

SEM-1

MA PHILOSOPHY

PL 010104 Western Epistemology

1. Name the two main schools of ancient Greek
  - a) Eleatic and Ionians
  - b) Academy and Symposia
  - c) rationalism and empiricism
2. The book Memorabilia was written by-----
  - a) Heraclitus
  - b) Parmenides
  - c) Xenophanes
3. According to Thales ----- is the basic substance of this universe
  - a) Water
  - b) Fire
  - c) Air
4. According to, -----unbounded mass is the fundamental stuff of this universe
  - a) Xenophanes
  - b) Anaximander
  - c) Anaximenes
5. Who suggested the view that the earth is cylindrical in shape?
  - a) Anaximander
  - b) Anaximenes
  - c) Xenophanes
- 6) Man is the measure of all things. Who stated this?
  - a) Parmenides
  - b) Protagoras
  - c) Leucippus
- 7) According to Anaximenes -----is the primary substance of this universe
  - a) Air
  - b) Water
  - c) Unbounded mass
- 8) Mention two taboos proposed by Pythagoras
  - a) Abstain from beans and not to touch white cock
  - b) Do not eat meat and abstain from beans
  - c) Not to eat heart and abstain from meat
9. Who proposed the number theory to explain the sensible things?
  - a) Aristotle
  - b) Pythagoras
  - c) Plato
10. 'Whatever exists, exists in number' is the theory of-----
  - a) Heraclitus
  - b) Empedocles
  - c) Pythagoras
11. 'Platonism is in essence Pythagoreanism' is the view of -----
  - a) Bertrand Russell
  - b) Descartes
  - c) Leibniz
12. Who among the following philosophers rejects the transmigration of soul?
  - a) Xenophanes
  - b) Xenophanes
  - c) Pythagoras
13. 'On Nature' poem was written by-----

- a) **Parmenides** b) Heraclitus c) Plato
14. 'One alone is real and, many ness and changes are un real' is the idea of -----  
a) Heraclitus b) Parmenides c) Aristotle
15. What is the fundamental stuff of this universe, according to Heraclitus?  
a) Water b) Air c) Fire
16. Who accepts water, Fire, air and earth as basic substances?  
a) Pythagoras b) Anaximander c) Empedocles
17. Empedocles's view on substance is related with-----  
a) Heraclitus b) Parmenides c) both a & b
18. Name the two atomist from the ancient Greek  
a) Xeno and Xenophanes b) Anaximander and Anaximanes c) Leusipus and Democritus
- 19 According to Empedocles, what are the mythical entities behind the principle of motion?  
a) Love and hate b) faith and reason c) matter and mind
20. 'on nature or Non existence 'was written by-----  
a) Protagoras b) Gorgias c) Xeno
21. 'Even if there is anything, we cannot know it' is the argument of -----  
a) Heraclitus b) Empedocles c) gorgeas
22. Socratic method of enquiry was-----  
a) Scientific b) Naturalistic c) conversational
23. Parmenides was written by  
a) Gorgias b) Plato c) Aristotle
24. The distinction between universal and particulars are derived from-----  
a) Heraclitus's principle of change b) Number theory of Pythagoras c) Epistemology of sophist
25. Who among the following is believed in transmigration of soul ?  
a) Marx b) Xenophanes c) Pythagoras
26. "The whole of the Western philosophy is nothing more than the series of footnotes to Plato" is the word of-----

- a) Bertrand Russell b) G.E. Moore c) J.H. Muirhead
27. 'Knowledge is perception' is the view of -----  
a) Leucippus b) Pythagoras c) Protagoras
28. Realism is the theory holds the view that-----  
a) Universal have their own independent existence b) particulars alone exist c) both universal and particulars does not exist
29. Universals are the construction of the mind is view of-----  
a) Idealism b) realism c) conceptualism
30. Universals are not real, particular alone exist is the view of -----  
a) Conceptualism b) idealism c) nominalism
31. Who among the following is nominalist?  
a) Ockham b) Plato c) Aristotle
32. 'Theory of ideas' presented by -----  
a) Plato b) Aristotle c) Socrates
33. According to Plato ideas are-----  
a) Particulars b) not eternal c) Universal
34. 'Phaedo' written by was-----  
a) Anaxagoras b) Plato c) Aristotle
35. Four kinds of causes introduced by -----  
a) Aristotle b) Plato c) Leibniz
36. A thing in its essence is called -----  
a) **Formal cause** b) final cause c) Material cause
37. According to Aristotle 'The essence of thing has been actualized or realized is called-----  
a) Material cause b) efficient cause c) Final cause
38. 'Form and matter is associated with-----  
a) Plato b) Aristotle c) Socrates
39. Actuality and potentiality is associated with

- a) Theory of ideas b) Matter and form c) Theory of substance
40. Theory of participation is proposed by -----  
a) Plato b) Aristotle c) Socrates
41. Meno is the work of -----  
a) Plato b) Aristotle c) Socrates
42. Republic is the work of -----  
a) Parmenides b) Plato c) Aristotle
43. Intellectual midwifery method is associated with -----  
a) Socrates b) Plato c) Protagoras
44. Virtue is knowledge is the concept is associated with -----  
a) Socrates b) Aristotle c) Xenocrates
45. 'Evil is not a positive but a privative good,' is the view of -----  
a) St. Anselm b) St. Augustine c) St. Thomas Aquinas
46. Socratic method is -----  
a) Deductive b) Inductive c) both a & b
47. Summa Theologia is the work of -----  
a) St. Thomas Aquinas b) St. Augustine c) St. Albert
48. The Method of theology is -----  
a) Rational reflection b) Experimental c) faith and revelation
49. Everything in this world has a definite purpose is the argument followed by -----  
a) cosmological b) Teleological c) empirical
50. For proving the existence of God Aquinas give ----- arguments  
a) 4 b) 6 c) 5
51. Descartes rationalism is also known as -----  
a) critical rationalism b) rational idealism c) a priori rationalism
52. Descartes use ----- method for reasoning

- a) Empirical b) Mystical c) Mathematical
53. Who uses the geometrical method in philosophy
- a) Spinoza b) Locke c) Leibniz
54. 'Discourse on Method' is written by -----
- a) Spinoza b) Leibniz c) Descartes
55. Which among the following is the work of Descartes?
- a) Passion of Soul b) Ethics c) Meno+
56. ----- is the father of modern western philosophy
- a) Locke b) Bacon c) Descartes
57. Followers of Descartes is known as -----
- a) Cartesians b) rationalist c) essentialist
58. According to Descartes, mind and matter are -----
- a) Absolute substance b) created substance c) Attributes
59. Attribute of mind is called -----
- a) mode b) corporeal c) extension
60. Descartes mind body problem is known as -----
- a) Interactionism b) pre-established harmony c) psycho-physical parallelism
61. Occasionalism is associated with -----
- a) mind-body b) form and matter c) idea and its copies
62. 'Ethics' is written by -----
- a) Descartes b) Spinoza c) Leibniz
63. Who is known as 'God Intoxicated philosopher'?
- a) Descartes b) St. Thomas Aquinas c) Spinoza
64. According to Spinoza mind and matter are -----
- a) Substance b) Attributes c) Modes
65. Psycho physical parallelism is associated with -----

a) Spinoza b) Leibniz c) Descartes

66. 'No two monads are exactly alike' is associated with -----

a) Identity of indiscernibles b) laws of thought c) law of non-contradiction

67. The power of representation of monad is known as -----

a) Perception b) inference c) law of continuity

68. The finite monads are classified in to -----

a) 5 b) 3 c) 6

69. Leibniz's theory of monad is called -----

a) Pluralistic epistemological relativism b) Pluralistic metaphysical spiritualism c) pluralistic ontological relativism

70. Pre-established harmony is associated with -----

a) Ontological Relativity b) mind-body problem c) epistemological realism

71. Who among the following is a representative realism?

a) Locke b) Hobbes c) Hume

72. 'Essays on the Laws of Nature' was written by -----

a) Locke b) Berkeley c) Hume

73. Who among the following rejected innate ideas?

a) Locke b) Descartes c) Spinoza

74. Which are the two kinds of ideas proposed by Locke?

a) Adventitious ideas and innate ideas b) innate ideas and simple ideas c) simple ideas and complex ideas

75. Modes, substance and ----- are complex ideas

a) Attribute b) soul c) relation

76. Who among the following is a mild empiricist?

a) Locke b) Hume c) Berkeley

77. The power of the object produces definite ideas in our mind is called -----

a) Relation b) Modes c) Quality

78. The invariable and inseparable quality of an object is known as-----

a) Secondary quality b) primary quality c)relation

79. 'Essays Towards a New Theory of Vision' is the work of -----

a) Locke b) Berkeley c) Hume

80. Who among the following reject abstract ideas?

a) Locke b) Spinoza c)Berkeley

81. Berkeley's idealism is known as-----

a)objective idealism b) subjective idealism c) Abstract idealism

82. 'Esse –est – Percipi' means-----

a) To be is to be perceived b) To be is to be not Perceived c) Both a &b

83. Who among the following is a radical empiricist?

a) Hume b) Bacon c) Berkeley

84. Perception can be divided in to -----

a) Simple and complex b) abstract and concrete c) Impression and ideas

85. Kant's philosophy is known as-----

a) Critical b) empirical c)Rational

86. predicate is already contained in the subject is known as-----judgment

a) Disjunctive b) Analytic c) synthetic

87. The judgment in which the predicate add something new to the subject is known as-----

a) Analytic b) Synthetic c) Pragmatic

88. The judgment , which lack universality and necessity is known as-----

a) A Priori b) A posteriori c) Hypothetical

89. Universal and necessary judgment is known as-----

a) A priori b) a posteriori c) synthetic

90. The science of rules of sensibility is known as-----  
 a) Transcendental aesthetic b) Transcendental Analytic c) both a and b
91. Rules of understanding is called-----  
 a) Transcendental aesthetics b) transcendental analytic c) both a and b
92. Space and time are known as-----  
 a) a priori form of intuition b) a posteriori form of intuition c) None of these
93. The world which we come to know through sensation is called -----  
 a) Noumena b) phenomenal c) abstract
94. The real nature of things which is independent of our knowledge is called -----  
 a) Things in themselves b) abstract things c) concrete things
95. Who wrote the book 'Phenomenology of mind' ?  
 a) Kant b) Hegel c) Hume
96. What is the ultimate reality according to Hegel ?  
 a) Absolute spirit b) matter c) mind
97. 'Whatever is rational is real and whatever is real is rational' Who state these words?  
 a) Kant b) Hegel c) Spinoza
98. Critique of Pure Reason is written by-----  
 a) Kant b)Hegel C) Hume
99. Critique of practical Reason is associated with-----  
 a) Moral judgments b) Aesthetics c) Ethics
100. 'An Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding' is the book written by-----  
 a) Hume b) Kant c)Hegel

#### Answer Key

1. A
2. C
3. A
4. C
5. C



6. B
7. C
8. A
9. B
10. C
11. A
12. B
13. A
14. B
15. C
16. C
17. C
18. C
19. A
20. B
21. C
22. C
23. B
24. C
25. C
26. C
27. C
28. A
29. C
30. C
31. A
32. A
33. C
34. B
35. A
36. A
37. C
38. B
39. B
40. A
41. A
42. B
43. A
44. B
45. B
46. C
47. A
48. C
49. B

- 50. C
- 51. C
- 52. C
- 53. A
- 54. C
- 55. A
- 56. C
- 57. A
- 58. B
- 59. B
- 60. A
- 61. A
- 62. B
- 63. C
- 64. B
- 65. A
- 66. A
- 67. A
- 68. B
- 69. A
- 70. B
- 71. A
- 72. B
- 73. A
- 74. C
- 75. C
- 76. A
- 77. C
- 78. B
- 79. B
- 80. B
- 81. B
- 82. A
- 83. A
- 84. C
- 85. A
- 86. B
- 87. B
- 88. B
- 89. A
- 90. A
- 91. B
- 92. A
- 93. B

94. A

95. B

96. A

97. B

98. A

99. A

100.A