

SEM-2

MA PHILOSOPHY

WESTERN METAPHYSICS (PL010203)

1. "God alone is completely real and absolutely infinite and cannot be negated." This view is held by
 - a) Leibniz b) Hume c) Spinoza
2. What is body according to Pythagoras?
 - a) A mere idea b) Tomb of the soul c) Combination of atoms
3. Unmoved Mover is the concept introduced by
 - a) Aristotle b) St. Thomas Aquinas c) Plato
4. For Locke, the idea of substance is a
 - a) Simple idea b) Complex idea c) Particular idea
5. 'Harmony of faith and reason is the basic principle of philosophy'. Who said this?
 - a) Kant b) St. Thomas Aquinas c) St. Augustine
6. The thinker who argued that cause and effect relation is not logical, but psychological
 - a) Kant b) Locke c) Hume
7. Who among the following advocated the theory of Pre-established Harmony?
 - a) John Locke b) Spinoza c) Leibniz
8. "In order to explain the contingency of the world we are forced to assume the reality of an uncaused cause or a necessary being at the basis of the world." This argument for proving the existence of God is related to -----
 - a) Teleological Proof b) Cosmological Proof c) Ontological Proof
9. 'An Essay Concerning Human Understanding' is written by
 - a) David Hume b) George Berkeley c) John Locke

10. According to Aristotle, God is
 - a) Incorporeal and Pure actuality
 - b) Incorporeal and Pure potentiality
 - c) Corporeal and Pure actuality
11. Which of the following is expounded by Berkeley?
 - a) Cogito ergo sum b) Tabularasa c) Esse est percipi
12. Critique of Pure Reason deals with
 - a) Metaphysics b) Epistemology c) Logic
13. Which of the following is not true according to Locke?
 - a) Primary qualities are really existent
 - b) Secondary qualities are dependent on human subjects
 - c) Both primary and secondary qualities are relative
14. Who considered God as Natura Naturata?
 - a) Spinoza b) Descartes c) Berkeley
15. According to Plato only ---- is real
 - a) Matter b) Idea c) Mind
16. Ontology is the study of -----?
 - a) Matter b) Mind c) Being
17. The theory of Rarefaction and Condensation is propounded by
 - a) Anaximander b) Anaximenes c) Pythagoras
18. Who said 'real is rational and rational is real'?
 - a) Hegel b) Kant c) Hume
19. According to whom 'substance is a product of human imagination'?
 - a) Descartes b) Berkeley c) Hume
20. 'The true knowledge of external world is impossible' – is the view held by

- a) Locke b) Kant c) Berkeley
21. Who said that 'Reason must approach nature not as a pupil, but as a judge'?
- a) Hegel b) Locke c) Kant
22. Who is related to the 'Intellectual love of God'?
- a) St. Anselm b) Spinoza c) Hegel
23. Which of the following is a secondary quality according to Locke?
- a) Solidity b) Motion c) Colour
24. Who among the following propounded the theory of sufficient reason?
- a) Spinoza b) Descartes c) Leibniz
25. 'Summa Theologica' is the work of -----
- a) St. Augustine b) St. Thomas Aquinas c) St. Anselm
26. The philosophy of Plato is a classical form of -----
- a) Subjective idealism b) Objective idealism c) Absolute idealism
27. 'Though no one perceives a thing, God always perceives everything'. This view is held by-----
- a) Hegel b) Descartes c) Berkeley
28. The book 'Metaphysics' is written by
- a) Plato b) Parmenides c) Aristotle
29. According to which philosopher, good and ill are one?
- a) Anaximander b) Thales c) Democritus
30. 'What exists, exists in numbers' is the view held by
- a) Parmenides b) Heraclitus c) Pythagoras
31. "Every simple idea has a simple impression which resembles it and every simple impression a correspondent idea". Whose view is this?
- a) Locke b) Hume c) Kant

32. According to Spinoza, soul is ----
- a) A sum of ideas b) A Substance c) An attribute
33. The theory of 'Allegory of cave' is propounded by
- a) Zeno b) Aristotle c) Plato
34. Who stated "what is contradictory to thought cannot be real?"
- a) Parmenides b) Pythagoras c) Thales
35. The principle of 'identity of indiscernibles' is expounded by
- a) Plato b) Hegel c) Leibniz
36. Who among the following philosophers believed in immortality, transmigration and reincarnation?
- a) Thales b) Pythagoras c) Gorgias
37. Which of the following is correct, according to Aristotle?
- a) Matter is the potentiality and, form is the actuality
 - b) Matter is universal and form is particular
 - c) Matter is superior to Form
38. Representational realism is the theory of -----
- a) Locke b) Hume c) Kant
39. In which theory, Kant argues that space and time are *a priori* percepts?
- a) Transcendental logic b) Transcendental aesthetic c) Transcendental Dialectic
40. Who said that there are no substances other than God?
- a) Spinoza b) Descartes c) Leibniz
41. According to Locke, we understand the internal state of mind through
- a) Intuition b) Sensation c) Reflection
42. Which of the following is associated with subjective idealism?
- a) Cogito ergo sum b) Tabularasa c) Esse est percipii

43. In Hegelian dialectic, the synthesis stage is -----
a) Becoming b) Being c) Non-being
44. Which of the following philosophers believed that extension is not an attribute of substance because it involves plurality?
a) Spinoza b) Leibniz c) Locke
45. 'We know only what we experience in sensation and reflection.' Who stated this?
a) Hume b) Locke c) Leibniz
46. Aristotle's view of causation is -----
a) Scientific b) Ontological c) Metaphysical
47. Absolute idealism is advocated by
a) Berkeley b) Hegel c) Spinoza
48. Which of the following is true regarding Plato's theory of 'idea'?
a) Ideas are universal and eternal
b) Ideas are particular and perishable
c) Ideas are perishable and absolute
49. For Hegel, the Absolute is -----
a) Spiritual b) Material c) Empirical
50. In Aristotelian philosophy, form is
a) Potentiality b) Actuality c) Both of them
51. According to which philosopher, "metaphysics is not a science but is supported by a natural disposition in man".
a) Locke b) Hegel c) Kant
52. Which of the following is not true regarding monads?
a) They are windowless
b) Monads have causal relation to each other

- c) They mirror the universe
53. 'The Phenomenology of the Spirit' is written by
- a) Hegel b) Berkeley c) Bradley
54. Which of the following is true according to Absolute Idealism?
- a) Reality is many and limited
- b) Reality is one and all-inclusive
- c) Reality is one but not eternal
55. According to Locke, '----- is the idea of a substratum underlying a number of simple qualities experienced together?'
- a) Modes b) Secondary quality c) Substance
56. According to Aristotle, ----- means the shape or design of the product
- a) Final Cause b) Formal Cause c) Efficient Cause
57. The highest of all ideas, according to Plato is
- a) Truth b) Beauty c) Good
58. According to Spinoza God is free, because God is -----
- a) Omnipresent b) Infinite c) A substance
59. Which one of the following is refuted by Berkeley as an abstract idea?
- a) World b) God c) Matter
60. For Kant ----- is unknown and unknowable
- a) Phenomena b) Noumena c) Space and Time
61. Hume rejected substance because,
- a) They are not verifiable
- b) Their existence cannot be proved
- c) They are derived neither from sensation nor from reflection
62. Which of the following is not true regarding 'Noumena'?

- a) They are not objects of our sensible intuition
 - b) They stand in negative sense
 - c) They are based on subjective idealism
63. The important characteristics of monad, according to Leibniz is
- a) Perception and inference
 - b) Perception and Appetition
 - c) Primary and Secondary qualities
64. Which of the following is incorrect in reference to Locke's idea of personal identity?
- a) It is a matter of psychological continuity
 - b) It depends upon the sameness of consciousness
 - c) It depends upon innate ideas
65. The doctrine of 'Allegory of Cave' explains
- a) Doctrine of Forms b) Immortality of the Soul c) Transmigration
66. Space and Time are empirically real but transcendently ideal. Whose view is this?
- a) Aristotle b) Kant c) Hume
67. According to Kant, thing-in-itself shows the limits of
- a) Sense experience b) Knowledge c) Reason
68. Which one of the following, according to Leibniz is not a physical point, but a metaphysically existent point?
- a) Substance b) Cause c) Monad
69. According to Hegel, there is an identity between
- a) Being and Non-being b) Knowing and Being c) Being and nothing
70. Hegel considered the world as a/an ----- process
- a) Organic b) Inorganic c) Non-organic
71. Causality according to Hume is not a quality in the objects we observe, but is rather a

- a) Habit of Dissociation
 - b) Habit of Association
 - c) Habit of Non-association
72. The doctrine of innate ideas is refuted by?
- a) Locke b) Leibniz c) Descartes
73. The world of experience, according to Kant is known as
- a) Noumenal b) Phenomenal c) Metaphysical
74. Who is known as the 'Metaphysician of the Eleatic School'?
- a) Parmenides b) Xenophanes c) Zeno
75. Hegelian method is known as -----
- a) Transcendental method b) Dialectical method b) Phenomenological method
76. Who among the following is a scholastic philosopher?
- a) Aristotle b) Descartes c) Aquinas
77. 'The very idea of a Perfect Being implies the existence of God' – This is known as
- a) Cosmological argument b) Ontological argument c) Teleological argument
78. According to Whitehead the entire Western Philosophy is the foot note on the philosophy of -----
- a) Socrates b) Thales c) Plato
79. According to Aquinas, God can be known through
- a) Intuition b) Reflection c) Sense-experience
80. Which of the following is not a method of Socrates?
- a) Midwifery method b) Phenomenological method c) Dialectical method
81. Aquinas stated ----- number of proofs for the existence of God
- a) Three b) Four c) Five
82. Which of the following is not a part of the process of Hegelian dialectics?

- a) Synthesis b) Geist c) Thesis
83. Who considered God as ‘thought-thinking-thought’?
- a) Aristotle b) Spinoza c) Aquinas
84. Which theory holds the view that there is no causal interaction between mind and body?
- a) Interactionism b) Pre-established harmony c) Psycho-physical parallelism
85. Which of the following is not an argument to prove the existence of God, according to Aquinas?
- a) Efficient Cause b) Ontological argument c) Teleological argument
86. According to which philosopher, ‘every determination is negation’?
- a) Spinoza b) Hegel c) Aristotle
87. For -----, God is infinite and boundless matter
- a) Anaximenes b) Anaximander c) Anaxagoras
88. ‘Soul is an aggregate of atoms.’ Who held this view?
- a) Plato b) Xenophanes c) Democritus
89. Protagoras believed in -----
- a) Homo mensura b) Know thyself c) Actus Purus
90. Berkeley rejects the distinction of primary and secondary qualities because,
- a) All qualities are subjective
- b) Primary qualities are material
- c) Qualities are not abstract ideas
91. According to Spinoza, ‘Mode’ means that which
- a) Exists in itself
- b) Exists through something other than itself
- c) Is in itself and is conceived through itself

92. Mind-Body Interactionism speaks of
- a) Pluralism b) Monism c) Dualism
93. Which one of the following is related to Heraclitus?
- a) Mind-Body Problem
 - b) The problem of permanence and change
 - c) Form and Matter
94. For Spinoza, God is
- a) Transcendent b) Immanent c) Both of them
95. According to whom, philosophy passes from facts to God, theology from God to facts?
- a) Spinoza b) Aquinas c) Hegel
96. The Highest Monad, according to Leibniz is?
- a) Spirit b) Body c) Matter
97. Find out the incorrect one
- a) Plato is an idealist b) Locke is an empiricist c) Spinoza is a dualist
98. For Plato, soul is -----
- a) Mortal b) Imperishable c) Composite of four elements
99. According to which philosopher, substance is a product of human imagination?
- a) Spinoza b) Locke c) Hume
100. Theory of Antinomies is propounded by
- a) Hegel b) Kant c) Locke

WESTERN METAPHYSICS (Answer Keys)

1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (b) 6. (c) 7. (c) 8. (b) 9. (c) 10. (a) 11. (c) 12. (a) 13. (c) 14. (a) 15.
(b) 16. (c) 17. (b) 18. (a) 19. (c) 20. (a) 21. (c) 22. (b) 23. (c) 24. (c) 25. (b) 26. (b) 27. (a) 28.
(c) 29. (b) 30. (c) 31. (b) 32. (a) 33. (c) 34. (a) 35. (c) 36. (b) 37. (a) 38. (a) 39. (b) 40. (a) 41.
(c) 42. (c) 43. (a) 44. (b) 45. (b) 46. (c) 47. (b) 48. (a) 49. (a) 50. (b) 51. (c) 52. (b) 53. (a) 54.
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(b) 94. (c) 95. (b) 96. (a) 97. (c) 98. (b) 99. (c) 100. (b)