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Competitive Exams: Philosophy MCQs (Practice_Test 52 of 90)

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1. Consistency or inconsistency is the mark of truth and error. This view is maintained by
 - a. Correspondence theory of truth
 - b. Pragmatic theory of truth
 - c. Self-evidence theory of truth
 - d. Coherence theory of truth
2. Which one of the following is not correct according to Stevenson's ethical theory?
 - a. Moral terms have a magnetism.
 - b. The scientific method of verification is not sufficient for ethics.
 - c. Ethical disputes involve both disagreement and disbelief and disagreement in attitude.
 - d. An agreement in belief can never settle an ethical dispute.
3. 'Svadharmā' in Gita means
 - a. Samanya dharma
 - b. Yuga dharma
 - c. Varna dharma
 - d. Raj dharma
4. Which one of the following correctly describes Nirvana?
 - a. Extinction of existence
 - b. Extinction of desires
 - c. Attainment of perfect peace

d. Extinction of misery through stopping of rebirth

5. Consider the following:

- a. Unanxious in sorrows
- b. No desire for happiness
- c. No attachment for worldly things
- d. Without fear and anger

Which of the above are marks of

Sthitaprajana?

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

6. Consider the following statements:

- a. Liberation is the expulsion of matter from the soul
- b. Liberation means cessation of both matter and soul.
- c. Liberation means cessation of bondage.
- d. Liberation consists in the knowledge of the world.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct according to Jainism?

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

7. ◦ **Assertion (A)** : That there could exist a tree apart from, and independent of mind is inconceivable.

◦ **Reason (R)** : Trying to conceive a tree existing unperceived would require bringing the tree in question into relation with the perceiving of it.

- 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

8. ◦ **Assertion (A)** : According to Buddhism, there is no unconditional relation between cause and effect.
- **Reason (R)** : The soul is compound of five elements.
- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A
 - A is true but R is false
 - A is false but R is true
9. ◦ **Assertion (A)** : Thomas Aquinas maintained that humans are a union of both immaterial soul and material body.
- **Reason (R)** : The angels requested God to make humans in this way.
- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A
 - A is true but R is false
 - A is false but R is true
10. ◦ **Assertion (A)** : A corresponding statement form of an invalid argument form is always contradictory.
- **Reason (R)** : A false consequence with a true antecedent is always false.
- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A
 - A is true but R is false
 - A is false but R is true
11. ◦ **Assertion (A)** : According to Spinoza, God is indeterminate.
- **Reason (R)** : Every determination is negation.
- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A
 - A is true but R is false
 - A is false but R is true
12. ◦ **Assertion (A)** : According to St. Augustine, God's creation of the world is a continuous creation.
- **Reason (R)** : Unless sustained continuously by God, the world will dissolve.

- 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)** : According to Spinoza, there can be only one substance.
- **Reason (R)** : If there were more than one substance, they would take away their self sufficiency.
 - 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)** : No finite object or mind is a direct effect of the substance of God.
- **Reason (R)** : Each finite thing has its efficient cause in some other finite thing.
 - 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)** : Ethical judgements cannot be rationally resolved.
- **Reason (R)** : Ethical judgements express emotions.
 - 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