

## Examrace

# Competitive Exams: Philosophy MCQs (Practice\_Test 36 of 90)

Get unlimited access to the best preparation resource for IAS : [fully solved questions with step-by-step explanation](#)- practice your way to success.

1. Consider the following five links in the chain of causation in Buddhism:

- a. Clinging (Upadana)
- b. Six organs of knowledge (sadayatana)
- c. Sense contact (sparsa)
- d. Sense experience (vedana)
- e. Thirst (trsna)

The correct chronological sequence of these links is:

- a. 2, 1, 3, 4, 5
- b. 5, 2, 1, 4, 3
- c. 2, 3, 4, 5, 1
- d. 2, 1, 4, 3, 5

2. Which is the most important means for attaining nirvana?

- a. tapah
- b. anasakti
- c. astangamarga
- d. atmahuti

3. Consider the following four truths:

- a. There is cessation of suffering.
- b. There is a way leading to the cessation of suffering.
- c. There is suffering.
- d. There is cause of suffering

The correct order of the above truths is:

- a. 1, 2, 3, 4
- b. 3, 4, 2, 1

c. 4, 3, 1, 2

d. 3, 4, 1, 2

4. Which one of the following is not presupposed by Gandhi in his idea of Satyagraha?

a. Contingency of evil in man

b. Contingency of goodness in man

c. Identity of Truth and God

d. Eventual triumph of non-violence

5. Which of the following views were held by Gandhi?

a. The means may be likened to a seed, the end to a tree.

b. There is no wall of separation between means and end

c. The realization of the goal is proportional to the means employed.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

a. 1 and 2

b. 2 and 3

c. 1 and 3

d. 1, 2 and 3

6. The fact-value distinction is rejected by

a. Kant

b. Hume

c. Hare

d. Hegel

7. A man who seeks pleasure and fails to get it, is facing the paradox of

a. Eudaemonism

b. Rigorism

c. Altruism

d. Hedonism

8. Which one of the following is implied by 'p-q'

a.  $\sim (\sim p \sim q) \sim (\sim p. q)$

b.  $\sim (\sim p \sim q) \sim (\sim p \sim q)$

c.  $p \sim (p \cdot q)$

d.  $(p \sim q) (p \sim \sim q)$ .

9. ◦ **Assertion (A):** According to Kant, moral philosophy can have an empirical component.
- **Reason (R):** According to Kant, moral philosophy has to formulate its laws for the will of man as affected by nature.
- 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
10. ◦ **Assertion (A):** Perfect peace in Buddhism is not in the pleasures gained through the fulfilment of desires.
- **Reason (R):** Perfect peace in Buddhism is a state of calmness, evenness and passionless self possession.
- 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
11. ◦ **Assertion (A):** There is lack of entailment between description and prescription.
- **Reason (R):** Description and prescription have different functions in language.
- 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
12. ◦ **Assertion (A):** Atman cannot be the agent of actio.
- **Reason (R):** The five causes adhistana, karta, karma, ceta and daiva operating together lead to successful completion of action.
- 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

13. ◦ **Assertion (A):** Means must also be as pure as are our ends.

◦ **Reason (R):** Ultimately means are necessary part of the end itself.

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

14. ◦ **Assertion (A):** OAO is a valid mood in 2nd figure.

◦ **Reason (R):** The middle term is properly 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

15. ◦ **Assertion (A):** Carvaka did not favour the use of inference to establish metaphysical categories.

◦ **Reason (R):** He believed that through inference we can acquire indubitable knowledge.

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

Developed by: [Mindsprite Solutions](#)