seeks to harmonise the ideals of Truth, Good and ———
 (a) Love. (b) God
 (c) beauty. (d) knowledge
106. Henri Bergson advocated ———
 (a) Intuitionism (b) Empiricism
 (c) Apriorism (d) Sensationalism
107. ——— says "Understanding makes Nature".
 (a) Bergson (b) Herbert Spencer
 (c) Kant. (d) Lamarck
108. The highest Value in the Purusharthas:
 (a) Artha. (b) Kama
 (c) Dharma. (c) Moksa
109. Dialectical materialism is the theory of ———
 (a) Hegel (b) Marx
 (c) Nietzsche (d) Schopenhauer
110. ——— is the father of Spiritualistic pluralism
 (a) Locke (b) Dewey
 (c) Leibniz (d) W. James
111. ——— accepted four kinds of cause
 (a) Aristotle. (b) David Hume
 (c) J. S Mill. (d) Plato
112. The author of Passions of the Soul is
 (a) Spinoza (b) A.J Ayer
 (c) Aristotle. (d) Descartes
113. ——— said "Philosophy is the science of knowledge".
 (a) Schelling (b) Fichte
 (c) Marx (d) Bruno
114. ——— believes in the transcendence of God
 (a) Deism. (b) Theism
 (c) Agnosticism. (d) Atheism
115. According to ——— All is God and God is all.
 (a) Monotheism. (b) Monism

- (c) Henotheism. (d) Pantheism
116. According to Kant knowledge appears in the form of ———
 (a) Statement (b) Reasoning
 (c) Judgement. (d) Proposition
117. Space, time and categories of understanding are ———- forms of knowledge
 (a) apriori. (b) aposteriori
 (c) intuitive. (d) All of these
118. ——— is the work of Kant.
 (a) Leviathan (b) Critique of Judgement
 (c) Ethics (d) Republic
119. Transcendental aesthetic deals with the theory of
 (a) Understanding. (b) Sensations
 (c) Aesthetic Judgement. (d) Moral Judgement
120. Ethics is also known as ———
 (a) Axiology (b) Moral Philosophy
 (c) Utilitarianism. (d) All of these
121. Philosophy of art comes under ———
 (a) Aesthetics. (b) Ethics
 (c) Anthropology. (d) None of these
122. ——— are the supreme norms of life.
 (a) Men. (b) Gods
 (c) Values. (d) All of these
123. Ex Nihilo Nihil fit means ———
 (a) I think therefore I am. (b) Out of nothing comes nothing
 (c) To be or not to be (d) None of these
124. The philosophy of the Upanishad is known as ———
 (a) Non- Dualism. (b) Monistic Spiritualism
 (c) Dualism. (d) Pluralism
125. ——— awoke Kant from his dogmatic slumber
 (a) Locke 's empiricism. (b) Hume's Essays
 (c) Leibniz's talks. (d) Berkeley's Dialogues
126. Denial of the ultimate knowledge of the existence of God is known as ———
 (a) Atheism. (b) Agnosticism
 (c) Theism. (d) None of these
127. ——— believes reason as the source of knowledge
 (a) Rationalism. (b) Empiricism
 (c) Idealism. (d) None of these
128. The author of Poetics is ———
 (a) Plato. (b) Aristotle
 (c) Homer. (d) None of these
129. Buddhism is a philosophy of ———
 (a) pluralism (b) Monism
 (b) Dualism. (c) None of these
130. ——— is an Absolute idealist
 (a) Kant. (b) Hegel
 (b) Hume. (c) Descartes

131. Descartes was born at ———
 (a) Touraine (b) Amsterdam
 (c) Vienna. (d) Marseille
132. The Advancement of Learning was written by ———
 (a) Edmund Husserl (b) Francis Bacon
 (c) Henry Bergson. (d) None of these
133. ——— is a mild empiricist
 (a) David Hume. (b) Berkeley
 (c) John Locke. (d) None of these
134. Spinoza was despised as an ——— by the Jews
 (a) pantheist (b) Atheist
 (c) Theist. (d) all of these
135. Res extensa means ———
 (a) Extended thing (b) God
 (c) Thinking substance. (d) None of these
136. It is the art of ——— which brings other men's ideas to birth
 (a) Deception (b) Oratory
 (c) intellectual midwifery (d) All of these.
137. ——— Greek philosopher is known for his probing questions
 (a) Socrates. (b) Plato
 (d) Aristotle. (d) Zeno
138. The etymological meaning of Philosophy is ———
 (a) Love of God. (b) Love of Wisdom
 (c) Love of Truth. (d) Love of Knowledge
139. The idol that stands for a person's individual inhibitions is known as ———
 (a) Cave (b) Theatre
 (c) Market Place. (d) Tribe
140. The author of Introduction to Positive Philosophy
 (a) Francis Bacon. (b) Henry Bergson
 (c) August Comte. (d) None of these
141. ——— is also known as First Philosophy
 (a) Epistemology. (b) Axiology
 (c) Metaphysics. (d) All of these
142. The word aesthetics is derived from the Greek word ———
 (a) Aestia (b) Aesthonomics
 (c) Aisthetikos (d) None of these
143. The 18th century German thinker who initiated dramatic changes in the field of Aesthetics is ———
 (a) Leibniz. (b) Kant
 (c) Nietzsche (d) Schelling
144. In the word Epistemology epistem means ———
 (a) Knowledge. (b) Theory
 (c) Science. (d) None of these
145. Francis Bacon was an advocate and practitioner of ——— method
 (a) Positive. (b) Logical
 (c) Scientific. (d) Mathematical
146. There are ——— Systems or Schools in Indian Philosophy .
 (a) Two. (b) Seven
 (c) six (d) Four

147. ——— is a heterodox school
 (a) NyayaVaisesika (b) Sankhya Yoga
 (c) Carvaka (d) Advaita
148. ——— is an idealist
 (a) Berkeley (b) John Dewey
 (c) Locke. (d) All of these
149. ——— is a realist
 (a) Kant. (b) Locke
 (c) Hegel (d) None of these
150. ——— is a Methodological Skeptic
 (a) Pyrrho. (b) Hume
 (d) Descartes. (d) All of these
151. The tendency of human nature to have certain incorrect conclusions is known as ———.
 (a) idol of the cave (b) Idol of the tribe
 (c) Idol of the theatre. (d) None of these
152. According to Comte ——— is the stage of the society dominated by religion
 (a) Metaphysical stage. (b) Scientific stage
 (c) Theological stage. (d) None of these
153. Bacon took up ——— ideas to build an inductive approach.
 (a) Aristotelian. (b) Socratic
 (c) Platonic. (d) All the three
154. The a priori factors in sensation are ——— and ———
 (a) Mind and Body. (b) Thought and extension
 (c) Space and Time. (d) All of these
155. A particular procedure for accomplishing or approaching something is called a ———
 (a) Routine. (b) Method
 (c) Experience. (d) All the three
156. A person who questions the validity or authenticity of something purporting to be factual is a
 ———
 (a) Skeptic. (b) Critic
 (c) Optimist. (d) Pessimist
157. According to Kant there are ——— categories
 (a) Two. (b) Three
 (c) Four. (d) Five
158. In the first stage of his philosophical Career Kant was a ———
 (a) Rationalist. (b) Empiricist
 (c) Idealist. (d) Critical
159. Philosopher King was the concept of ———
 (a) Aristotle. (b) Socrates
 (c). Plato. (d) Thales
160. ——— involves direct sense object contact
 (a) Verbal testimony. (b) Perception
 (c) Inference. (d) Comparison
161. Sense Object contact is technically called ———
 (a) Vyapti (b) Anumati
 (c) Sannikarsha (d) Hetu
162. Ordinary perception is known as ———
 (a) laukika perception. (b) Yogic Perception
 (c) Alaukika Perception. (d) None of these

Comment [Office2]:

163. The higher Values in life is named as----
 (a) Aryasatya (b) Purusarthas
 (c) Lokasayta. (d) None of these
164. The perception in which the qualities of an object is determined is known as----
 (a) Nirvikalpaka Perception.(b) Savikalpaka perception
 (c) Yogic Perception. (d) None of these
165. The ground on which the inference is made
 (a) Hetu (b) Sadhya
 (d) Paksa (d) All of these
- 166.The Sanskrit word Upamana means----
 (a) Implication. (b) Comparison
 (c) Inference (d) Perception
167. Philosophy aims at finding the :
 (a) Fundamental principles of the world. (b) Absolute
 (c) Soul. (d) All of these
168. The science of morals is known as ----
 (a) Ethics. (b) Logic
 (c) Aesthetics. (d) Religion
169. ---- is known as the father of Logic
 (a) J.S Mill (b) Aristotle
 (c) Socrates. (d) Creighton
- 170.The three faculties of the mind are thinking, feeling and ----
 (a) Willing. (b) Believing
 (c) Doubting. (d) None of these
- 171.Logic is the science of correct ----
 (a) Behaving. (b) Thinking
 (c) appreciation (c) None of these
- 172.---- is a positive philosophy
 (a) Psychology. (b) Logic
 (b) Ethics. (d) Aesthetics
- 173.Jermey Bentham is a -----philosopher
 (a) Religious (b) Moral
 (c) Environment. (d) Structural
- 174.In ----the faculty of thinking is put to study
 (a) Ethics. (b) Logic
 (c) Aesthetics. (d) All of these
- 175.The pramana which relies on implication is ----
 (a) Arthapathi (b) Anupalabधि
 (c) Perception. (d) None of these
- 176.---- inspired Comte to Philosophy
 (a) J.S Mill. (b) Saint Simon
 (c) Herbert Spencer. (d) None of these
- 177.The author of Iliad is
 (a) Homer. (b) Dante
 (c) Hesiod (d) Aristotle
- 178.Spinoza's Monism is known as ----
 (a) Abstract Monism. (b) Concrete monism
 (c) Phenomenal monism. (d) All of these
- 179.Marx 's theory on the evolution of matter is known as ----
 (a) Emergent evolution (b)Material Evolution

Comment [Office3]:

- (c) Dialectical Materialism. (d) None of these
180. Subjective idealism reduces matter to -----
 (a) Mind. (b) God
 (c) Sensations. (d) All of these
181. The idol which stands for words men use in the commercial of daily life is known as-----
 (a) Idol of the cave. (b) Idol of the theatre
 (c) Idol of the market place (d) Idol of the
182. Descartes mathematical method consists in intuition and ----
 (a) Induction. (b) Deduction
 (c) Observation. (d) None of these
183. The author of Essay concerning Human Understanding is ----
 (a) Berkeley. (b) Descartes
 (c) Locke. (d) Hume
184. The author of Three Dialogues between Hylas and Philonous
 (a) Berkeley. (b) Locke
 (c) Socrates. (d) Plato
185. In Indian philosophy ----- is a materialist school
 (a) Advaita. (b) Mimamasa
 (c) Yoga. (d) Carvaka
186. Locke rejected -----
 (a) Soul (b) God
 (c) Matter. (d) Innate ideas
187. Hume rejected ----
 (a) Soul. (b) God
 (c) Matter (d) All of these
188. According to Descartes in Mathematics we begin with ----
 (a) axioms. (b) Calculations
 (c) assumptions. (d) None of these
189. The method of Descartes is also known as----
 (a) Cartesian Method. (b) Discursive Method
 (c) Dialectic Method. (d) Critical Method
190. The end portion of the Vedas are Known as ----
 (a) Brahmanas. (b) Mantras
 (c) Upanishads. (d) Aranyakas
191. Monadology is the work of -----
 (a) Leibniz. (b) Descartes
 (c) Hume. (d) Comte
192. The oldest literature in the world is -----
 (a) Mahabharata. (b) Ramayana
 (c) Vedas. (d) Puranas
193. Atheism is affiliated to ----
 (a) Spiritualism. (b) Materialism
 (c) Agnosticism. (d) All of these
194. Philosophy ----- the highest conclusions of different sciences
 (a) Harmonises. (b) Contradicts
 (c) proves. (d) differentiates
195. The Theory of being is known as ----
 (a) Cosmology. (b) Ontology
 (c) Epistemology (d) Biology
196. ---- believed in One ultimate reality
 (a) Buddhism. (b) Jainism

- (c) Upanishads. (d) All the three
197.Advaita Vedanta accepted ----- pramanas
(a) Four (b) Five
(c) Six. (d) One
- 198.The abhava of a thing is known through ----
(a) Anupalabdhi(b) Arthapathi
(c) Sabda(d) None of these
- 199.Normative Science studies a thing ----
(a) As it is (b) As it ought to be
(c) Both a and b (d) Neither a and b
- 200.Thales is the father of ----
(a) Modern Philosophy (b)Philosophy
(c) Indian Philosophy (d) Medieval Philosophy
- =====

ANSWER KEY

B A Philosophy Private MCQ Question Bank- 2018
Core- Introduction to Philosophical Methods.

1. d	44.a	95.a	146.b
2. a	45.a	96.b	147.c
3. c	46.c	97.a	148.a
4.b	47.a	98.c	149.b
5.b	48.c	99. b	150.d
6.c	49.d	100.a	151.b
7.d	50.b	101.c	152.c
8.c	51.b	102.a	153.a
9.d	52.b	103.d	154.c
10.a	53.c	104.d	155.b
11.c	54.b	105.c	156.a
12.a	55.a	106.a	157.c
13.b	56.d	107.c	158.a
14.c	57.b	108.c	159.c
15.c	58.b	109.b	160.b
16.b	59.a	110.c	161.c
17.a	60.d	111.a	162.a
18.d	61.d	112.d	163.b
19.c	62.a	113.b	164.b
20.c	63.a	114.a	165.a
21.c	64.b	115.d	166.b
22.b	65.b	116.c	167.d
23.a	66.a	117.a	168.a
24.c	67.b	118.b	169.b
25.c	68.c	119.b	170.a
26.c	69.c	120.b	171.b
27.c	70.a	121.a	172.a
28.b	71.b	122.c	173.b
29.a	72.d	123.b	174.b
30.b	73.a	124.b	175.a
31.a	74.d	125.b	176.b
32.c	75.d	126.b	177.a
33.c	76.a	127.a	178.a
34.a	77.c	128.b	179.c
35.c	78.c	129.a	180.a
36.c	79.b	130.b	181.c
37.d	80.c	131.a	182.b
38.a	81.c	132.b	183.c
39.c	82.d	133.c	184.a
40.a	83.a	134.b	185.d
41.b	84.d	135.a	186.d
42.c	85.c	136.c	187.d
43.c	86.a	137.a	188.a
	87.c	138.b	189.a
	88.b	139.a	190.c
	89.b	140.a	191.a
	90.b	141.c	192.c
	91.a	142.c	193.b
	92.d	143.b	194.a
	93.a	144.a	195.b
	94.d	145.c	196.c
			197.c
			198.a
			199.b
			200.b

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