

Examrace

Competitive Exams: Philosophy MCQs (Practice_Test 42 of 90)

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1. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?
 - a. Mimamsa—Abyatha Khyati
 - b. Nyaya Vaisesika—Akhyati
 - c. Advaita Vedanta—Anivachaniya Khyati
 - d. Samkhya—Sat-Asat Khyati

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

List-I	List-II
A. Locke	1. Pre-established Harmony
B. Spinoza	2. Inter-actionism
C. Descartes	3. Parallelism
D. Leibnitz	4. Representations

A B C D

- a. 4 3 2 1
 - b. 1 3 2 4
 - c. 4 2 3 1
 - d. 1 2 3 4
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3. Berkeley makes use of the empiricist doctrines of Locke to establish idealism and thereby to refute
 - a. rationalism and nominalism
 - b. realism and scepticism
 - c. monism and dualism

- d. materialism and atheism
4. An argument must satisfy which one of the following conditions to establish the truth of its conclusion?
- a. The argument must be valid irrespective of the truth of the premises
 - b. The argument must be valid and its major premise must be true
 - c. The argument must be valid and its minor premise must be true
 - d. The argument must be valid and all its premises must be true
5. Which one of the following argument is valid?
- a. If Sohan has quit the club, then Rohan will need a new dance partner. Therefore, Sohan has quit the club.
 - b. If Sohan has quit the club, then Rohan will need a new dance partner. Sohan has quit the club. Hence, Rohan will need a new dance partner
 - c. If Gopal was physicist, then he was a scientist, Gopal was a scientist. So he was a physicist
 - d. There are one thousand lottery tickets and only one will win. Almost everyone with a ticket will lose. I have a ticket, I will lose.
6. An argument is said to be valid in virtue of
- a. its form
 - b. its contents
 - c. both its form and content
 - d. truth of its conclusion
7. Match incorrect below given ones:
- a. Carvakas-N/A
 - b. Nyaya-Vaisesika
 - c. Sankhya-yoga
 - d. Jainism-N/A
8. Which one of the following distinctions exists in Brahman according to Ramanuja
- a. Vijatiya
 - b. Sajatiya
 - c. Svagata

- d. Bahya
9. Which one of the following is not acceptable to Ramanuja?
- a. Brahman is qualified
 - b. Brahman is Ishvara
 - c. Jivas merge in Ishwara and have no separate identity
 - d. Jivas is not identical with Bahman
10. The view that universals have no existence independently of being thought and are more names, is held by
- a. Conceptualists
 - b. Realists
 - c. Nominalists
 - d. Critical realists
11. Which one of the following statements illustrates Platonic theory of universals?
- a. Universals alone are real
 - b. Universals and particulars are equally real
 - c. Universals are copies of particulars
 - d. Universals are not real entities but are only concepts
12. Match List-I (Statements) with List-II (Fallacies) and select the correct answer:

List-I	List-II
A. Aristotle	1. Transcendental Unity of Apperception
B. Spinoza	2. Pre-established Harmony
C. Kant	3. Unmoved Mover
	4. Intellectual Love of God

A B C

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

13. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List-I	List-II
<p>A. I and O propositions have existential import</p> <p>B. A and E propositions existential import</p> <p>C. A and E propositions no existential import</p> <p>D. If we use a universal proposition with which we intend to assert existence, we require two propositions; one existential in force but particular, the other universal but not existential in force</p>	<p>1. True on the modern (Boolean) interpretation only</p> <p>2. True both on the traditional and modern (Boolean) interpretation</p> <p>3. True on the traditional, but not on the modern (Boolean) interpretation</p>

A B C D

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

14. On the moder interpretation of the traditional categorical A, E, I and O, which one of the following statements about their inter-relationships is true?

- a. A and E remain contraries, and I and O continue to be subcontraries; but A and O, and E and I cease to be contradictories
 - b. A and E cease to be contraries, and I and O cease to be subcontraries; and A and O, and E and I remain contradictories
 - c. I and O continue to be subcontraries
 - d. A and E to be contraries
15. All soldiers are one hundred per cent dedicated persons. All one hundred per cent dedicated persons are successful. Therefore, some successful persons are soldiers. Consider the following statements:
- a. This syllogism is valid in Aristotelian logic
 - b. This syllogism is invalid in modern logic
 - c. This syllogism is valid in both Aristotelian and modern logics
- Which of the above are correct?
- a. 1, 2 and 3
 - b. 1 and 2
 - c. 2 and 3
 - d. 1 and 3