

Examrace

Competitive Exams: Philosophy MCQs (Practice_Test 13 of 90)

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1. ◦ **Assertion (A):** In the third figure of a valid syllogism, the conclusion, the conclusion cannot be universal.
 - **Reason (R):** The middle term in the minor premise and the major term in the major premise are not distributed.
 - a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - b. Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A
 - c. A is true but R is false
 - d. A is false but R is true
2. ◦ **Assertion (A):** The syllogism of the form AAA is invalid in fourth figure.
 - **Reason (R):** It involves the fallacy of undistributed middle.
 - a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - b. Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A
 - c. A is true but R is false
 - d. A is false but R is true
3. ◦ **Assertion (A):** The minor premise in the first figure must be affirmative.
 - **Reason (R):** The major premise in the first figure must be universal.
 - a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - b. Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A
 - c. A is true but R is false
 - d. A is false but R is true
4. ◦ **Assertion (A):** In Moore's view, the statement that the good is just the pleasant, is a synthetic and not an analytic proposition.
 - **Reason (R):** The words 'good' and 'pleasant' stand for distinct qualities.
 - a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - b. Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A

- c. A is true but R is false
- d. A is false but R is true

5. ◦ **Assertion (A):** In Kantian philosophy goodwill does not make use of the principle of approval by an impartial and rational spectator in deciding a course of action.

◦ **Reason (R):** Goodwill is the principle of action while approval by an impartial and rational spectator is the principle of contemplation.

- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- b. Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A
- c. A is true but R is false
- d. A is false but R is true

6. ◦ **Assertion (A):** In Gandhian ethics the golden rule of conduct is mutual toleration.

◦ **Reason (R):** Conscience is not the same thing for all.

- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- b. Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A
- c. A is true but R is false
- d. A is false but R is true

7. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer:

List-I (Philosophers)	List-II (Works)
A. Spinoza	1. Principles of Human Knowledge
B. Plato	2. Ethics
C. Descartes	3. Parmenides
D. Berkeley	4. Discourse on Method

A B C D

- a. 2 3 4 1
- b. 1 2 3 4
- c. 3 2 4 1
- d. 2 3 1 4

8. Match List-I (Nature of substance and its quality) with List-II (Name of philosophers/schools) and select the correct answer:

List-I	List-II
A. Belief in one absolute substance and two relative substances	1. Buddhism
B. Denial of substance that has no size	2. Locke
C. Ideas of substances are obtained through either sensation or reflection	3. Descartes
D. Denial of substance	4. Nyaya-Vaisesika

A B C D

- a. 3 1 2 4
- b. 2 1 4 3
- c. 3 4 2 1
- d. 2 4 3 1

9. By substance, in the primary sense, Aristotle means that which is

- a. Predicable of a subject
- b. present in a subject
- c. both predicable of a subject and present in a subject
- d. neither predicable of a subject nor present in a subject

- o. 'There are two kinds of substances, of which one is known intuitively, and the other is known demonstratively.' This is the view of
- Nyaya-Vaisesika
 - Aristotle
 - Descartes
 - Spinoza
11. Which one of the following statements about bodies is accepted by Locke?
- That they are extended solid substances
 - That they are constituted by indivisible atoms
 - That causation involving them is mechanical
 - That they can be perceived by the mind directly
12. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?
- Locke—Substance constitutes the object of sensitive knowledge
 - Leibnitz—Substances can be of two types, extended and non-extended
 - Spinoza—Substance is the primary essence of things
 - Descartes—Substance is the primary essence of things
13. Which one of the following views/statements is acceptable to Berkeley?
- Everything that is real is an idea or a collection of ideas
 - Everything that is real depends for its existence on being perceived
 - There is no difference between a real and an imaginary object
 - From the point of view of any individual perceiver, there exist ideas other than his own
14. Which one of the following statements according to the Nyaya-Vaisesikas, does NOT refer to quality (Guna)?
- Your knowledge about Nyaya-Vaisesikas philosophy
 - Your desire to pass the examination
 - The white colour of your answer-paper
 - The movement of your hand while writing
15. According to Nyaya, substance and quality are contingently related because
- It believes in Asatkaryavad

- b. Something can come out of nothing
- c. A change in an object can be noticed only through its qualities
- d. The two belong to two different categories

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