

B.A DEGREE (CBCS) Examination 2019 - 20

SEMESTER VI

PRIVATE REGISTRATION

CORE COURSE

PL6CRT11- RECENT TRENDS IN WESTERN PHILOSOPHY

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. ----- is the author of *Tractatus LogicoPhilosophicus*.
a) WV Quine b) Wittgenstein c) A J Ayer d) Tarski
2. ----- is the author of *Language , Truth and Logic*.
a) WV Quine b) Wittgenstein c) A J Ayer d) Tarski
3. "All wives are married "is an example of ----- proposition.
a) Analytic b) Synthetic c) Tautologusd) none of these
4. ----- is the author of *Logical Syntax of Language*.
a) WV Quine b) Wittgenstein c) Carnap d) Tarski
5. ----- propositions do not give us any information about the world.
a) Analytical b) Synthetic c) both of these d) none of these
6. According to ----- proposition must be verified to be meaningful.
a) logical positivist b) Modernist c) Atomist d) none of these
7. According to -----, there are only two sources of knowledge: logical reasoning and empirical experience
a) logical positivism b) Modernism c) Atomism d) none of these
8. The fundamental thesis of ----- consists in denying the possibility of synthetic a priori knowledge.
a) logical positivism b) Modernism c) Atomism d) none of these
9. According to -----The meaning of a statement is its method of verification;
a) logical positivist b) Modernist c) Atomist d) none of these
10. In *Tractatus*, ----- states that a proposition describes reality.
a) Husserl b) Wittgenstein c) Carnap d) Russel
11. ----- is the author of *The Logical Syntax of Language*,
a) Russell b) Ayer c) Carnap d) Husserl
12. According to -----the structure of language is determined by the structure of reality.
a) Husserl b) Wittgenstein c) Carnap d) Russel

13. ----- claimed that words should be thought of as tools and that, in most cases at least, the meaning of a word is just its use in the language.
 a) Husserl b) Wittgenstein c) Carnap d) Russel
14. Vienna Circle was chaired by -----.
 a) Schlick b) Carnap c) Wittgenstein d) Husserl
15. The philosophical position of the Vienna Circle was called -----.
 a) Phenomenology b) Logical Empiricism c) Existentialism d) Hermeneutics
16. The ----- Circle was a group of scientifically trained philosophers and philosophically interested scientists who met under the leadership of Moritz Schlick.
 a) Paris b) Vietnam c) Vienna d) Venice
17. ----- is the author of *Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus*.
 a) WV Quine b) Wittgenstein c) A J Ayer d) Tarski
18. ----- proposes a picture theory of language.
 a) WV Quine b) Wittgenstein c) A J Ayer d) Tarski
19. In *Tractatus* Wittgenstein proposed a ----- theory of language.
 a) use theory b) *picture theory* c) both a and b d) none of these
20. ----- is the author of *Philosophical Investigations*.
 a) WV Quine b) Wittgenstein c) A J Ayer d) Tarski
21. In *Philosophical Investigations* Wittgenstein proposed a ----- theory of language.
 a) use theory b) *picture theory* c) both a and b d) none of these
22. ----- is the author of *The Blue and Brown Books*.
 a) WV Quine b) Wittgenstein c) A J Ayer d) Tarski
23. -----'s theory that it is only by picturing reality that propositions acquire sense, or meaning.
 a) WV Quine b) Wittgenstein c) A J Ayer d) Tarski
24. According to ----- Metaphysical statements are not empirically verifiable and are thus meaningless.
 a) Logical positivism b) Hermeneutics c) Existentialism d) none of these
25. According to -----, there are only two sources of knowledge: logical reasoning and empirical experience.
 a) Logical positivism b) Hermeneutics c) Existentialism d) none of these
26. According to ----- synthetic *a priori* does not exist.
 a) Logical positivism b) Hermeneutics c) Existentialism d) none of these
27. According to ----- Philosophy is the activity by means of which the meaning of statements is clarified and defined.
 a) WV Quine b) Wittgenstein c) A J Ayer d) Schlick

28. ----- statements are a priori and their truth is based on the rules of the language.
a)analytic b)synthetic c) practical d)none of these
29. Synthetic statements depend on experience, and their truth can be acknowledged only by means of the experience.
a)analytic b)synthetic c) practical d)none of these
30. ----- has proposed a hermeneutic phenomenology.
a)Heidegger b)Gadamer c) Habermas d) Sartre
31. ----- was originally the theory and method of interpreting the Bible and other difficult texts.
a)Logical positivism b) Hermeneutics c) Existentialism d) none of these
32. ----- extended Hermeneutics to the interpretation of all human acts and products, including history and the interpretation of a human life
a)Dilthey b)Gadamer c) Habermas d) Sartre
33. According to -----human being is the being that itself understands and interprets.
a)Heidegger b)Gadamer c) Habermas d) Sartre
34. ----- is the collection of rules that govern how words are assembled into meaningful sentences.
a) Syntax b) Semantics C) Pragmatics d) none of these
35. -----considers the meaning of words themselves and the meaning of word phrases.
a)Syntax b) Semantics C) Pragmatics d) none of these
36. ----- is the study of how language is used
a)Syntax b) Semantics C) Pragmatics d) none of these
37. ----- *is the study of signs.*
a) Syntax b) Semantics C) Pragmatics d) Semiotics
38. ----- is the founder of Semiotics.
a) Sassure b) Heidegger c) Gadamer d) Derrida
39. -----saw linguistics as a branch of 'semiology.'
a) Sassure b) Heidegger c) Gadamer d) Derrida
40. ----- refers to the system of rules and conventions which is independent of, and pre-exists, individual users.
a) Langue b) parole c) syntax d) Semiotics
41. ----- refers to its use in particular instances.
a) Langue b) parole c) syntax d) Semiotics
42. ----- is the sound associated with or image of something (e.g., a tree).
a) Signifier b) signified c) sign d) none of these
43. -----is the idea or concept of the thing (e.g., the idea of a tree),
a)Signifier b) signified c) sign d) none of these
44. -----is the object that combines the signifier and the signified into a meaningful unit.
a)Signifier b) signified c) sign d) none of these
45. A----- must have both a signifier and a signified.
a) Sign b) Signifier c) signified d) Structure

46. According to Saussure the relation between ----- and signified is arbitrary.
a) Sign b) Signifier c) signified d) Structure
47. According to ----- the 'value' of a sign depends on its relations with other signs within the system.
a) Saussure b) Heidegger c) Gadamer d) Derrida
48. According to Saussure the arbitrariness principle can be applied to the whole ----- system.
a) Sign b) Signifier c) signified d) Structure
49. According to ----- language plays a crucial role in 'constructing reality'.
a) Saussure b) Heidegger c) Gadamer d) Derrida
50. ----- is the study of structures of consciousness as experienced from the first-person point of view.
a) Phenomenology b) Existentialism c) Hermeneutics d) Structuralism
51. ----- is the study of appearances of things, or things as they appear in our experience.
a) Phenomenology b) Existentialism c) Hermeneutics d) Structuralism
52. For -----, phenomenology integrates a kind of psychology with a kind of logic.
a) Husserl b) Heidegger c) Gadamer d) Derrida
53. *Husserl was the student of -----*
a) Brentano b) Heidegger c) Gadamer d) Derrida
54. Husserl is accused of ----- by Frege.
a) naturalism b) psychologism c) feminism d) none of these
55. ----- is the author of *Psychology From an Empirical Standpoint*.
a) Brentano b) Heidegger c) Gadamer d) Derrida
56. ----- is the author of *Philosophy of Arithmetic*.
a) Husserl b) Heidegger c) Gadamer d) Derrida
57. ----- is the author of *Philosophical Investigations*.
a) Husserl b) Heidegger c) Gadamer d) Derrida
58. ----- is the author of the essay 'Philosophy as rigorous science'.
a) Husserl b) Heidegger c) Gadamer d) Derrida
59. Husserl opposes -----
a) naturalism b) psychologism c) feminism d) none of these
60. ----- attitude is the ordinary stance with respect to the world that takes for granted the givenness of the objects.
a) natural b) philosophical c) mathematical d) none of these.
61. ----- concentrates on what is given in experience.
a) Existentialism b) hermeneutics c) phenomenology d) positivism
62. Husserl developed a ----- phenomenology.
a) Transcendental b) hermeneutical c) existential d) none of these
63. The term phenomenology was first used by -----.
a) Kant b) Hegel c) Husserl d) H D Lambert
64. According to ----- intentional acts do not contain objects represented objecting, but they are always tending to objects.

- a) Brentano b) Husserl c) Heidegger d) Gadamer
65. According to Husserl ----- is not the capacity of the consciousness but its very structure.
- a) Intentionality b) cogito c) emotions d) none of these
66. ----- is a lived experience.
- a) Intentionality b) cogito c) emotions d) none of these
67. According to ----- meaning is not linguistic but intentional.
- a) Brentano b) Husserl c) Heidegger d) Gadamer
68. ----- distinguishes between natural attitude and phenomenological attitude.
- a) Brentano b) Husserl c) Heidegger d) Gadamer
69. ----- thought underwent a transcendental turn.
- a) Brentano b) Husserl c) Heidegger d) Gadamer
70. The ----- reduction is a suspension of judgments about the existence or non-existence of the external world.
- a) Phenomenological b) Transcendental c) eidetic d) none of these
71. ----- reduction tries is to identify the basic components of phenomena.
- a)** Phenomenological b) Transcendental c) eidetic d) none of these
72. Husserl called descriptive analysis ----- phenomenology
- a) Static b) descriptive c) genetic d) none of these
73. The ----- attitude is a turn towards the source of world's meaning.
- a) Phenomenological b) natural c) eidetic d) none of these
74. According to ----- language is not the original bearer of meaning.
- a) Brentano b) Husserl c) Heidegger d) Gadamer
75. ----- consider that he has widened the sphere of meaning to include all intentional acts.
- a) Brentano b) Husserl c) Heidegger d) Gadamer
76. Unlike ----- Husserl did not differentiate between noumenal and phenomenal realm.
- a) Hegel b) Kant c) Heidegger d) Gadamer
77. The ----- is a naïve acceptance of reality as a domain of facts independent of consciousness.
- a) Phenomenological b) natural c) eidetic d) none of these
78. The ----- in a mental process is that in virtue of which the process is directed towards an object.
- a) Noema b) noesis c) Nous d) none of these
79. The ----- attitude is a turn towards world's meaning .
- a) Phenomenological b) natural c) eidetic d) none of these
80. ----- discloses the world as a correlative of transcendental subjectivity.
- a) Phenomenology b) existentialism c) hermeneutics d) none of these
81. ----- are the pre given context in which we find ourselves .
- a) Horizon b) hyle c) noema d) noesis
82. ----- is the author of *Being and Time* .
- a) Husserl b) Heidegger c) Gadamer d) Derrida

83. The central theme of -----'s philosophy is the question concerning the meaning of being .
 a) Husserl b) Heidegger c) Gadamer d) Derrida
84. ----- attempted to access being (Sein) by means of phenomenological analysis of human existence (Dasein) in respect to its temporal and historical character.
 a) Heidegger b) Bretano c) Gadamer d) Derrida
85. The central problem for ----- is the problem of constitution: How is the world as phenomenon constituted in our consciousness?
 a) Husserl b) Bretano c) Gadamer d) Derrida
86. ----- asks: "What is the mode of being of that being in which the world constitutes itself?"
 a) Heidegger b) Bretano c) Gadamer d) Derrida
87. Heidegger's attempt to overcome western metaphysics is influenced by -----.
 a) Husserl b) Bretano c) Gadamer d) Derrida
88. The being of Dasein is made visible as -----
 a) Care b) authentic c) inauthentic d) Solitude
89. Dasein's primordial relationship to others is one of -----.
 a) Care b) authentic c) inauthentic d) Solitude
90. ----- is presuppositionless science of consciousness.
 a) Phenomenology b) existentialism c) hermeneutics d) none of these
91. ----- is essentially temporal.
 a) Dasein b) mind c) body d) none of these
92. The temporal character of ----- is derived from the tripartite ontological structure: *existence, thrownness, and fallenness* .
 a) Dasein b) mind c) body d) none of these
93. For ----- an essence is that which holds throughout all perceptions of an object.
 a) Husserl b) Bretano c) Gadamer d) Derrida
94. ----- is critical of the ontotheological conception of substance.
 a) Heidegger b) Bretano c) Gadamer d) Derrida
95. The task of ----- is to distinguish between being and entities.
 a) Ontology b) Phenomenology c) Hermeneutics d) Existentialism
96. According to ----- phenomenology is subservient to fundamental ontology .
 a) Heidegger b) Bretano c) Gadamer d) Derrida
97. ----- claims that existence is the only essence that consciousness has.
 a) Sartre b) Bretano c) Gadamer d) Derrida
98. ----- is the founder of phenomenology.
 a) Sartre b) Husserl c) Gadamer d) Derrida
99. According to Frege Husserl was a proponent of -----.
 a) Naturalism b) functionalism c) materialism d) psychologism
100. According to ----- "A human being is absolutely free and absolutely responsible. Anguish is the result."
 a) Sartre b) Camus c) Jaspers d) Marcel
101. According to ----- "Existence precedes essence."

- a) Sartre b) Camus c) Jaspers d) Marcel
102. According to ----- man is condemned to be free.
 a) Sartre b) Camus c) Jaspers d) Marcel
103. The notion of the ----- contains the idea that there is no meaning in the world beyond what meaning we give it.
 a) Absurd b) dread c) despair d) nausea
104. ----- is generally held to be a negative feeling arising from the experience of human freedom and responsibility.
 a) Anxiety b) dread c) despair d) nausea
105. ----- essential description of consciousness is simply that consciousness is always consciousness of something, but by itself is nothing.
 a) Sartre b) Camus c) Jaspers d) Marcel
106. The facticity of freedom according to ----- is the fact that human beings are not free to not be free.
 a) Sartre b) Camus c) Jaspers d) Marcel
107. According to ----- bad faith is our attempt to avoid our own freedom.
 a) Sartre b) Camus c) Jaspers d) Marcel
108. ----- used the example of understanding a sentence as an example of the circular course of hermeneutic understanding.
 a) Dilthey b) Gadamer c) Husserl d) Habermas
109. The ----- circle is one of the most fundamental and contentious doctrines of hermeneutical theory.
 a) Existential b) phenomenological c) Hermeneutic d) none of these
110. ----- is the author of *Being and Nothingness*
 a) Sartre b) Camus c) Jaspers d) Marcel
111. _____ is a theistic existentialist.
 a) Sartre b) Camus c) Jaspers d) none of these
112. ----- defines consciousness in terms of nothingness.
 a) Sartre b) Camus c) Jaspers d) none of these
113. ----- is an atheistic existentialist.
 a) Sartre b) Camus c) Jaspers d) none of these
114. ----- a philosophical concept utilized by Jean-Paul Sartre to describe the phenomenon in which human beings, under pressure from social forces, adopt false values and disown their innate freedom, hence acting inauthentically.
 a) Bad faith b) Anxiety c) fear d) none of these.
115. According to ----- subjective truth cannot be represented with the categories of abstract reason.
 a) Sartre b) Camus c) Jaspers d) Kierkegaard
116. ----- is the author of *Sickness unto Death*.
 a) Sartre b) Camus c) Jaspers d) Kierkegaard
117. Existentialism as a humanism is an article by -----.
 a) Sartre b) Camus c) Jaspers d) Kierkegaard

118. ----- is the author of *Either /or*
 a) Sartre b) Camus c) Jaspers d) Kierkegaard
119. 'Existence precedes essence' is a famous dictum by-----.
 a) Sartre b) Camus c) Jaspers d) Kierkegaard
120. The word ----- is the key concept of existentialism.
 a) Essence b) existence c) reason d) intuition
121. Kierkegaard was the first person to use existence in a ----- sense .
 a) Religious b) historic c) practical d) absurd
122. Søren Kierkegaard identified ---- possible stages that a person can move through in their lifetime.
 a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 5
123. The main motivation in -----stage is pleasure.
 a) Aesthetic b) Ethical c) Existential d) religious
124. In the ----- stage we feel responsibilities toward others — both particular others and others in general.
 a) Aesthetic b) Ethical c) Existential d) religious
125. ----- stage is about progressing past the previous two stages in life onto something *profound* and *pulsating*.
 a) Aesthetic b) Ethical c) Existential d) religious
126. Existentialism is a Humanism s an article by -----.
 a) Sartre's b) Husserl's c) MerleauPonty d) none of these
127. Being and Nothingness is a ----- ontology.
 a) Phenomenological b) Hermeneutical c) existential d) none of these.
128. The in-itself (*en-soi*) and the for-itself (*pour-soi*), are roughly the -----.
 a) nonconscious and consciousness b) consciousness and non-consciousness
 c) consciousness d) non consciousness.
129. ----- phenomenology is interested in what it is to be human rather what is the world as such.
 a) Sartre's b) Husserl's c) MerleauPonty d) none of these
130. ----- is the author of *Human all too Human* .
 a) Sartre b) Husserl c) MerleauPonty d) Nietzsche
131. 'Genealogy of Morals' is authored by -----.
 a) Sartre b) Husserl c) MerleauPonty d) Nietzsche
132. ----- is the author of *Birth of Tragedy* .
 a) Sartre b) Husserl c) MerleauPonty d) Nietzsche
133. ----- s the author of *Thus Spake Zarathustra*.
 a) Sartre b) Husserl c) MerleauPonty d) Nietzsche
134. 'Death of God ' is a statement by -----.
 a) Sartre b) Husserl c) MerleauPonty d) Nietzsche
135. ----- is the author of *Twilight of the Idols*.
 a) Sartre b) Husserl c) MerleauPonty d) Nietzsche
136. "Superman" is a term significantly used by -----.
 a) Nietzsche b) Husserl c) Sartre d) Heidegger

137. ----- believes that individuals are entirely free and must take personal responsibility for themselves.
a) Existentialism b) Hermeneutics c) Phenomenology d)
138. ----- considered as the father of atheistic existentialism .
a) Nietzsche b) Husserl c) Sartre d) Heidegger
139. ----- *Existentialism*, affirm the belief in the existence of God.
a) theistic b) atheistic c) both a and b d) none of these
140. ----- is a major proponent of atheistic existentialism.
a) Kierkegaard b) Husserl c) Sartre d) Heidegger
141. ----- challenged the foundations of morality.
a) Nietzsche b) Husserl c) Sartre d) Heidegger
142. According to ----- that modern science and the increasing secularization of European society had effectively "killed" the Christian God.
a) Nietzsche b) Husserl c) Sartre d) Heidegger
143. According to ----- 'what occurs for the phenomenology of the acts of consciousness is thought more originally by Aristotle and in all Greek thinking and existence as *alētheia*'.
a) Nietzsche b) Husserl c) Sartre d) Heidegger
144. ----- completely rejected the approach of most philosophers since Descartes, who had been trying to prove the existence of the external world.
a) Locke b) Berkeley c) Kant d) Heidegger
145. ----- main concern was always ontology or the study of being.
a) Locke b) Berkeley c) Kant d) Heidegger
146. Heidegger uses the term *dwelling* to capture the distinctive manner in which ----- is in the world.
a) Dasein b) existence c) authenticity d) Anguish
147. ----- Derived from a Greek word connected with the name of the god, the reputed messenger and interpreter of the gods.
a) Hermeneutics b) Phenomenology c) Existentialism d) none of these
148. ----- is the proponent of philosophical Hermeneutics
a) Gadamer b) Heidegger c) Sartre d) Camus
149. ----- was an atheist existentialist.
a) Marcel b) Jaspers c) Marcel d) Sartre
150. ----- was a theistic existentialist
a) Nietzsche b) Sartre c) Kierkegaard d) Camus
151. According to ----- The distinctive of the human animal is the "will to power".
a) Nietzsche b) Sartre c) Kierkegaard d) Camus
152. Nietzsche grounds religion in the human needs of the insecure person.
a) Nietzsche b) Sartre c) Kierkegaard d) Camus

153. ----- is the author of *The Rebel*.
a) Nietzsche b) Sartre c) Kierkegaard d) Camus
154. ----- is the author of *The Myth of Sisyphus*.
a) Nietzsche b) Sartre c) Kierkegaard d) Camus
155. ----- existentialist who won Nobel Prize for literature.
a) Nietzsche b) Sartre c) Kierkegaard d) Camus
156. ----- is the author of *Second Sex*.
a) Nietzsche b) Simone de Beauvoir c) Kierkegaard d) Camus
157. Kierkegaard and ----- were interested in people's concealment of the meaninglessness of life and their use of diversion to escape from boredom.
a) Nietzsche b) Simone de Beauvoir c) Kierkegaard d) Camus
158. Sartre's existentialism drew its immediate inspiration from the work of the German philosopher, -----.
a) Nietzsche b) Heidegger c) Kierkegaard d) Camus
159. The ----- welcomed Husserl's doctrine of intentionality as a refutation of the Cartesian view of consciousness .
a) Existentialist b) rationalist c) empiricist d) none of these
160. in his *Concluding Unscientific Postscript*, ----- claims that "subjectivity is the truth,"
a) Nietzsche b) Heidegger c) Kierkegaard d) Camus
161. For ----- "the crowd is untruth."
a) Nietzsche b) Heidegger c) Kierkegaard d) Camus
162. ----- is the author of *Beyond Good and Evil*.
a) Nietzsche b) Heidegger c) Kierkegaard d) Camus
163. ----- wants to deliver the human being from the crowd and make him aware of himself as the centre of responsibilities.
a) Nietzsche b) Heidegger c) Kierkegaard d) Camus
164. The philosophy of ----- emphasizes the importance of the individual.
a) Nietzsche b) Heidegger c) Kierkegaard d) Camus
165. ----- wants to deliver the human being from the crowd and make him aware of himself as the centre of responsibilities.
a) Nietzsche b) Heidegger c) Kierkegaard d) Camus
166. ----- stage is called the Don Juan stage.
a) Aesthetic b) ethical c) religious d) none of these
167. ----- stage man makes a choice for a determinate moral standard
a) Aesthetic b) ethical c) religious d) none of these
168. ----- stage is characterized by essential suffering, fear and trembling, guilt and dread.
a) Aesthetic b) ethical c) religious d) none of these
169. Kierkegaard gives priority to the existential truth or truth as subjectivity.
a) Nietzsche b) Heidegger c) Kierkegaard d) Camus

170. ----- is the author of *Mystery of Being*.
 a) Nietzsche b) Heidegger c) Marcel d) Camus
171. ----- is the author of *Man in the Modern age*.
 a) Nietzsche b) Jaspers c) Marcel d) Camus
172. ----- developed an existential philosophy of Technology.
 a) Nietzsche b) Jaspers c) Marcel d) Camus
173. ----- is the author of *Being and Having*.
 a) Nietzsche b) Heidegger c) Marcel d) Camus
174. ----- language is precise, free of ambiguity, and clear in structure, on the model of symbolic logic.
 a) ordinary b) ideal c) both a and b d) none of these
175. ----- language is vague, misleading, and sometimes contradictory.
 a) ordinary b) ideal c) both a and b d) none of these
176. ----- Language philosophy is generally associated with the (later) views of [Ludwig Wittgenstein](#),
 a) ordinary b) ideal c) both a and b d) none of these
177. According to the *Tractatus*, properly meaningful propositions divided into ----- kinds only
 a) Two b) three c) four d) five
178. According to *Tractatus* ----- propositions which represented, or 'pictured', reality .
 a) Factual b) Analytical c) Symbolic d) none of these
179. ----- is the author of *Problems of Philosophy*.
 a) Russell b) Moore c) Wittgenstein d) none of these
180. History plays an important part in ----- philosophy.
 a) Continental b) analytical c) Positivist d) classical
181. ----- is the author of *Phenomenology of perception*.
 a) Merleau-Ponty b) Heidegger c) Gadamer d) Habermas
182. ----- is the most important novel by Sartre.
 a) *Being and Time* b) *Nausea* c) *Truth and Method*
 d) *Ideas*.
183. ----- is the most important work by Sartre.
 a) *Being and Time* b) *Being and Nothingness* c) *Truth and Method*
 d) *Ideas*.
184. ----- is the most important work by Gadamer .
 a) *Being and Time* b) *Being and Nothingness* c) *Truth and Method*
 d) *Ideas*.
185. ----- is the most important work by Heidegger.
 a) *Being and Time* b) *Being and Nothingness* c) *Truth and Method*
 d) *Ideas*.
186. ----- is the most important work by Husserl.
 a) *Being and Time* b) *Being and Nothingness* c) *Truth and Method*
 d) *Ideas*.

187. ----- is one of the important work by Nietzsche.
 f) Being and Time b) Being and Nothingness c) Truth and Method
 d) Birth of Tragedy.
188. ----- is one of the important work by Kierkegaard.
 g) Being and Time b) Being and Nothingness c) Truth and Method
 b) Either /or.
189. ----- is one of the important work by A J Ayer.
 h) Being and Time b) Being and Nothingness c) Truth and Method
 c) Language Logic and truth.
190. ----- is one of the important work by Wittgenstein.
 i) Being and Time b) Being and Nothingness c) Truth and Method
 d) Philosophical Investigation.
191. ----- defined a sign as “something which stands to somebody for something.”
 a) C S Pierce b) Sassure c) Heidegger d) Gadamer
192. ----- categorises of signs into three main types.
 a) C S Pierce b) Sassure c) Heidegger d) Gadamer
193. An ----- resembles its referent.
 a) Icon b) Index c) Symbol d) none of these
194. A road sign for falling rocks is an example of -----.
 a) Icon b) Index c) Symbol d) none of these
195. (2) an ----- is associated with its referent.
 a) Icon b) Index c) Symbol d) none of these
196. smoke is an ----- sign of fire .
 a) Icon b) Index c) Symbol d) none of these
197. A ----- is related to its referent only by convention
 a) Icon b) Index c) Symbol d) none of these
198. Which of the following is a symbol?
 a) road sign for falling rocks b) smoke c) traffic signals d) none of these
199. Which of the following is a Symbol?
 a) road sign for falling rocks b) smoke c) traffic signals d) none of these
200. Words or traffic signals are examples of -----
 a) Icon b) Index c) Symbol d) none of these

MCQ
 RECENT TRENDS IN WESTERN PHILOSOPHY
 ANSWER KEY

1. b) Wittgenstein
2. c) A J Ayer
3. c) Tautologus

4. c) Carnap
5. a) Analytical
6. a) logical positivist
7. a) logical positivism
8. a) logical positivism
9. a) logical positivist
10. b) Wittgenstein
11. c) Carnap
12. b) Wittgenstein
13. b) Wittgenstein
14. a) Schlick
15. b) Logical Empiricism
16. c) Vienna
17. b) Wittgenstein
18. b) Wittgenstein
19. b) *picture theory*
20. b) Wittgenstein
21. a) use theory
22. b) Wittgenstein
23. b) Wittgenstein
24. a) Logical positivism
25. a) Logical positivism
26. a) Logical positivism
27. d) Schlick
28. a) analytic
29. b) synthetic
30. a) Heidegger
31. b) Hermeneutics
32. a) Dilthey
33. a) Heidegger
34. A. Syntax
35. b) Semantics
36. C) Pragmatics
37. d) Semiotics
38. a) Saussure
39. a) Saussure
40. a) Langue
41. b) parole
42. a) Signifier
43. b) signified
44. c) sign
45. a) Sign
46. b) Signifier
47. a) **Saussure**

- 48. a) Sign
- 49. a) Saussure
- 50. a) Phenomenology

- 51. a) Phenomenology

- 52. a) Husserl

- 53. a) Brentano

- 54. b) psychologism

- 55. a) Brentano

- 56. a) Husserl

- 57. a) Husserl

- 58. a) Husserl

- 59. a) naturalism

- 60. a) natural

- 61. c) phenomenology

- 62. a) Transcendental

- 63. d) H D Lambert

- 64. b) Husserl
- 65. a) Intentionality
- 66. a) Intentionality
- 67. b) Husserl
- 68. b) Husserl
- 69. b) Husserl
- 70. a) Phenomenological
- 71. c) eidetic
- 72. a) Static
- 73. a) Phenomenological
- 74. b) Husserl
- 75. b) Husserl
- 76. b) Kant
- 77. b) natural

- 78. a) Noema
- 79. a) Phenomenological
- 80. a) Phenomenology
- 81. a) Horizon
- 82. b) Heidegger
- 83. b) Heidegger
- 84. a) Heidegger
- 85. a) Husserl
- 86. a) Heidegger
- 87. a) Husserl
- 88. a) Care
- 89. d) Solitude
- 90. a) Phenomenology
- 91. a) Dasein
- 92. a) Dasein
- 93. a) Husserl
- 94. a) Heidegger
- 95. a) Ontology
- 96. a) Heidegger
- 97. a) Sartre
- 98. b) Husserl
- 99. d) psychologism
- 100. a) Sartre
- 101. a) Sartre
- 102. a) Sartre
- 103. a) Absurd
- 104. a) Anxiety
- 105. a) Sartre
- 106. a) Sartre
- 107. a) Sartre
- 108. A) Dilthey
- 109. c) Hermeneutic
- 110. a) Sartre
- 111. c) Jaspers
- 112. a) Sartre
- 113. a) Sartre
- 114. a) Bad faith
- 115. d) Kierkegaard
- 116. d) Kierkegaard
- 117. a) Sartre
- 118. d) Kierkegaard
- 119. a) Sartre
- 120. b) existence
- 121. a) Religious

122. **b)3**
123. **a)Aesthetic**
- 124. b)Ethical**
- 125. d)religious**
126. **a) Sartre's**
127. **a.Phenomenological**
128. **a) nonconscious and consciousness**
129. **a.Sartre's**
130. **d) Nietzsche**
131. **d) Nietzsche**
132. **d) Nietzsche**
133. **d) Nietzsche**
134. **d) Nietzsche**
135. **d) Nietzsche**
136. **a)Nietzsche**
137. **A)Existentialism**
138. **a)Nietzsche**
139. **a)theistic**
140. **c) Sartre**
141. **a)Nietzsche**
142. **a)Nietzsche**
143. **d) Heidegger**
144. **d) Heidegger**
- 145. d) Heidegger**
146. **a. Dasein**
147. **a. Hermeneutics**
148. **a. Gadamer**
149. **d) Sartre**
150. **c) Kierkegaard**
151. **a)Nietzsche**
152. **a)Nietzsche**
153. **d)Camus**
-
154. **d) Camus**
155. **b) Sartre**
156. **b) Simone de Beauvoir**
157. **a)Nietzsche**
158. **b) Heidegger**
159. **A. Existentialist**
160. **c) Kierkegaard**
161. **c) Kierkegaard**
162. **a)Nietzsche**
163. **c) Kierkegaard**
164. **c) Kierkegaard**

- 165. c) **Kierkegaard**
- 166. **A. Aesthetic**
- 167. b) **ethical**
- 168. c) **religious**
- 169. c) **Kierkegaard**
- 170. c) **Marcel**
- 171. **b) Jaspers**
- 172. **b) Jaspers**
- 173. c) **Marcel**
- 174. b)ideal**
- 175. **a)ordinary**
- 176. a)ordinary**
- 177. **a)Two**
- 178. a. **Factual**
- 179. **a)Russell**
- 180. a.**Continental**
- 181. a)**MerleauPonty**
- 182. b) Nausea
- 183. b) **Being and Nothingness .**
- 184. c) **Truth and Method**
- 185. **Being and Time**
- 186. **d)Ideas.**
- 187. Birth of Tragedy.**
- 188. D.Either /or.**
- 189. D.Language Logic and truth.**
- 190. d)Philosophical Investigation.**
- 191. a) **C S Pierce**
- 192. a) **C S Pierce**
- 193. a)**Icon**
- 194. a)**Icon**
- 195. **b)Index**
- 196. **b)Index**
- 197. **c)Symbol**
- 198. a)**road sign for falling rocks**
- 199. **c)traffic signals**
- 200. **c)Symbol**

