

Examrace

Competitive Exams: Philosophy MCQs (Practice_Test 65 of 90)

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1. Consider the following four links of causal wheel of Buddhism:

- a. Namarupa
- b. Samaskara
- c. Trsna
- d. Sparsa

Which is the correct sequence of the above?

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

2. Which of the following statements are not true of nominalism?

- a. Universal horseness does exist, but exists in a fictional world, which is the ontological Counterpart of the real world.
- b. The word 'horse' just names an individual horse, and it cannot meaningfully be used when no individual horse is perceived in the vicinity.
- c. Universal horseness really exists neither in the physical world nor in the mental world.
- d. Individual horse forming a class or group of horses never add up to universal horseness.

Select the correct answer using the code given below

Code:

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

3. Which one of the following statements is correct? According to Ramanuja, Isvara and Jiva are

- a. both distinguishable and separable
 - b. neither distinguishable nor separable
 - c. separable but not distinguishable
 - d. distinguishable but not separable
4. Consider the following argument of Descartes: 'Since I know of some Perfections I did not have, it follows of necessity that there was another more perfect being upon which I was dependent and from which I have acquired everything that I have.' Which one of the following is not implied by the argument given above?
- a. Something cannot come out of nothing
 - b. The idea of God includes the idea of supreme perfection
 - c. Existence is implied in the very idea of supreme perfection
 - d. The cause must have as much perfection as there is in its effect
5. Which one of the following statements is true of both Plato and Aristotle?
- a. Universals, and not particulars, are real
 - b. Particulars, and not universals, are real
 - c. Both universals and particulars are real
 - d. Neither universals nor particulars are of ontologically higher status than the other
6. Consider the following argument: No cow can be found in India. All carnivorous animals are cows. Therefore, no carnivorous animals can be found in India, Which one of the following is correct?
- a. The argument is invalid because the premises as well as the conclusion are false
 - b. The argument is invalid solely on the ground that conclusion is false
 - c. The argument is invalid because the conclusion is wholly irrelevant to the premises
 - d. The argument is valid because if the premises are true, the conclusion must be true
7. A sound deductive argument differs from a valid deductive argument in having which one of the following?
- a. All false premises and a true conclusion
 - b. All false premises and a false conclusion
 - c. All true premises and a true conclusion
 - d. Some true premises, some false premises and a true conclusion

8. The validity of a particular argument is dependent upon which one of the following?
- Fact
 - Form
 - Fact and form
 - Truth-value
9. Which one of the following propositions expresses the relation of a member of a class as being contained as a member in another class?
- All S is P
 - Some S is P
 - No S is P
 - Some S is not P
10. If the proposition 'Some pace bowlers are not temperamental' is given as false, which of the following is false on the traditional interpretation?
- All pace bowlers temperamental
 - No pace bowlers temperamental
 - Some pace bowlers temperamental
 - Some temperamental persons are pace bowlers
11. Which one of the following statements is correct on the modern logic?
- A and E propositions are contraries
 - I and O propositions are sub-contraries
 - A and I propositions are sub-alternates
 - A and O propositions are contradictories
12. According to classical logic, general schema of standard form categorical propositions consist of which of the following?
- Subject term, predicate term only
 - Predicate term, some form of the verb 'to be' subject term
 - Subject term, predicate term, some form of the verb 'to be' quantifier
 - Subject term, predicate term, quantifier only
13. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists

List-I	List-II
A. CESARE	1. 1st figure
B. BARBARA	2. 2nd figure
C. DARAPTI	3. 3rd figure
D. FESAPO	4. 4th figure

A B C D

- a. 2 1 3 4
- b. 4 3 1 2
- c. 2 3 1 4
- d. 4 1 3 2
14. Which of the following valid mood of categorical syllogisms in traditional logic is invalid on the modern Boolean interpretation of categorical syllogisms?
- a. BOCARDO
- b. FRESERSON
- c. FESAPO
- d. DISAMIS
15. Which one of the following statements is correct about a valid syllogism?
- a. A syllogism is valid by virtue of its mood only
- b. A syllogism is valid by virtue of its figure only
- c. A syllogism is valid by virtue of the truth of its premises and the truth of its conclusion
- d. A syllogism is valid by virtue of its both mood and figure