

## Examrace

# Competitive Exams: Philosophy MCQs (Practice\_Test 6 of 90)

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1. The most important pramana which gives the knowledge of Brahman, according to Vedanta, is
  - a. Pratyaksa
  - b. Anumana
  - c. Arthapatti
  - d. Sabda
2. 'To say of what is that it is not or of what is not that it is, if false, while to say of what is that it is and of what is not that it is not is true.' This version of the correspondence theory of truth is presented by
  - a. Russell
  - b. Aristotle
  - c. Moore
  - d. Descartes
3. According to the coherence theory of truth, coherence is obtained by
  - a. the relation of entailment
  - b. the relation of consistency
  - c. the relation of mutual support
  - d. the causal relation
4. Consider the following statements:
  - a. Nature and criterion of truth coincide
  - b. Nature of truth differs from the criterion of truth
  - c. Truth must serve some purpose
  - d. Truth can have degrees

Which of the above statements are in accordance with the coherence theory of truth?

- a. 1 and 3

b. 1 and 4

c. 2 and 4

d. 2 and 3

5. Consider the following views:

a. Truth is approximation of thought to reality

b. 'The true' is only the expedient in the way of our thinking

c. Truth happens to an idea

d. Judgements are obviously true on their own and do not require any further proof

Which of these are the views of

Pragmatism?

a. 1, 3 and 4

b. 1, 2 and 3

c. 2 and 3

d. 1 and 4

6. 'Ideas become true just so far as they help us to get into satisfactory relations with other parts of our experience.' This is advocated by

a. the coherence theory

b. the correspondence theory

c. both the correspondence and coherence theories

d. the pragmatic theory

7. 'Error is due to a wrong synthesis of the presented and the represented objects.' The view is held by

a. Anyathakhyati

b. Akhyati

c. Anirvacani yakhyati

d. Satkhyati

8. According to Anirvacani yakhyati, the object of illusory cognition is

a. totally non-existent

b. existent before the illusion takes place

- c. existent only during the illusion
  - d. existent even after the illusion is sublated
9. 'The world is not unreal, because it appears. Not is it real, as it is impermanent.' This is best explained by
- a. Asatkhyati
  - b. Akhyati
  - c. Anirvacani yakhyati
  - d. Anyathakhyati
10. Descartes theory about the relation between the body and the mind asserts that
- a. all mental states are spiphenomena accompanying physical changes
  - b. all mental states are caused by physical states
  - c. all physical states are caused by mental states
  - d. physical states and mental states both affects each other
11. The most fundamental character of matter, according to Descartes, is that it is
- a. coloured
  - b. temporary
  - c. extended
  - d. an idea
12. By 'mode' Spinoza means that which
- a. is in itself and is conceived through itself
  - b. exists in itself
  - c. is a being that is absolutely infinite
  - d. exists through something other than itself
13. Consider the following terms:
- a. Petit perception
  - b. Appetition
  - c. Entelechy
  - d. Apperception

The terms which occur in the writings of

Leibnitz includes

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

14. According to Leibnitz

- a. the soul is conscious while the body is extended
- b. the soul is active, while the body is passive
- c. the soul is self-conscious, while the body is unconscious
- d. both soul & body are conscious, though in different degrees

15. 'Space and time, being abstract, are derived from enduring things, and enduring things, being concrete, are dependent on partless substances composing them.' This is

- a. Leibnitz's argument for monads
- b. Descartes' argument for matter
- c. Plato's argument for Forms
- d. Vaisesika's argument for paramanus

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