

BA PHILOSOPHY COMPLEMENTARY COURSE -WESTERN AESTHETICS

For Private Registration to BA Philosophy Programme

1. According to Descartes, the idea of God is _____

1. Adventitious
2. Fictitious
3. Demonstrative
4. **Inmate**

2. The most fundamental character of matter, according to Descartes, is that it is _____

1. Coloured
2. Temporary
- 3: **Extended**
4. An idea

3. According to Descartes, our knowledge of the existence of the external world is a/an

1. Self-evident truth
2. Informed knowledge
3. Inmate principle
4. **Perceptual knowledge**

4. Who has said that two kinds of substances are attributes?

1. Plato
2. Locke
3. **Descartes**

4. Hume

5. The idea of God according to Descartes is

1. Natural and received from tradition
2. **Inmate and received from God**
3. Inmate but not received from God
4. Gained from experience

6. According to Descartes man falls in to error essentially because

1. **Reason leads to error**
2. Experience leads to error
3. The will leads to error
4. Passions lead to error

7. Who has said that mind has inmate ideas

1. Plato
2. Locke
3. **Descartes**
4. Moore

8. In the order of existence, God is _____, he creates the reason together with its criterion

1. Ultimate
2. **First**
3. Superior
4. None of these

9. Descartes thinks the soul or mind is _____ within the body

1. **Intimately united**
2. Not connected
3. Not co-existent
4. None of above

10. An especially active interaction between the soul and body is developed in

1. Mind
2. **Pineal gland**
3. Pituitary gland
4. None of these

11. Pineal gland is the _____ of the soul

1. **Seat**
2. Subject
3. Controller
4. None of these

12. Descartes, doctrine of man is _____

1. Monistic
2. **Dualistic**
3. Spiritualistic
4. Mechanistic

13. The ground of God's action is the same as the ground of his _____

1. **Existence**

2. Permanence
3. Non-existence
4. None of these

14. God's power and his _____ coincide

1. **Essence**
2. Existence
3. Superiority
4. None of these

15. Spinoza treats the soul as

1. God
2. **A sum of ideas**
3. Infinite attributes
4. None of the above

16. The rationalism of _____ is heightened by Spinoza

1. Plato
2. **Descartes**
3. Aristotle
4. None of these

17. Spinoza suggest, if everything is to be cognizable through mathematics then everything

1. Can be explained by it
2. **Must take place necessarily**
3. Can be replaced by it

4. None of the above

18. According to _____, substance does not affect us by its mere existence, but through attribute

1. Descartes
2. **Spinoza**
3. Kant
4. Locke

19. God is free from every negation and limitation and is to be conceived as the absolutely

1. Determinate
2. **Indeterminate**
3. Dependent
4. None of these

20. The attribute of mind and matter, i.e., thought and extension are two _____ attributes of God

1. Special
2. **Parallel**
3. Empirical
4. None of these

21. By admitting only God, Spinoza fails to explain plurality, diversity, motion, and change of _____

1. Individual souls
2. **Objects of the world**
3. Empirical world
4. None of the above

22. By `mode` Spinoza means that which

1. Is in itself and is conceived through itself
2. Exists in itself
3. It is a being that is absolutely infinite
4. **Exists through something other than itself**

23. According to Spinoza, God is free because

1. God is a substance
2. **God is infinite**
3. God acts according to inner necessity
4. God is omnipresent

24. Spinoza claims substance is _____ and _____

1. Many, finite
2. **One, infinite**
3. Many, limited
4. One, limited

25. What is the essence of substantiality according to Spinoza?

1. Dependence
2. **Interdependence**
3. Completeness
4. None of these

26. By _____ Spinoza understands that which is in itself and which is conceived by means of itself

1. Matter

2. Body
3. **Substance**
4. None of these

27. In order to escape _____, Descartes has introduced the idea of God

1. Spiritualism
2. **Solipsism**
3. Empiricism
4. Dualism

28. Granting everything as a mistake, Descartes points out that the _____ is not a mistake

1. Belief
2. **Thinking**
3. Judgement
4. None of these

29. Anselm`s argument suggests the existence of God from the _____ itself

1. Nature of God
2. **Concept of god**
3. Presence of God
4. None of the above

30. Among the attributes of God his is of special importance

1. Nature
2. Perfection
3. Existence

4. Veracity

31. The rationalist philosopher _____ wants to give philosophy a stable character like mathematics

1. **Descartes**
2. Kant
3. Spinoza
4. Leibnitz

32. _____ defines substance as an `existent thing which requires nothing but itself in order to exist`

1. Spinoza
2. Locke
3. **Descartes**
4. Hume

33. According to Descartes the idea of God is infinite, independent, and _____

1. Universal having particular qualities
2. **Omnipotent**
3. Particular
4. None of the above

34. Descartes suggest _____ as absolute substance

1. **God**
2. Mind
3. Soul
4. None of these

35. Descartes claims that we cannot accept anything as true without_____

1. Reasoning
2. **Critical examination**
3. Deduction
4. None of the above

36. There must be an unknown and unknowable substratum which supports the existence of _____ qualities

1. **Primary**
2. Secondary
3. Basic
4. None of these

37. The secondary properties of substance are known as_____

1. **Modes**
2. Attribute
3. Relative property
4. None of the above

38. Who among the following was obsessed with the intellectual love of God?

1. Sankara
2. Descartes
3. **Spinoza**
4. St. Augustine

39. _____ declares that there are no substances other than God

1. **Spinoza**

2. Kant

3. Hume

4. Locke

40. Descartes suggest mind and matter are

1. **Opposed to each other**

2. Dependent on each other

3. Independent of each other

4. None of the above

41. Descartes advocates _____by admitting mind and mater as two substances

1. **Dualism**

2. Individualism

3. Rationalism

4. None of these

42. To solve mind and body problem, Descartes has introduced _____

1. Dualism

2. **Psycho-physical interactionism**

3. Psycho-physiological theory

4. None of the above

43. Spinoza says, the _____ is nothing but the idea of an actual body

1. God

2. **Soul**

3. Spirit
4. None of these

44. God is regarded as the only cause and bearer of all qualities, is said by _____

1. Berkeley
2. Hume
3. **Spinoza**
4. G.E. Moore

45. The attribute of mind is _____ and the attribute of matter is _____

1. Thought, size
2. **Thought, extension**
3. Infinity, extension
4. None of the above

46. The monads are _____ and everything is potential or implicit in it

1. Very strong
2. Active
3. **Windowless**
4. None of these

47. Leibnitz takes _____ as the monad of all monads who is the creator of all monads

1. Soul
2. Spirit
3. **God**
4. None of these

48. Every monad is a mirror of the _____ and it is a living mirror, which generates the images of things by its own activity

1. Empirical world
2. Substance
3. Thing-in-itself
4. **Universe**

49. In Leibnitz`s view, there is nothing truly real in the world except the _____ and their representation

1. Substance
2. Real substance
3. Infinite substance
4. **Monads**

50. _____ thinks that substance is to be defined by active force

1. Spinoza
2. **Leibnitz**
3. Descartes
4. Hume

51. There are infinite number of substances which are called as monads according to _____

1. Spinoza
2. Hume
3. Descartes
4. **Leibnitz**

52. Modes are variable _____ of created substances

1. Representation
2. **Modification**
3. Destruction
4. None of these

53. _____ pre-establishes the unity and harmony among the monads at the time of creating them

1. Spirit
2. **God**
3. Soul
4. None of these

54. Everything in nature is so organized that there is no _____ bodies, no dead matter

1. Physical
2. External
3. **Soulless**
4. None of these

55. Leibnitz suggests that to have clear and distinct perceptions only is the prerogative of

1. Soul
2. **God**
3. Spirit
4. None of these

56. Leibnitz suggests that God alone is _____ but all finite beings are passive

1. Pure

2. **Pure activity**

3. Pure self

4. None of these

57. Leibnitz gives three principal grades of monads, viz, the simple or naked monad, the soul and

1. God

2. Continuousness

3. **Spirit**

4. None of these

58. Leibnitz gives us the general idea of a _____ which finds special application in the problem of the interaction between body and soul

1. God

2. **Pre-established harmony**

3. Pure-self

4. None of the above

59. Every monad is a _____ of the universe which generates the images of things by its own activity

1. Clear aspect

2. Definite explanation

3. **Living mirror**

4. None of the above

60. Leibnitz believes that the history of the universe is a single

1. Method

2. **Great process in numberless reflection**

3. Consistent process
4. None of the above

61. Leibnitz asserts that the pre-established harmony does not interfere with _____ but yields them

1. General laws
2. Empirical laws
3. **Natural laws**
4. None of these

62. According to Leibnitz, organisms are _____ of which the soul is supreme and the rest is its body

1. Existent being
2. **Complex of monads**
3. Both physical and mental
4. None of the above

63. Leibnitz claims that there is only a _____ between soul and body, instituted by God

1. Complete substance
2. **Complete correspondence**
3. Indistinct correspondence
4. None of the above

64. The monads which constitute the body are the first and _____ object of the _____

1. Indirect, individual
2. Indirect, soul
3. **Direct, soul**

4. None of the above

65. Locke suggests that the idea of substance is _____ idea

1. Simple
2. **Complex**
3. Particular
4. None of these

66. Locke believes that there _____ innate principles in the mind

1. Are
2. **Are no**
3. Must be
4. None of these

67. Locke suggests that mind knows directly the _____ and not the object themselves

1. Sensation
2. **Ideas of the object**
3. Qualities
4. None of the above

68. _____ suggests ideas are of two types, simple and complex

1. Descartes
2. Spinoza
3. **Locke**
4. Berkeley

69. Locke suggests that the understanding is like a piece of _____ on which perception inscribes its character

1. **White paper**
2. Stone
3. Metal
4. None of these

70. Locke recommends _____ and _____ substances

1. Primary, secondary
2. Empirical, experimental
3. **Cogitative, incogitative**
4. None of the above

71. Berkeley thinks the objective ideas are impressed upon finite spirits by the _____ from without

1. **Infinite spirit**
2. Mind
3. Physical objects
4. None of the above

72. Mind is never found without thought, so there is no _____ mind

1. Empirical
2. **Unconscious**
3. Super
4. None of these

73. Our sensations of qualities are ideas and _____ is a simple, indivisible reality which perceives and produces the idea

1. **Mind**
2. God
3. Sense-experience
4. None of the above

74. The sensation of one colour differ from another colour due to the _____ if it

1. Difference
2. Opposition
3. **Objective nature**
4. None of these

75. Berkeley is a _____

1. **Idealist**
2. Realist
3. Pagmatist
4. None

76. Monadology is the work of _____

1. Locke
2. **Leibnitz**
3. Bacon
4. Berkeley

77. _____ claims only minds and their ideas exist

1. **Berkeley**
2. Hume

3. Locke
4. Spinoza

78. Berkeley claims that, all thing of the world are the ideas of the _____

1. Mind
2. **Divine mind**
3. Soul
4. None of these

79. In the philosophy of nature _____prefers the teleological to the mechanical view

1. Locke
2. **Berkeley**
3. Spinoza
4. Hume

80. _____ claims that everything exists only in virtue of its participation in the one, permanent and all comprehensive spirit

1. Locke
2. **Berkeley**
3. Hume
4. Kant

81. John Locke claims that all reality is _____and that universals exist only in the _____

1. General, particular
2. **Individual, abstract understanding**
3. General, objects of the empirical world
4. None of the above

82. Berkeley _____ the assumption of general ideas in the mind and the belief in the existence of a material world outside it

1. Accepts
2. **Rejects**
3. Transforms
4. None of these

83. The ideas of nominalism were developed on an idealist basis in the doctrine of Berkeley and _____

1. Kant
2. Leibnitz
3. Hume
4. **Spinoza**

84. Who is the principal exponent of representative realism?

1. **Locke**
2. Berkeley
3. Russell
4. None of these

85. Locke states that motion of substance is of an _____ substratum

1. Known
2. **Unknown**
3. Qualityless
4. Divine

86. With regard to natural phenomena Berkeley _____ causality

1. **did not accept**
2. Accept
3. Confuses
4. None of the above

87. According to Hume there are two kinds of contents of the mind, namely _____

1. Sensations and impressions
2. Knowledge and ignorance
3. Subjective and objective ideas
4. **Impressions and their ideas**

88. According to Hume, _____ is secondary and _____ is primary

1. **Reflection, sensation**
2. Complex, simple idea

88. Hume`s theory, that all impressions as such are distinct and separate with no logical connection between them, is known as _____

1. Humean atomism
2. **Humean scepticism**
3. Humean agnosticism
4. Human idealism

89. Hume does not believe in _____

1. Casual relation exists
2. External works is unreal
3. **Certainty of knowledge**

4. Moral principles and God are manmade entities

90. For Hume _____ consideration is relevant for epistemological analysis of causation

1. Mental
2. Physical
3. **Genetic**
4. Specific

91. `Substance is a product of human imagination` is said by _____

1. Descartes
2. Spinoza
3. Locke
4. **Hume**

92. According to Kant, moral duty is _____

1. the command of God
2. given by ones` s intuition
3. **the imperative of pure reason**
4. determined by majority

93. As per Kantian ethics, saving the life of person at the risk of his own life is

1. Determinate duty
2. Indeterminate duty
3. Divine duty
4. **Human obligation**

94. The formula of the end-in-itself in Kantian ethics enjoins us to treat a person

1. **always only as an end**
2. Sometimes as an end
3. never simply as a means
4. always as a means

95. According to Kant, a person becomes aware of the freedom of his will because

1. **It is an a priori condition of the experience of obligation**
2. He has empirical experience of it
3. It is an a priori condition of experience of senses
4. It can be demonstrated by science

96. According to Kant, we ought to treat humanity

1. **Always only as an end**
2. Sometimes as an end
3. Always only as means
4. Never only as a means

97. Kant's Copernican revolution in philosophy is _____

1. The mind must approach the objects to be known at all
2. **The objects must approach the mind to be known at all**
3. Mind obtained reason because of sun
4. None of the above

98. 'Reason must approach the nature not as a pupil but as a judge' is _____

1. Descartes view
2. Augustine`s view
- 3. Kant`s view**
4. Locke`s view

99. Kant believes that the will is _____ when it is a law unto itself, when it acts solely from a sense of duty

1. Compulsory
- 2. Autonomous**
3. Independent
4. None of these

100. Kant`s rationalism is opposed to _____

1. Empiricism
2. Hedonism
- 3. Neo-Plantonism**
4. None of the above

