

Competitive Exams: Philosophy MCQs (Practice-Test 41 of 90)

1. Which one of the following sentences is meta-ethical in character?
 - a. Cruelty ought to be a ground for divorce
 - b. 'Ought' is a word for obligation
 - c. Look up the meaning of 'ought' in the dictionary
 - d. One ought not to break promises

2. Consider the following statements: If you are not a compatibilist and believe that freewill is nevertheless real, then you believe that
 - a. freedom is contra-causal
 - b. universal determinism is false
 - c. universal determinism does not affect freedom of the will
 - d. universal determinism can coexist with freedom of the will

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- a. 1, 3 and 4
 - b. 2, 3 and 4
 - c. 1, 2 and 3
 - d. 1 and 2
-
3. Which one of the following proofs for the existence of God is not acceptable to Shankara?
 - a. Cosmological
 - b. Ontological
 - c. Teleological
 - d. Moral

 4. Consider the following statements: Aprthak Siddhi is the relation that exists between
 - a. the body and the soul

- b. a substance and its attributes
- c. parts and whole
- d. one substance and other

Which one of the statements is/are correct?

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

5. Which one of the following is the philosophical view of Ramajuja?

- a. Pure monism
- b. Non-dualism
- c. Qualified non-dualism
- d. Spritualistic pluralism

6. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

- a. Buddhism—Universals are nothing but names with positive connotations
- b. Aristotle A universal does not stand for any independent entity over and above individuals—————
- c. Nyaya-Vaisesika—The same universal inheres in all the individuals of a class
- d. Jainas Universals are constituted by the common essential attributes of all the individuals of a certain kind—————

7. The Ideas of Plato are subsumed under the highest Idea, which is the

- a. Idea of god
- b. Idea of the Good
- c. Idea of the Soul
- d. Idea of the World

8. Consider the following statements: The characteristics of Aristotle's conception of matter and form are that

- a. matter and form are separable
- b. form by itself or matter by itself is a mere abstraction
- c. form is universal, matter is particular
- d. form and matter are relative terms

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

9. Which one of the following is not accepted by Berkeley?

- a. Separation of primary qualities from secondary qualities
- b. Dependence of all the qualities on mind
- c. The existence of a thing lies in its being perceived
- d. Matter as an abstract idea

10. Inference is neither from the universal to the particular nor from the particular to the universal, but from the particular to the particular though the universal. This is the view of

- a. Plato
- b. Aristotle
- c. Nyaya
- d. Buddhism

11. According to Nyaya-Vaisesika, the real Universal has to satisfy the following conditions except

- a. The Universal should exist in a plurality of individuals
- b. If two supposed Universal refer to the same class of individuals, they are taken as two Universals
- c. A Universal cannot be real, if its formation by our mind leads to an infinite regress
- d. A Universal is not real, if it is not capable of being positively related to the individuals

Visit examrace.com for free study material, doorsteptutor.com for questions with detailed explanations, and "Examrace" YouTube channel for free videos lectures

12. Certain animals are called tiger, not because they possess any common essence but because they are different from all animals that are not tigers. So there is no universal but the name with a negative connotation. This can be subscribed to

- a. Nyaya
- b. Aristotle
- c. Buddhism
- d. Plato

13. Match List-I (Statements) with List-II (Fallacies) and select the correct answer:

List-I

- a. All knowable objects are fiery
- b. Sound is eternal because it has a cause
- c. Sound is eternal because it is audible
- d. Realistic & nominalistic

List-II

- a. Satpratipaksa
- b. Viruddha
- c. Anaikantika
- d. Badhita

A B C D

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

14. A philosophical theory which denies are objective, interest-independent reality to entailed by one of the following theories of truth. Identify the correct one out of the following:

- a. Correspondence theory
- b. Coherence and Pragmatic theory
- c. Pragmatic theory

d. Coherence theory

15. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists:

List-I

- a. Advaitins
- b. Buddhists
- c. Sankhyas
- d. Naiyayikas

List-II

- a. The theory of Svatastva with respect to both valid and invalid cognitions
- b. The theory of Svastastva vada with respect to valid cognitions and the Paratastva vada as regard invalid cognitions
- c. The theory of Paratastva as regards both valid and invalid cognitions
- d. The theory of Paratastva with regard to validity of cognitions and Svatastva as regards invalidity

A B C D

a. 1 4 2 3

b. 2 3 1 4

c. 1 3 2 4

d. 2 4 1 3