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Competitive Exams: Philosophy MCQs (Practice_Test 88 of 90)

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1. Match List I (Doctrines) with List II (Philosophers) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List-I	List-II
A. Intellectual love of God	1. St Augustine
B. Identity of indiscernible	2. Spinoza
C. Evil is privation of Good	3. Leibnitz
D. Analogical predication	4. Thomas Aquinas

A B C D

- a. 3 2 1 4
- b. 2 3 1 4
- c. 3 2 4 1
- d. 2 3 4 1
2. According to Aquinas, the view that the world has no beginning in time
- is contradicted by revelation
 - would imply that God is not the creator of the world
 - would contradict the doctrine of creation from nothing
 - is a philosophical absurdity

3. Which one of the following pairs of powers, according to Aquinas, is associated with the soul?
- Feeling and emotion
 - Intellect and will
 - Desires and appetites
 - Opinions and beliefs
4. Which of the following statements are associated with St. Augustine?
- The only knowledge worth having is the knowledge of God and self.
 - Believe in order that you may understand.
 - Knowledge is power.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

- 1 and 3
 - 2 alone
 - 1 and 2
 - 2 and 3
5. St. Augustine characterises the human soul as
- an individual substance
 - a rational substance suited for ruling the body
 - an eternal substance identical-with the cosmos
 - a material substance characterized by consciousness
6. Which of the following statements can be attributed to Spinoza?
- God possesses an infinity of attributes.
 - All determination is negation.
 - God is the creator of the world.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

- 1 and 2
- 2 and 3
- 1 and 3

- d. 1,2 and 3
7. Which one of the following statements is true, according to Spinoza?
- Substance can exist outside of God
 - Substance and God are independent reals
 - There can be no substance outside of God
 - Substance and God are imaginary
8. Man may often choose that which is wrong and evil rather than good. This happens, according to Descartes, because
- the power that God has given man to distinguish the true from the false is not complete
 - man can realise the greatness of God only by realising his own imperfections
 - nothing is perfect, everything can be doubted
 - God is Omnipotent but not perfectly benevolent
9. The idea of God, according to Descartes, is
- natural and received from tradition
 - innate and received from God
 - innate but not received from God
 - gained from experience
10. Which one of the following arguments according to Nyaya supports the moral law of Karma?
- Causal argument
 - The authority of scriptures
 - The anti-theistic arguments
 - The argument from Adrsta (unseen)
11. Which one of the following statements is correct to the Nyaya-Vaisesika school?
- All padarthas are created by God
 - All bhavapadarthas are created by God
 - All savayavabhavapadarthas are created by God
 - Some savayavabhavapadarthas are created by God
12. In Advaita Vedanta, the two aspects of Avidya are called
- Maya and avarana

- b. Avarana and avyakta
 - c. Avyakta and maya
 - d. Viksepa and avrama
13. Which one of the following statements is not correct about Ramanuja's conception of the world?
- a. God creates the manifold world by a gracious act of will
 - b. The unconscious part of God is the source of the material objects of the World
 - c. The world is as real as God Himself
 - d. There is no dissolution of the world
14. Consider the following statements: According to Ramanuja
- a. the souls are ever free, liberated and in bondage.
 - b. consciousness is an accidental property of the self.
 - c. the relation of the soul and karma is beginningless.
- Of these statements
- a. 1,2 and 3 are correct
 - b. 1 and 2 are correct
 - c. 2 and 3 are correct
 - d. 1 and 3 are correct
15. Which one of the following pairs is opposed to 'Realism' as a theory of Universals?
- a. Nominalism and conceptualism
 - b. Idealism and subjectivism
 - c. Pragmatism and empiricism
 - d. Absolute idealism and conceptualism