

Examrace

Competitive Exams: Philosophy MCQs (Practice_Test 30 of 90)

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1. The doctrine that universals are independent of both particulars and the mind is known as
 - a. Conceptualism
 - b. Nominalism
 - c. Realism
 - d. Idealism
2. Consider the following statements:
 - a. Human reason does not have the power of discerning the forms in their particular exemplifications.
 - b. Forms constitute the essences of things.
 - c. Universals are the last things we reach in our thinking but are first in nature.
 - d. Categories are the most fundamental and universal predicates, which can be affirmed of anything.

Which of the above statements are accepted by Aristotle?

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Which of the above statements are accepted by Aristotle?

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

3. Which one of the following statements is NOT accepted by Berkeley?

- a. The doctrine of abstraction is remote from common sense.
 - b. Making use of words implies having general ideas
 - c. A word becomes general by being made a sign of several particular ideas
 - d. General ideas are not necessary either for communication or for enlargement of knowledge
4. According to Nyaya-Vaisesika samanya abides in
- a. quality, relation and particular
 - b. substance, quality and action
 - c. substance, action and absence
 - d. substance only
5. 'A dog is called a dog' because it is different from all objects which are not dog. A dog therefore, means not a nondog. This argument is advanced by
- a. Jainism
 - b. Nyaya-Vaisesika
 - c. Buddhism
 - d. Advaita Vedanta
6. Carvaka's arguments against inference lead to
- a. rejection of moral values
 - b. rejection of the authority of Vedas
 - c. rejection of comparison
 - d. rejection of causal relation
7. Which one of the following is NOT a component of Parathanumana?
- a. Hetu
 - b. Upanaya
 - c. Udaharana
 - d. Paramansa
8. Which one of the following is NOT a case of an ordinary perception?
- a. Dhanaraj is absent in the class
 - b. Listen to the melodious tunes of a singer

- c. The piece of a sandalwood on the top of the building is fragrant
- d. I know that potness inheres in the pot
9. According to the Nyaya-Vaisesika Abhava is known by
- Perception
 - non-apprehension
 - inference
 - recognition
10. According to Nyaya school, Vyapti is a
- relation and a resemblance
 - resemblance and a recognition
 - relation and a rule
 - recognition and a rule
11. Which one of the following is a case of invalid knowledge according to Nyaya school?
- Horns of hare
 - Tarka
 - Blue pot
 - Healthy Devadatta does not eat during the day
12. Which one of the following pairs is NOT correctly matched?
- External objects are known by—Sautrantikas inference
All that we perceive, along with their perception and the percipient
mind are illusory
 - Objects which appear to be external to consciousness are really states of consciousness
 - External world is directly—Vaibhasikas perceived
13. Which one of the following pairs of Schools accepts UPAMANA as an independent source of knowledge?
- Samkhya and Vedanta
 - Buddhism and Nyaya
 - Purva-mimamsa and Yoga

d. Purva-mimamsa and Yoga

14. Arthapatti and Anupalabdhi are accepted as valid sources of knowledge by

a. Samkhya

b. Yoga

c. Advaita

d. Nyaya

15. According to Sankara the aphorism 'tattvamast' establishes the identity of the individual soul with reality through

a. its primary meaning

b. its secondary meaning

c. both its primary and its secondary meaning

d. neither its primary nor its secondary meaning

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