

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS
BA PHILOSOPHY (CBCS) PHILOSOPHY EXAMINATION 2019

(PRIVATE STUDY)

CORE COURSE

PL4CRT06- ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL WESTERN PHILOSOPHY

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1. Orphism greatly influenced -----
a) Aristotle b) Plato c) Socrates d) Thales
2. ----- subscribed to the doctrine of the transmigration of the souls.
a) Orphism b) Fideism c) Occultism d) Narcissism
3. According to Thales universe is fundamentally -----
a) water b) air c) fire d) none of these
4. For ----- primary matter was boundless something.
a) Anaximander b) Thales c) Anaximenes d) Heraclitus
5. Greek philosophy begins as an enquiry into the ----- world.
a) subjective b) objective c) social d) none of these
6. According to ----- the world arises from water and return to water.
a) Anaximander b) Thales c) Anaximenes d) Protagoras
7. ----- held the view that the ultimate stuff of the universe is boundless something.
a) Anaximander b) Thales c) Anaximenes d) Protagoras
8. ----- is the fundamental thing underlying the universe according to Anaximenes.
a) air b) fire c) water d) number
9. ----- stated that all things are full of gods .
a) Anaximander b) Thales c) Anaximenes d) Protagoras
10. ----- held that earth is cylindrical in shape and moves freely in space.
a) Anaximander b) Thales c) Anaximenes d) Protagoras
11. ----- calls his infinite boundless matter God.
a) Anaximander b) Thales c) Anaximenes d) Protagoras
12. According to ----- the primary air is regulated by the opposed principles of condensation and rarefaction.
a) Anaximander b) Thales c) Anaximenes d) Protagoras
13. ----- declared that whatever exists, exists in number.
a) Protagoras b) Pythagoras c) Plato d) Aristotle
14. Pythagoras held the view that contemplative knowledge about ----- alone is true and not the sensible things.

- a) Physics b) Mathematics c)Philosophy d)Logic
15. -----tried to show that things are numbers in some arbitrary manner.
a)Eleatics b) Milesians c) Samoans d)Pythagoreans
16. According to ----- change alone is real , and manyess and changes are unreal.
a) Heraclitus b) Parmenides c) Plato d)Aristotle
17. ----- holds the identity of thought and being.
a) Heraclitus b) Parmenides c) Plato d)Aristotle
18. -----belongs to the Eleatic school.
a) Heraclitus b) Parmenides c) Plato d)Aristotle
19. ----- is the sole reality according to Parmenides.
a) Being b) Not-being c) becoming d)none of these
20. Being cannot come out of not-being is the fundamental thought of Parmenides.
Heraclitus b) Parmenides c) Plato d)Aristotle
21. In ----- emerges for the first time the distinction between sense and reason
Heraclitus b) Parmenides c) Plato d)Aristotle
22. According to Parmenides the world that presented to us through senses is -----.
a) Being b) Not-being c) real d)none of these
23. ----- makes the distinction between sense and reason.
a) Parmenides b) Heraclitus c) Protagoras d)Aristotle
24. ----- is the doctrine that the sense world is an appearance
a) Idealism b) Realism c) Materialism d)Monism
25. According to ----- only being is , becoming is not at all.
a) Heraclitus b) Pythagoreans c) Eleatics d) Parmenides
26. According to ----- being and not being are in everything at one and the same time.
a) Heraclitus b) Pythagoreans c) Eleatics d) Parmenides
27. For ----- both being and not being are equally real .
a) Heraclitus b) Pythagoreans c) Eleatics d) Parmenides
28. According to ----- being has not being in it.
a) Heraclitus b) Pythagoreans c) Eleatics d) Parmenides
29. ----- was a contemporary of Parmenides.
a) Heraclitus b) Pythagoreans c) Eleatics d) Parmenides
30. According to ----- everything in the universe has in it its own opposites.
a) Heraclitus b) Pythagoreans c) Eleatics d) Parmenides
31. According to Heraclitus the ultimate kind of matter is ----- .
a) water b)fire c) air d)none of these
32. The Ionian thinkers were ----- .
a)dualistic b) monistic c)pluralistic d) none of these
33. The Greek thinkers who drew our attention to proportion, order and harmony are ----- .
a) Pythagoreans b) Eleatics c) Heraclitus d)Parmenides
34. ----- laid emphasis on vegetarianism.
a) Pythagoreans b) Eleatics c) Heraclitus d)Parmenides

35. -----laid emphasis on asceticism.
a) Pythagoreans b) Eleatics c) Heraclitus d)Parmenides
36. ----- practiced a reformed kind of orphic religion.
a) Pythagoreans b) Eleatics c) Heraclitus d)Parmenides
37. ----- founded an order in which men and women were considered equal.
a) Pythagoras b) Eleatics c) Heraclitus d)Parmenides
38. According to ----- the earth revolves round the central fire.
a) Heraclitus b)Eleatics c) Parmenides d)Pythagoreans
39. Truth lies in reason and not in the world of sense is the fundamental position of ----- .
a) Realism b) Materialism c) Idealism d) None of these
40. For ----- there is no past, no present, no future.
a) Being b) not-being c) both d)none of these
41. Pre – sophistic philosophy is -----because it conceived nature as animate or alive.
a)naturalistic b) ontological c)Monistic d) hylozoistic
42. Pre – sophistic philosophy is -----because its attention is directed to nature.
a)naturalistic b) ontological c)Monistic d) hylozoistic
43. Pre – sophistic philosophy is ----- , it enquires into the essence of things.
a)naturalistic b) ontological c)Monistic d) hylozoistic
44. Pre – sophistic philosophy is ----- it seeks to explain phenomena by single principle
a)naturalistic b) ontological c)Monistic d) hylozoistic
45. Protagoras and Gorgias were -----
a)Sophists b) Philosophers c) Sages d)none of these
46. “Man is the measure of all things” is the famous teachings of ----- .
a) Socrates b) Sophists c) Protagoras d)Gorgias
47. For----- knowledge is perception.
a) Protagoras b) Socrates c)Plato d)Aristotle
48. *Homo mensura* is the famous saying by
a) Socrates b)Plato c) Aristotle d)Protagoras
49. According to ----- even if there is anything we cannot know it.
a) Gorgias b) Aistotle c) Plato d)Socrates
50. Protagoras was influenced by ----- in propounding his epistemology.
a) Leucippus b) Democritus c) Gorgias d) Socrates
51. ----- deny the universality of knowledge.
a)Socrates b) Sophists c) Plato d)none of these
52. According to sophists ----- can give us only relative knowledge.
a) Reason b) Perception c)Inference d)none of these
53. Which one of the following is not a dialogue by Plato
a) Meno b) Republic c) Phaedo d) Poetics
54. According to Socrates knowledge is through -----.
a) perception b) concepts c) both d)none of these
55. For Socrates knowledge is -----
a) relative b) universal c) particular d)absolute
56. According to Socrates -----alone can take us to being.
a) percepts b) concepts c) inference d)testimony

57. ----- believed in universal validity of knowledge.
a) Socrates b) sophists c) parmenides d)Democritus
58. Sophists failed to accommodate the role -----plays in the formation of knowledge
a) perception b) reason c) Inference d)none of these
59. ----- maintained that virtue is knowledge of the good through concepts.
a)Anaximander b)Anaximenes c) Democritus d)Socrates
60. ----- claimed that real knowledge of justice, virtue are already present in man.
a) Sophist b) Protagoras c) Socrates d) Anaximander
61. According to ----- knowledge is virtue and virtue is true knowledge
a) Sophists b) Socrates c) Plato d) Aristotle
62. From ----- Plato derived the doctrine of the eternity and changelessness of idea.
a) Parmenides b)Heraclitus c)Pythagoras d)Protagoras
63. From-----Plato derived the notion of the immortality of the soul.
a)Pythagoras b) Parmenides c) Heraclitus d)Protagoras
64. From-----Plato accepted the doctrine of the flux of sensible things.
a) Heraclitus b) Socrates c) Parmenides d) Protagoras
65. ----- is the doctrine that universals have their own independent existence.
a)Realism b) conceptualism c)nominalism d)Idealism
66. ----- is the doctrine that universals are constructed by human mind.
a)Realism b) conceptualism c)nominalism d)Idealism
67. According to ----- universals are mere words to think about class.
a)Realism b) Nominalism c) Conceptualism d) Idealism
68. According to ----- virtue is one.
a) Heraclitus b) Socrates c) Parmenides d) Protagoras
69. The theory of Ideas is proposed by ----- .
a) Aristotle b) Plato c) Heraclitus d)Parmenides
70. ----- is the element common to the Individual man and the idea of the man.
a) third man b) first man c) second man d)last man
71. Which among the following is not a characteristic of idea.
a) Universal b) eternal c) mutable d) absolute
72. Plato compares the Idea of the Good to that of -----.
a) star b) sun c) moon d)none of these
73. He Idea of ----- is the highest reality and it is the cause of truth and knowledge.
a) Good b) reason c)beauty d) logic
74. ----- period extends from 585 to the middle of the fifth century B.C.
a) Pre-sophistic b) Socratic c) sophistic d)post- Aristotelian
75. The sophistic period is period of -----
a) transition b) reconstruction c)decline d)emergence
76. The socratic period is a period of -----
a)transition b) reconstruction c)decline d)emergence
77. ----- period extends from 430 BC to 320 BC
a) Socratic b) sophistic c) pre- sophistic d) ethical
78. ----- period extends from 320 BC to 590 AD.
a) Post Aristotelian b Pre –sophistic c) Socratic d)Sophistic
79. The period from 585 to the middle of the fifth century B.C. is known as ----- .
a) Post Aristotelian b) Pre –sophistic c) Socratic d)Sophistic
80. The scene of the first period of greek philosophy is ----- .
a) Athens b) Sparta c) colonial world d) greek mainland

81. ----- period shows a growing distrust of the power of the human mind to solve the world-problem and a corresponding lack of faith in traditional conceptions and institutions.
 a) Post Aristotelian b) Pre –sophistic c) Socratic d) Sophistic
82. Plato and Aristotle build upon the foundations laid by -----
 a) Heraclitus b) Socrates c) Parmenides d) Protagoras
83. The scene of the ----- period of greek philosophy is laid in Athens, Alexandria, and Rome.
 a) first b) second c) third d) fourth
84. According to ----- happiness is the highest good in life.
 a) Stoics b) Epicureans c) Aristotelians d) Athenians
85. According to ----- virtuous life is the highest good.
 a) Stoics b) Epicureans c) Aristotelians d) Athenians
86. Anaximander was a pupil of ----- .
 a) Thales b) Socrates c) Plato d) Aristotle
87. Plato was the student of ----- .
 a) Thales b) Socrates c) Plato d) Aristotle
88. Aristotle was the student of ----- .
 a) Thales b) Socrates c) Plato d) Aristotle
89. Anaximenes was the student of ----- .
 a) Thales b) Anaximander c) Plato d) Aristotle
90. The Ionian thinkers were interested in the problem of ----- .
 a) Substance b) change c) number d) none of these
91. The Eleatics and the Heraclitus were interested in the problem of ----- .
 a) Substance b) change c) number d) none of these
92. ----- stated that ‘you could not step twice into the same rivers’.
 a) Heraclitus b) Anaximander c) Plato d) Aristotle
93. According to ----- “for the way upward and the way downward are one.”
 a) Heraclitus b) Anaximander c) Plato d) Aristotle
94. According to ----- everything, therefore, is a union of opposite qualities.
 a) Heraclitus b) Anaximander c) Plato d) Aristotle
95. ----- is the originator of the Eleatic school.
 a) Xenophanes b) Anaximander c) Plato d) Aristotle
96. Zeno and Melissus are the dialecticians of the ----- school.
 a) Pythagorean b) Eleatic c) Ionian d) Athenian
97. "If you associate with me, on the very day you will return a better man than you came."- this is a statement by ----- .
 a) Protagoras b) Xenophanes c) Zeno d) Anaxagoras
98. According to ----- knowledge depend upon the particular knower.
 a) Sophist b) Xenophanes c) Zeno d) Anaxagoras
99. The great value of the ----- movement consisted in this: it awakened thought and challenged philosophy, religion, custom, morals, and the institutions based on them, to justify themselves to reason.
 a) Sophistic b) Eleatic c) Pythagorean d) Ionian
100. The chief concern of ----- was to meet the challenge of Sophistry, which, in undermining knowledge, threatened the foundations of morality and the State.
 a) Socrates b) Protagoras c) Anaxagoras d) Gorgias

101. ----- maintained that morality is based on feeling and desires.
a) Sophist b) Xenophanes c) Zeno d) Anaxagoras
102. According to ----- perception can give only relative knowledge.
a) Sophist b) Xenophanes c) Zeno d) Anaxagoras
103. Homo mensura was the maxim of----- .
a) Sophist b) Xenophanes c) Zeno d) Anaxagoras
104. The dictum “ Know thyself “ is attributed to ----- .
a) Socrates b) Protagoras c) Anaxagoras d) Gorgias
105. ----- believed in truth, morality and universal validity of knowledge.
a) Socrates b) Protagoras c) Anaxagoras d) Gorgias
106. According to ----- morality and political views based on feeling can only be relative and conventional.
a) Socrates b) Protagoras c) Anaxagoras d) Gorgias
107. ----- method is also known as midwifery method.
a) Socratic b) Sophistic c) Ionian d) Eleatic
108. According to ----- the method of socrates was one of definition and induction.
a) Plato b) Aristotle c) Anaximenes d) Anaximander
109. Phaedo is a dialogue by ----- .
a) Plato b) Aristotle c) Anaximenes d) Anaximander
110. To evolve universal judgments was the purpose of the ----- method.
a) sophistic b) socratic c) Pythagorean d) ionian
111. According to ----- we can attain truth if we pursue the proper method.
a) Protagoras b) Gorgias c) Socrates d) Anaxagoras
112. ----- is the school founded by Plato .
a) Lyceum b) Academy c) Agora d) none of these
113. ----- is the school founded by Aristotle
a) Lyceum b) Academy c) Agora d) none of these
114. ----- had pointed out that in order to live a rational and good life we need must have knowledge of the good.
a) Protagoras b) Gorgias c) Socrates d) Anaxagoras
115. The famous analogy of divided line explains -----s theory of knowledge.
a) Plato b) Aristotle c) Protagoras d) Pythagoras
116. In the divided line the lowest segment represents -----
a) Conjecture b) beliefs c) understanding d) reason
117. In Plato’s theory of knowledge ----- is divided into images and belief and imagination.
a) Opinion b) Knowledge c) reason d) dialectic
118. In Plato’s divided line ----- is divided into reason and intelligence.
a) Opinion b) Knowledge c) reason d) dialectic

119. For Plato art and poetry forms ----- types of knowledge.
a) Illusions b) beliefs c) understanding d) reason
120. In Plato's divided line Knowledge is divided into----- .
a) Dianoa and pistis b) dianoa and noesis c) pistis and ekasia d) ekasia and dianoa
121. In Plato's divided line opinion is divided into-----
a) Dianoa and pistis b) dianoa and noesis c) pistis and ekasia d) ekasia and dianoa
122. In Plato's divided line ----- for beliefs.
a) Dianoa b) noesis c) pistis d) ekasia
123. In Plato's divided line ----- stands for imagination.
a) Dianoa b) noesis c) pistis d) ekasia
124. In Plato's divided line ----- stands for reasoning
a) Dianoa b) noesis c) pistis d) ekasia
125. In Plato's divided line ----- stands for intelligence
a) Dianoa b) noesis c) pistis d) ekasia
126. In Plato's analogy of cave -----represents the world of senses.
a) Cave b) prisoners c) images on the wall d) the fire
127. In Plato's analogy of cave -----represents the people who believe second hand,
b) Cave b) prisoners c) images on the wall d) the fire
128. In Plato's analogy of cave -----represents illusion.
c) Cave b) prisoners c) images on the wall d) the fire
129. In Plato's analogy of cave -----represents the physical sun.
d) Cave b) prisoners c) images on the wall d) the fire
130. In Plato's analogy of cave -----represents Belief.
a) Seeing the fire and people on the road b) outside the cave c) the prisoner dragged outside the cave d) objects outside the cave
131. In Plato's analogy of cave -----represents the intelligible world.
b) Seeing the fire and people on the road b) outside the cave c) the prisoner dragged outside the cave d) objects outside the cave
132. In Plato's analogy of cave -----represents the philosopher
c) Seeing the fire and people on the road b) outside the cave c) the prisoner dragged outside the cave d) objects outside the cave
133. In Plato's analogy of cave -----represents the Forms
d) Seeing the fire and people on the road b) outside the cave c) the prisoner dragged outside the cave d) objects outside the cave
134. Universals exists outside the particular in an ideal realm is the view held by ----- .
a) Aristotle , b) Plato , c) Socrates d) Protagoras
135. According to ----- universals exists in the particular only.
a) Aristotle , b) Plato , c) Socrates d) Protagoras
136. The ----- cause was first recognised by Ionians
a) Material b) efficient c) final d) formal

137. The ----- cause was recognised by Empedocles
a) Material b) efficient c) final d) formal
138. The ----- cause was first recognised by Pythagoreans
a) Material b) efficient c) final d) formal
139. The ----- cause was first recognised by Anaxagoras.
a) Material b) efficient c) final d) formal
140. All the three causes, formal , efficient and final cause melt into ----- .
a) matter b) form c) both a and b d) none of these
141. Form and matter are the fundamental categories of ----- philosophy.
a) Aristotle , b) Plato c) Socrates d) Protagoras
142. According to ----- every individual is a compound of form and matter .
a) Aristotle , b) Plato c) Socrates d) Protagoras
143. God is the ----- of form.
a) Form b) matter c) both d) none of these.
144. Both Plato and Aristotle accepts ----- .
a) Idealism , b) realism c) materialism d) rationalism
145. ----- thinks that perception is inherently erroneous.
a) Protagoras b) Gorgias c) Plato d) none of these
146. According to Aristotle Matter by itself has no ----- .
a) Form b) idea c) reason d) mind
147. ----- is regarded as the founder of science.
a) Aristotle , b) Plato c) Socrates d) Protagoras
148. ----- is the author of *City of God*
a) St. Aquinas b) St. Augustine c) St. Anselm d) Aristotle
149. St. Augustine was influenced by the philosophy of ----- .
a) Aristotle , b) Plato c) Socrates d) Protagoras
150. ----- was the founder of epicureanism.
a) Zeno b) Epicurus c) Socrates d) Plato
151. Stoics maintained complete -----.
a) idealism b) materialism c) realism d) none of these.
152. According to ----- the good of man lies in the pursuit of pleasure and avoidance of pain
a) Socraticism b) epicureanism c) pythagoreans d) none of these
153. Plato discusses the ideal state in the following dialogue .
a) Meno b) Crito c) Republic d) Phaedo
154. According to ----- universals are real.
a) Plato b) Aristotle c) Dun Scotus d) ohkam
155. According to ----- universals are concepts.
a) realism b) conceptualism c) nominalism d) idealism
156. According to ----- universals are names.
a) realism b) conceptualism c) nominalism d) idealism

157. According to ----- Universals are neither in things nor in mind.
a)Plato b) Aristotle c) Dun Scotus d) Roscelin
158. ----- presents his ontological argument in the *Proslogium* .
a) St. Augustine b) St. Anslem c) St. Thomas Aquinas d) none of these.
159. ----- accepts platonic realism againt conceptualism.
a)St. Augustine b) St. Anslem c) St. Thomas Aquinas d) none of these.
160. For the ontologic proof ----- depends on the reality of the Platonic idea.
a)St. Augustine b) St. Anslem c) St. Thomas Aquinas d) none of these
161. ----- objected the ontological argument of st. anslem .
a) St. Augustine b) St. Anslem c) St. Thomas Aquinas d) Gaunilo
162. ----- advances the ontological proof for the existence of god.
a)St. Augustine b) St. Anslem c) St. Thomas Aquinas d) none of these
163. “let me believe that I may understand” is the slogan of -----.
a)St. Augustine b) St. Anslem c) St. Thomas Aquinas d) none of these
164. ----- is an Aristotelian .
a)St. Augustine b) St. Anslem c) St. Thomas Aquinas d) none of these
165. Summa Contra gentiles is the work by ----- .
a)St. Augustine b) St. Anslem c) St. Thomas Aquinas d) none of these
166. Summa Theologiae is the work by ----- .
a)St. Augustine b) St. Anslem c) St. Thomas Aquinas d) none of these
167. In summa theologiae ----- uses reason to support faith.
a)St. Augustine b) St. Anslem c) St. Thomas Aquinas d) none of these
168. According to ----- faith and reason are not opposed
a) St. Augustine b) St. Anslem c) St. Thomas Aquinas d) none of these
169. According to ----- faith is higher than reason.
a) St. Augustine b) St. Anslem c) St. Thomas Aquinas d) none of these
170. St. Thomas Aquinas accepted ----- of Aristotle.
a) realism b) conceptualism c) nominalism d) idealism
171. ----- made the distinction between natural theology and revealed theology.
a) St. Augustine b) St. Anslem c) St. Thomas Aquinas d) none of these
172. ----- assumed that religious truth can be supported rationally.
a) St. Augustine b) St. Anslem c) St. Thomas Aquinas d) none of these
173. According to ----- faith is not opposed to reason but higher than reason.
a) St. Augustine b) St. Anslem c) St. Thomas Aquinas d) none of these
174. ----- believed that mind is a clean state and all knowledge is acquired through experience , so he rejects the innateness of god’s knowledge.
a) St. Augustine b) St. Anslem c) St. Thomas Aquinas d) none of these
175. Argument from efficient causes ,motion and contingent causes are called ----- argument .
a) Ontological b) cosmological c) causal argument d) teleological argument
176. According to the argument from ----- there must be first mover who moves without being by anything else and that is God.

- a) Motion b) causes c) contingency d) design
177. Every cause is supposed to be caused by another. This is the argument from -----.
- a) Motion b) first cause c) contingency d) design
178. ----- being an Aristotelian rejects the primacy of ideas.
- a) St. Augustine b) St. Anslem c) St. Thomas Aquinas d) none of these
179. -----rejects the ontological argument for the existence of God.
- a) St. Augustine b) St. Anslem c) St. Thomas Aquinas d) none of these
180. St. Thomas Aquinas provide ----- proofs for the existence of god.
- a)3 b) 4 c) 5 d)6
181. Natural theology is based on -----.
- a)reason b)faith c)truth d) idea
182. Revealed theology is based on -----.
- a)reason b)faith c)truth d) idea
183. The final distinction between philosophy and theology is made by -----.
- a) John dun Scotus b) roger Bacon c) St. Aquinas d) none of these
184. ----- separates philosophy from theology
- a)John dun Scotus b) roger Bacon c) St. Aquinas d) none of these
185. According to ----- reason cannot prove or disprove the dogmas of religion.
- a)John dun Scotus b) roger Bacon c) St. Aquinas d) none of these
186. ----- considers the proofs by St. Aquinas and Anslem imperfect.
- a)John dun Scotus b) roger Bacon c) St. Aquinas d) none of these
187. According to ----- universals exists in the divine mind.
- a)John dun Scotus b) roger Bacon c) St. Aquinas d) none of these
188. For ----- intellect is superior to will.
- a)John dun Scotus b) roger Bacon c) St. Aquinas d) none of these
189. According to ----- will is superior to intellect.
- A)John dun Scotus b) roger Bacon c) St. Aquinas d) none of these
190. According to ----- will is always free.
- a)John dun Scotus b) roger Bacon c) St. Aquinas d) none of these
191. ----- holds that faith,hope and love are the real gifts of divine grace.
- a)John dun Scotus b) roger Bacon c) St. Aquinas d) none of these
192. ----- is credited with the principle of ockham's razor .
- a)John dun Scotus b) roger Bacon c) St. Aquinas d) William of Ockham
193. Entities are not to be multiplied without necessity is a principle attributed to -----.
- a)John dun Scotus b) roger Bacon c) St. Aquinas d) William of Ockham
194. According to ----- universals do not exist separately and independently from objects.
- a)John dun Scotus b) roger Bacon c) St. Aquinas d) William of Ockham
195. According to ----- universals are mere conventional signs.

- a) John dun Scotus b) roger Bacon c) St. Aquinas d) William of Ockham
196. For ----- only particulars exist which are known by perception.
a) John dun Scotus b) roger Bacon c) St. Aquinas d) William of Ockham
197. The main thinker of the first period of scholasticism is ----- .
a) St. Augustine b) St. Anslem c) St. Thomas Aquinas d) none of these
198. The most important thinker of the Scholasticism was ----- .
a) St. Augustine b) St. Anslem c) St. Thomas Aquinas d) none of these
199. The main thinker during the decline of scholasticism was ----- .
a) John dun Scotus b) roger Bacon c) St. Aquinas d) William of Ockham
200. ----- credited with the destruction of Scholastic philosophy.
a) John dun Scotus b) roger Bacon c) St. Aquinas d) William of Ockham

ANSWER KEY

1. c) Socrates
2. a) Orphism
3. a) water
4. a) Anaximander
5. b) objective
6. b) Thales
7. a) Anaximander
8. a) air
9. b) Thales
10. a) Anaximander
11. a) Anaximander
12. c) Anaximenes
13. b) Pythagoras
14. b) Mathematics
15. d) Pythagoreans
16. b) Parmenides
17. b) Parmenides
18. b) Parmenides
19. a) Being
20. b) Parmenides
21. b) Parmenides
22. b) Not-being
23. a) Parmenides
24. a) Idealism
25. c) Eleatics
26. a) Heraclitus
27. a) Heraclitus
28. a) Heraclitus
29. a) Heraclitus
30. a) Heraclitus
31. b) fire
32. b) monistic
33. a) Pythagoreans
34. a) Pythagoreans
35. a) Pythagoreans
36. a) Pythagoreans
37. a) Pythagoras
38. d) Pythagoreans
39. c) Idealism
40. a) Being
41. d) hylozoistic
42. a) naturalistic
43. b) ontological
44. c) Monistic
45. a) Sophists
46. c) Protagoras
47. a) Protagoras
48. d) Protagoras

49. a) Gorgias
50. b) Democritus
51. b) Sophists
52. b) Perception
53. d) Poetics
54. b) concepts
55. b) universal
56. b) concepts
57. a) Socrates
58. b) reason
59. d) Socrates
60. c) Socrates
61. b) Socrates
62. a) Parmenides
63. a) Pythagoras
64. a) Heraclitus
65. a) Realism
66. b) conceptualism
67. b) Nominalism
68. b) Socrates
69. b) Plato
70. a) third man
71. c) mutable
72. b) sun
73. a) Good
74. A) Pre-sophistic
75. A) transition
76. b) reconstruction
77. a) Socratic
78. a) Post Aristotelian
79. b) Pre –sophistic
80. c) colonial world
81. d) Sophistic
82. b) Socrates
83. d) fourth
84. b) Epicureans
85. b) Epicureans
86. A) Thales
87. b) Socrates
88. b) Socrates
89. b) Anaximander
90. A) Substance
91. b) change
92. A) Heraclitus
93. A) Heraclitus
94. A) Heraclitus
95. A) Xenophanes
96. b) Eleatic
97. A) Protagoras
98. a) Sophist

- 99. a) Sophistic
- 100. a) Socrates
- 101. a) Sophist
- 102. a) Sophist
- 103. a) Sophist
- 104. a) Socrates
- 105. a) Socrates
- 106. a) Socrates
- 107. a) Socratic
- 108. b) Aristotle
- 109. a) Plato
- 110. b) socratic
- 111. c) Socrates
- 112. b) Academy
- 113. a) Lyceum
- 114. c) Socrates
- 115. a) Plato
- 116. a) Conjecture
- 117. A) Opinion
- 118. b) Knowledge
- 119. a) Illusions
- 120. b) dianoia and noesis
- 121. c) pistis and ekasia
- 122. c) pistis
- 123. d) ekasia
- 124. c) pistis
- 125. b) noesis
- 126. A) Cave
- 127. b) prisoners
- 128. c) images on the wall
- 129. d) the fire
- 130. A) Seeing the fire and people on the
- 131. b) outside the cave
- 132. c) the prisoner dragged outside the cave
- 133. d) objects outside the cave
- 134. b) Plato ,
- 135. a) Aristotle
- 136. a) Material
- 137. b) efficient
- 138. d) formal
- 139. c) final
- 140. b) form
- 141. A) Aristotle ,
- 142. a) Aristotle
- 143. a) Form
- 144. a) Idealism
- 145. c) Plato
- 146. a) Form
- 147. a) Aristotle
- 148. b) St. Augustine

149. b) Plato
150. b) Epicurus
151. b) materialism
152. b) epicureanism
153. c) Republic
154. a) Plato
155. b) conceptualism
156. c) nominalism
157. d) Roscelin
158. b) St. Anslem
159. b) St. Anslem
160. b) St. Anslem
161. d) Gaunilo
162. b) St. Anslem
163. b) St. Anslem
164. c) St. Thomas Aquinas
165. c) St. Thomas Aquinas
166. c) St. Thomas Aquinas
167. c) St. Thomas Aquinas
168. c) St. Thomas Aquinas
169. c) St. Thomas Aquinas
170. b) conceptualism
171. c) St. Thomas Aquinas
172. c) St. Thomas Aquinas
173. c) St. Thomas Aquinas
174. c) St. Thomas Aquinas
175. a) cosmological
176. a) Motion
177. b) first cause
178. c) St. Thomas Aquinas
179. c) St. Thomas Aquinas
180. c) 5
181. a) reason
182. b) faith
183. a) John dun Scotus
184. a) John dun Scotus
185. a) John dun Scotus
186. a) John dun Scotus
187. a) John dun Scotus
188. c) St. Aquinas
189. c) St. Aquinas
190. a) John dun Scotus
191. a) John dun Scotus
192. d) William of Ockham
193. d) William of Ockham
194. d) William of Ockham
195. d) William of Ockham
196. d) William of Ockham
197. b) St. Anslem

- 198. c) St. Thomas Aquinas
- 199.d) William of Ockham
- 200. d) William of Ockham