

Examrace

Competitive Exams: Philosophy MCQs (Practice_Test 64 of 90)

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1. Consider the following argument: 'Only women are physically capable of bearing and nursing children. Therefore, women ought to be the primary caretakers of children.' The argument stated above commits which fallacy?
 - a. Naturalistic fallacy
 - b. Appeal to tradition
 - c. Irrelevant conclusion
 - d. Hasty generalization
2. What does R M Hare mean by universal moral principle?
 - a. It must have been accepted by everybody always
 - b. It is enforced by the provision of law
 - c. It must be the proclamation of a universal religion
 - d. It is a moral principle for somebody in some situation, then it is a moral principle for others in similar circumstances.
3. Consider the following statements:
 - a. Moral judgements are neither true nor false.
 - b. Moral judgements involve, principles.
 - c. Moral judgement are universalizable.
 - d. Meaningful discussion is not possible on moral judgements.

Which of the statements given above are acceptable to R M Hare?

 - a. 1 and 4 only
 - b. 2 and 3 only
 - c. 1, 2 and 3 only
 - d. 2, 3 and 4 only
4. Which one of the following considers that value judgements entail imperatives?
 - a. Descriptivism

- b. Emotivism
 - c. Prescriptivism
 - d. Intuitionism
5. Who used the notion of persuasive definition?
- a. AJ Ayer
 - b. CL Stevenson
 - c. Hare
 - d. Moore
6. Which one of the following is the correct statement? According to AJ Ayer, a moral judgement given by an individual regarding an action is
- a. a statement about his feelings of approval or disapproval regarding the action
 - b. a statement about the moral value of the action
 - c. a statement about the approval or disapproval of the society regarding the action
 - d. the expression of his emotions of approval or disapproval regarding the action
7. Which of the following correctly describe (s) Sthitaprajni according to 'Gita'
- a. He by self abides in the self and has found joy, satisfaction and peace in self.
 - b. He has given up all his desires.
 - c. He is not affected by pain, pleasure, passion, fear and anger.
 - d. He has withdrawn all his senses from the attraction of other objects.

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- a. 1, 2, 3 and 4
 - b. 2 and 3 only
 - c. 1 and 2 only
 - d. 1 only
8. In Niskama-karmayoga of the 'Gita' 'Karma' is to be understood as which of the following?
- a. The action chosen by oneself
 - b. The action prescribed according to Varna and Asrama
 - c. The action obligated by custom

d. Any action

9. Consider the following in reference to Kant's thinking:

- **Assertion (A):** Autonomy of the will is the supreme principle of morality.
- **Reason (R):** We can only think of autonomy as member of the intelligible world (Noumena). As members of the sensible world we have no freedom.

Codes:

- a. Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - b. Both A and R are individually 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):** There is a lack of entailment relation between description and prescription.
- **Reason (R):** Description and prescription have different logical functions in language
 - a. Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - b. Both A and R are individually 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). Simultaneity of cognitions is impossible according to the Naiyayika. Reason (R): Atomicity of mind (manas) does not allow different cognitions to be perceived at one time.
- a. Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - b. Both A and R are individually 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. According to Berkeley

- **Assertion (A):** There can no more be an abstract idea of a triangle than there can be an abstract triangle.
- **Reason (R):** A non-specific mental image of a triangle is a mental fiction.
- a. Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
- b. Both A and R are individually 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):** Knowledge according to the Advaita Vedantins is self-validating despite its not being self-revealing.
- **Reason (R):** For the Vedantins, external validation of cognition leads to an infinite regress.
- a. Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - b. Both A and R are individually 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):** An argument is a group of propositions of which one, the conclusion, is clear to follow from others, which are premises.
- **Reason (R):** Propositions are typically stated in declarative sentences in an argument.
- a. Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - b. Both A and R are individually 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):** Some idealists are fanatics.
- **Reason (R):** All reformers are idealists and some reformers are fanatics.
- a. Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - b. Both A and R are individually 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