

SYBA PHILOSOPHY/ SEM IV/ (QUESTION BANK)

POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY: PAPER- II (QB)

1. Ambedkar formed the _____ party in 1936 for the welfare of workers
 - a. Unified Socialist
 - b. Katsaeb Party
 - c. Independent Labour
 - d. Young Republic
2. Ambedkar gave India the _____ of labour rights
 - a. Gist
 - b. Surplusage
 - c. Redundancy
 - d. Additament
3. All people to be treated as equals is known as _____ justice
 - a. Distributive
 - b. Retributive
 - c. Egalitarian
 - d. Economical
4. Ambedkar called out for the destruction of the sanctity of religious scriptures like _____
 - a. Sati
 - b. Wife battering
 - c. Manu smriti
 - d. Untouchability
5. The principle of just transfer therefore implies that there must be some _____ in any given distribution pattern
 - a. Individual choice
 - b. Rational choice
 - c. Intuitive
 - d. Recognition
6. The principle of just acquisition also has some aspects of _____ in it.
 - a. Just transfer
 - b. Just choice
 - c. Just given
 - d. Just moral
7. The main idea is to look at _____ information
 - a. Subjective
 - b. B. Objective
 - c. Normative
 - d. Specific
8. Rawls device a _____ version of the social contract.
 - a. Ontological
 - b. Hypothetical
 - c. Logical
 - d. Political
9. Some have called it a thought experiment Rawls called it the _____
 - a. Ontological position
 - b. Original position
 - c. Normal position
 - d. Political position
10. Rawls reasoned that rational human beings would choose four things, which he called the _____
 - a. Secondary goods

- b. Economical goods
 - c. Primary goods
 - d. All the above
11. Cephalus identifies justice as ____ conduct
- a. Right
 - b. wrong
 - c. Primary
 - d. Secondary
12. Thrasymachus who represented the new and critical view, propounded the ____ theory of justice
- a. Radical
 - b. Moderate
 - c. Conservative
 - d. Superficial
13. Justice is defined as the interest of the ____
- a. Poor
 - b. Weaker
 - c. Stronger
 - d. Richer
14. Dworkin distinguishes between ____ and ____ resources
- a. Internal and external
 - b. Good and bad
 - c. Rational and irrational
 - d. Natural and Physical
15. Dworkin idea is to organise an ____
- a. Conceal
 - b. Discourage
 - c. Dissuade
 - d. Auction
16. For Dworkin, intuitively we have a ____
- a. Problem
 - b. Change
 - c. Knowledge
 - d. Resources
17. Sarvodaya stands for the ____ of all
- a. Achievement
 - b. Skills
 - c. Progress
 - d. Knowledge
18. Sarvodaya movement is based on truth, non- violence and ____
- a. Love
 - b. freedom
 - c. Self- denial
 - d. Approval
19. The Sarvodaya society is based on ____ and ____
- a. Equality and liberty
 - b. Fraternity and equality
 - c. Liberty and Fraternity
 - d. Equality and legality
20. ____ is loaded and highly contested concept
- a. Proportionality
 - b. Numerical
 - c. Morality
 - d. Equality
21. According to ____ they are two kinds of equality

- a. Rawls
 - b. Dworkin
 - c. Aristotle
 - d. Martin
22. Numerical equality is the special case of ____ equality
- a. Moral
 - b. Ethical
 - c. Natural
 - d. Proportional
23. Proportional equality further specifies ____ equality
- a. Natural
 - b. Informal
 - c. Ethical
 - d. Formal
24. ____ cannot be explained without the equality principles
- a. Injustice
 - b. Justice
 - c. Fraternity
 - d. Tyranny
25. The principle of ____ equality is too abstract
- a. Moral
 - b. Ethical
 - c. Numerical
 - d. Proportional
26. ____ liberty meaning the right to have and use property
- a. Economic
 - b. Social
 - c. Intellectual
 - d. Natural
27. ____ liberty include freedom of conscience
- a. Intellectual
 - b. Social
 - c. Natural
 - d. Economical
28. Socialists have deployed ideals and principles of _____
- a. Equality
 - b. Freedom
 - c. Fraternity
 - d. Liberty
29. ____ are committed to the importance of individual freedom
- a. Liberalism
 - b. Socialism
 - c. Nationalism
 - d. Totalitarianism
30. ____ is usually grounded in moral claims about the importance of individual liberty
- a. Socialism
 - b. Cosmopolitanism
 - c. Nationalism
 - d. Anarchism
31. Philosophical Anarchism contends that the ____ lacks moral legitimacy
- a. People
 - b. State
 - c. Nation
 - d. Rulers

32. Totalitarianism involves a _____ mass party
- Single
 - Double
 - Major
 - Minor
33. Totalitarianism and _____ often go hand in hand
- Anarchism
 - Nationalism
 - Dictatorship
 - Liberalism
34. The word 'cosmopolitan', which derives from the Greek word _____
- Cosmopolis
 - Kozmo
 - Cosmos
 - Cosmopolites
35. Cosmopolitanism rests upon these fundamental foundations of _____
- Acknowledging the otherness of those who are culturally different"
 - Acknowledging the otherness of the past
 - Acknowledging the otherness of state
 - Acknowledging the otherness of the subject
36. _____ nationalism is the political program that sees the creation and maintenance of a fully sovereign state owned by a given ethno-national group as a primary duty of each member of the group.
- Liberal
 - Classical
 - Normative
 - Anarchism
37. _____ Nationalism: where it is claimed that individuals need a national identity in order to lead meaningful, autonomous lives, and that liberal democracies need national identity in order to function properly
- Classical
 - Original
 - Liberal
 - Rational
38. _____ liberty Berlin initially defined as freedom from, that is, the absence of constraints on the agent imposed by other people.
- Positive
 - Negative
 - rational
 - Republican
39. There is always need for freedom because it is _____
- End in state
 - End in itself
 - End and goal
 - Goal and self
40. Berlin's interpretation of two concepts of liberty is very important in _____
- Politics
 - Economics
 - Social
 - Rational
41. Martin Luther points out that _____ is the very purpose of direct action
- Acceptance
 - Negative

- c. Negotiation
 - d. Positive
42. One has only a legal but a ____ responsibility to obey just laws
- a. Moral
 - b. Social
 - c. Ethical
 - d. Political
43. Civil disobedience movement in U.S.A. was led by _____
- a. Martin Luther King
 - b. John Rawls
 - c. Plato
 - d. Isaiah Berlin
44. Thomas Hobbes most famous work is _____
- a. Social Contract
 - b. De CiSvie
 - c. Leviathan
 - d. Discourse
45. Freedom according to Hobbes is _____ impediment
- a. Internal
 - b. Positive
 - c. External
 - d. Negative
46. The point of negative liberty has less to do with what liberty guarantees and more to do with what liberty gives people the chance to do for _____
- a. Others
 - b. Themselves
 - c. Environment
 - d. State
47. Rousseau's account of the _____ is marked by unclarities and ambiguities that have attracted the interest of commentators since its first publication.
- a. Will
 - b. State will
 - c. General will
 - d. Individual will
48. Rousseau argues that the law must be general in application and universal in _____
- a. Application
 - b. Scope
 - c. Approval
 - d. World
49. Freedom as _____ holds that one is autonomous if one is not coerced or threatened, freedom as non-domination adds the further condition that one must not be subject to the will of another.
- a. Interference
 - b. Non- interference
 - c. Willed
 - d. Political
50. _____ want to distinguish between "formal" and "effective" possession of negative liberty
- a. Psychologist
 - b. Sociologist
 - c. Philosophers
 - d. Politicians
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 - b. State will
 - c. General will
 - d. Individual will
69. _____philosophy can be defined as philosophical reflection on how best to arrange our collective life
- a. Social
 - b. Political
 - c. Indian S
 - d. Western
70. The central problem of political philosophy is _____
- a. Overpower
 - b. Limit power
 - c. Human experience
 - d. All the above
71. Liberalism espouses a wide array of views depending on their understanding of these principles, and can encompass ideas such as _____
- a. Ownership
 - b. Constitutionalism
 - c. Industrialization
 - d. Communalism

72. Some socialists also take _____ as partly shaping a desirable form of “social freedom” in which people are able not only to advance their own good but also to act with and for others
- Disparity
 - Linearity
 - Solidarity
 - Subsidiarity
73. _____ also offer a positive theory of human flourishing, based upon an ideal of non-coercive consensus building.
- Anarchism
 - Cosmopolitanism
 - Liberalism
 - Totalitarianism
74. Anarchists believe that government is both _____ and _____
- Necessary and Good
 - Harmful and Necessary
 - Good and Bad
 - Harmful and Unnecessary
75. The term "anarchy" is derived from the Greek "anarchos" meaning _____
- Political ruler
 - With Ruler
 - Without ruler
 - All the above
76. Political and sociological cosmopolitanism rests upon these fundamental foundations of _____
- Acknowledging the otherness of the object
 - Acknowledging the otherness of those who are culturally not different
 - Acknowledging the otherness of the past
 - Acknowledging the otherness of object
77. Early proponents of cosmopolitanism included the Cynic Diogenes and Stoics such as _____
- Diogenes Laterus
 - Sextus Empiricus
 - Cicero
 - Seneca
78. Cosmopolitanism has a collective aspect, theorized among others by Durkheim, and an individual-centred aspect, elaborated particularly by _____
- Plato
 - Cicero
 - Kant
 - Aristotle
79. _____ is the doctrine that one's national culture and interests are superior to any other, and that nations should act independently (rather than collectively) to attain their goals.
- Nationalism
 - Patriotism
 - Liberalism
 - Anarchism
80. Berlin called the two conceptions of liberty as _____ and _____
- Affirmative and Negative
 - Negative and Positive
 - Good and Bad
 - All the above
81. _____ liberty Berlin initially defined as freedom from, that is, the absence of constraints on the agent imposed by other people.
- Affirmative

- b. Negative
 - c. Positive
 - d. Numerical
82. _____ liberty he defined both as freedom to, that is, the ability (not just the opportunity) to pursue and achieve willed goals; and also as autonomy or self-rule, as opposed to dependence on others
- a. Positive
 - b. Negative
 - c. Affirmative
 - d. Proportional
83. Negative liberty covers the area within which the individual can act without _____ by other persons.
- a. Concern
 - b. Interference
 - c. Asking
 - d. Informing
84. Freedom, according to Hobbes, signifies _____
- a. Irrational and inanimate creatures
 - b. The absence of opposition
 - c. Internal impediments
 - d. Constrains
85. For Hobbes, therefore, freedom consists of _____ power
- a. Unimpeded
 - b. Hindered
 - c. Encumbered
 - d. Hobbled
86. Rousseau central doctrine in politics is that a state can be legitimate only if it is guided by the _____ of its members.
- a. Original position
 - b. General will
 - c. Social Contract
 - d. Political ideas
87. The _____ aims to set out an alternative to this dystopia, an alternative in which, Rousseau claims, each person will enjoy the protection of the common force whilst remaining as free as they were in the state of nature.
- a. Leviathan
 - b. Social contract
 - c. Positive liberty
 - d. None the above
88. Rousseau may be committed to something like an a _____ philosophical anarchism.
- a. A-posteriori
 - b. A-priori
 - c. Posteriori
 - d. All the above
89. Rousseau argues that the law must be _____ in application and _____ in scope
- a. And Universal
 - b. Universal and Natural
 - c. General and Universal
 - d. And General
90. The first group of whites he takes to task are those who call themselves as _____
- a. Middle
 - b. Moderate
 - c. Maxim
 - d. None the above

91. King explains the four steps of nonviolent protest: fact finding, negotiation, self-purification, and _____
- Direct principle
 - action
 - Direct goal
 - Direct method
92. Freedom is a 'three-place relation' between an agent, limitations and ends, and thus to speak of the presence of freedom is to speak of an absence of limitation or interference. Call this _____
- Affirmation
 - Negation
 - Positive
 - Negative freedom
93. Third concept of liberty' related to the idea of status, dependence and _____
- Purification
 - Realization
 - Recognition
 - Profession
94. The book Anarchy, state and Utopia is all About _____
- Distributive Justice
 - Private Property
 - Equality
 - None the above
95. Nozick attempts to devalue _____ and justify the state.
- Liberalism
 - Socialism
 - Anarchy
 - Nationalism
96. _____ is an initial acquisition of holding
- A principle of rectification of injustice
 - A principle of justice in transfer
 - A principle of justice in acquisition
 - All the above
97. _____ which is how one person can acquire holdings from another, including voluntary exchange and gifts.
- A principle of rectification of injustice
 - principle of justice in transfer
 - A principle of justice in acquisition
 - All the above
98. _____ which is how to deal with holdings that are unjustly acquired or transferred, whether and how much victims can be compensated, how to deal with long past transgressions or injustices done by a government, and so on.
- A principle of rectification of injustice
 - A principle of justice in transfer
 - A principle of justice in acquisition
 - All the above
99. Ambedkar differed from the _____ in their approach to attaining freedom and he stood apart from the freedom struggle.
- ILP
 - RPI
 - YA
 - INC
100. Ambedkar's vision of egalitarian justice allowed for unequal treatment to benefit the least advantaged in society which resembles _____
- Justice as Preservation

- b. Justice as Entitlement
- c. Justice as Fairness
- d. Social Justice

WESTERN PHILOSOPHY: PAPER – III (QB)

1. _____ was the first one to use theology in the modern sense
 - A. St. Anslem
 - B. Peter Abelard
 - C. Mutazilites
 - D. Maimonides
2. _____ forms the foundation for faith may have been, and still are, incorrectly applied.
 - A. Perceptions
 - B. Reason
 - C. Thoughts
 - D. All the above
3. This critical review of the life of Peter Abelard seeks to gain a new appreciation of the philosophical and theological importance of his works as they intersect with modern _____ theory.
 - A. Logical
 - B. Theological
 - C. Communication
 - D. Atheistic
4. Much of Abelard theological work was prompted by a desire to refute _____
 - A. False notion
 - B. Observation
 - C. Heresy
 - D. Illogical arguments
5. In the prologue-openings to the fourth tractate of his Dialectical Abelard gives a strong defence of _____ in relation to faith.
 - A. Metaphysics
 - B. Ethics
 - C. Epistemology
 - D. Logic
6. In writing to his son Abelard says that faith comes not from _____ but from reason
 - A. Belief
 - B. Promise
 - C. Force
 - D. All the above
7. Abelard defined that faith as an _____ of things unseen, and this drew fire from critics who felt that he was maintaining that belief is merely an opinion.
 - A. Propositional
 - B. Logical
 - C. Estimation
 - D. Copula
8. _____ covers acceptance of the existence of God
 - A. Credere Deum
 - B. Credere Deo
 - C. Credere in Deum.

- D. All the above.
9. _____ involves trust in God's words and promises
- A. Credere Deum
 - B. Credere Deo
 - C. Credere in Deum.
 - D. All the above.
10. _____ involves loving and cherishing God.
- A. Credere Deum
 - B. Credere Deo
 - C. Credere in Deum.
 - D. All the above.
11. The work of Aristotle includes _____
- A. De-anime
 - B. Meditations
 - C. Discourse
 - D. De axiom
12. _____ had developed the theory of atoms and through their mechanical impact had tried to solve the world process and becoming.
- A. Democritus
 - B. Thales
 - C. Anaximander
 - D. Anaximenes
13. _____ knowledge is concerned with the final cause
- A. Ethical
 - B. Aesthetic
 - C. Metaphysical
 - D. Logical
14. Aristotle aimed at the _____ explanation of the universe
- A. Logical
 - B. Ethical
 - C. Teleological
 - D. Epistemological
15. Aristotle argues that _____ is our final cause
- A. Truth
 - B. Material
 - C. Rationality
 - D. Logic
16. _____ does Aristotle call that which makes something a particular type of thing
- A. Material
 - B. Efficient
 - C. Formal
 - D. Final
17. _____ does Aristotle call that which brings about a certain result
- A. Material
 - B. Efficient
 - C. Formal
 - D. Final
18. The _____ is the basic stuff out of which the thing is made
- A. Material
 - B. Efficient
 - C. Formal
 - D. Final
19. This is part of the explanation of the house's existence because it would never have been built unless someone needed it as a place to live is _____ cause.

- A. Material
 - B. Efficient
 - C. Formal
 - D. Final
20. According to Aristotle there are _____ of individual substances.
- A. Many
 - B. Single
 - C. Dualist
 - D. Plural
21. The ancient Greek philosophical tradition broke away from a _____ approach to explaining the world, and it initiated an approach based on reason and evidence.
- A. Epistemological
 - B. Historical
 - C. Traditional
 - D. Mythological
22. The Pre-Socratic 's most distinguishing feature is emphasis on questions of _____
- A. Ethics
 - B. Logic
 - C. Physics
 - D. Metaphysics
23. _____ Philosophers belong to the Pre-Socratic period
- A. Stoic
 - B. Epicures
 - C. Xenophanes
 - D. Pyronins
24. _____ Philosopher belong to post Aristotelean
- A. Pythagoras
 - B. Eleatics
 - C. Socrates
 - D. Stoic
25. Thales cosmological thesis comes from _____
- A. Plato
 - B. Aristotle
 - C. Stoic
 - D. Xenophanes
26. The universe is fundamentally because _____ admits of being vaporous, liquid and solid.
- A. Air
 - B. Fire
 - C. Water
 - D. Atoms
27. _____ predicted the eclipse which took place in 585 B.C.
- A. Anaximander
 - B. Pythagoras
 - C. Thales
 - D. Democritus
28. According to Russell _____ discovered how to calculate the distance of a ship at sea with the help of observations taken at two points and how to calculate the height of a tree or pyramid from the length of its shadow.
- A. Democritus
 - B. Thales
 - C. Plato
 - D. Anaximenes
29. _____ is the Father of Philosophy
- A. Thales

- B. Anaximander
 - C. Anaximenes
 - D. Democritus
30. _____ is known as Naturalistic
- A. Plato
 - B. Epicurus
 - C. Sexus
 - D. Thales
31. Nevertheless, he defeated those who claimed to know. That is known as Socratic _____
- A. Socratic method
 - B. Socratic Metaphor
 - C. Socratic Dialogue
 - D. Socratic Irony
32. There are _____ stages of knowledge according to Plato
- A. 1
 - B. 3
 - C. 4
 - D. 6
33. Plato considers _____ as deceptive illusions
- A. Belief
 - B. Thinking
 - C. Perfect Intelligence
 - D. Imagining
34. _____ is informed by a direct study of the world, and it is more stable and a little clearer.
- A. Belief
 - B. Thinking
 - C. Perfect Intelligence
 - D. Imagining
35. A good example of dianoia is _____
- A. Physics
 - B. Chemistry
 - C. Biology
 - D. Geometry
36. Knowledge has _____ Divisions
- A. 3
 - B. 6
 - C. 2
 - D. 8
37. _____ more perfect knowledge of the Forms
- A. Eikasia
 - B. Pistis
 - C. Dianoia
 - D. Noesis
38. The Allegory of the Cave aims to highlight how unaware we are of the _____ reality
- A. World
 - B. Human
 - C. Knowledge
 - D. Truth
39. Plato accepted the theory of _____ who claimed the objects of sense perception i.e. individual, sensible, particular things are always constantly becoming and changing, so they are not merited to be the objects of true knowledge.
- A. Parmenides
 - B. Protagoras

- C. Heraclitus
 - D. Democritus
40. The subject of true knowledge should be constant and _____
- A. Changing
 - B. Permanent
 - C. Infinite
 - D. Transcendence
41. the true knowledge is the knowledge of _____
- A. Particular
 - B. General
 - C. Universal
 - D. Affirm
42. For Plato _____ are the Highest source of Knowledge
- A. Forms
 - B. Perception
 - C. Poetic
 - D. Belief
43. Forms are the highest level of reality _____
- A. Objects
 - B. Reality
 - C. Perception
 - D. Imagination
44. ____ are the chief representative of the pre-Socratic period
- A. Anaximander
 - B. Anaximenes
 - C. Thales
 - D. Socrates
45. For Thales the universe was fundamentally ____
- A. Fire
 - B. Earth
 - C. Air
 - D. Water
46. ____ agrees with Thales that the ultimate principle of universe is matter
- A. Anaximenes
 - B. Plato
 - C. Anaximander
 - D. Socrates
47. ____ belong to Miletus
- A. Hegel
 - B. Aristotle
 - C. Socrates
 - D. Anaximander
48. ____ says that the air is the fundamental stuff of the world
- A. Thales
 - B. Protagoras
 - C. Hegel
 - D. Anaximenes
49. Anaximenes named ____ opposites process
- A. Two
 - B. Three
 - C. Four
 - D. Five
50. ____ makes a distinction between appearance and reality
- A. Pythagoras

- B. Descartes
 - C. Leering
 - D. Parmenides
51. ____ means reality according to Parmenides
- A. Eternity
 - B. Unchangeability
 - C. Internality
 - D. Externality
52. For Heraclitus ____ is important
- A. Air
 - B. Earth
 - C. Water
 - D. Fire
53. According to ____ every existent thing is in harmony of opposite
- A. Pythagoras
 - B. Socrates
 - C. Hegel
 - D. Heraclitus
54. Democritus accepts ____ theory
- A. Condensation
 - B. Appearance
 - C. Atom
 - D. Action
55. Democritus was the disciple of ____ Philosopher
- A. Socrates
 - B. Aristotle
 - C. Plato
 - D. Leucippus
56. ____ denies the distinction which is based upon sense and reason
- A. Parmenides
 - B. Heraclitus
 - C. Democritus
 - D. Protagoras
57. Peter Abelard was the pre-eminent philosopher and ____ of 12th century
- A. Sociologist
 - B. Theologian
 - C. Atheist
 - D. Rational
58. Peter Abelard championed the use of reason in matters of ____
- A. Knowledge
 - B. Faith
 - C. Religion
 - D. Truth
59. Abelard defines faith first in terms of ____ assent
- A. Mind
 - B. Body
 - C. Intellectual
 - D. Perception
60. ____ defines faith as an estimation of things unseen
- A. Kant
 - B. Plato
 - C. Socrates
 - D. Peter Abelard

61. They ____ are literally those who withdraw themselves
- Maimonides
 - Al- ashari
 - Mu'tazila
 - Ashraya
62. Al- Ashari was the foremost ____ school in Sunni Islam
- Realistic
 - Atheistic
 - Theological
 - Rational
63. The Mu'tazila originated in _____ in the beginning of second century AD
- Basra
 - Iraq
 - Tehran
 - Dammam
64. Mutazilites had split in to two rival functions, the ____ and ____ school
- Basra and Baghdad
 - Alborz and Allameh Hell
 - Nokhbegan e Allameh Tabatabaei and Rouzbeh
 - Besat and Hasheminezhad
65. Mutazilites, took to interpret the attributes mentioned in the ____
- Quran
 - Maddah
 - Surat
 - Tasbiyah
66. The ____ took the view that attributes are real entities, subsisting independently of the divine essence
- Wasil b
 - Abbasid
 - Asha rites
 - Al- Mamun
67. Mutazilites view is underpinned by a more ____ interpretation
- Historic
 - Religious
 - Metaphoric
 - Ancient
68. The Mutazilites were the first school of ____ theology
- Islamic
 - Christian
 - Persian
 - Iranian
69. Aristotle is the towering figure in Ancient ____ Philosophy
- Greek
 - Greece
 - Athens
 - Sparta
70. Teleology is the study of the ____
- Itself
 - Human
 - End
 - World
71. Aristotle emphasis on teleology implies that there is a ____ for everything
- Faith
 - Purpose

- C. Reason
D. Perception
72. The ____ is the basic stuff out of which things is made
A. Material Cause
B. Formal Cause
C. Efficient Cause
D. Final Cause
73. The ____ is the pattern or the essence in conformity with which these materials are assembled
A. Final cause
B. efficient cause
C. C. Formal cause
D. Material cause
74. Epictetus was an exponent of ____
A. Stoicism
B. Post- modernism
C. Contemporary
D. Linguist
75. For Stoics - meant living virtuously and living according to ____
A. Nature
B. Human beings
C. Animals
D. Gods
76. Epictetus metaphorically speaks of his school as being a ____ to which students would come seeking treatments for their ills
A. Worship
B. Hospital
C. Temple
D. Wealth
77. The central claim of stoic ethics is that only the ____ activities are good
A. Virtues
B. Dominant
C. Rational
D. Ethical
78. Sextus Empiricus was a Greek Philosopher who lived in ____
A. Alexandria
B. Atlantic
C. Rome
D. Spartan
79. The ____ asserts that truth is discovered
A. Sceptics
B. Dogmatics
C. Linguistic
D. Stoic
80. The ____ deny that truth is discoverable
A. Dogmatics
B. Rationalist
C. Stoics
D. Academics
81. The ____ suspend Judgement and continue to search for conditions under which truth may be discovered
A. Academics
B. Sceptics
C. Rationalist
D. Stoics

82. _____ is the state of suspension of judgement Mark only one oval.
- A. Pluralism
 - B. Scepticism
 - C. Idealism
 - D. Anarchism
83. Plato describes forms as _____
- A. Eternal
 - B. Non- changeable
 - C. Changeless
 - D. Limited
84. The ideas or forms are absolutely _____
- A. Imperfect
 - B. Perfect
 - C. changeable
 - D. Real
85. _____ was the first one to use theology in the modern sense
- E. St. Anslem
 - F. Peter Abelard
 - G. Mutazilites
 - H. Maimonides
86. _____ forms the foundation for faith may have been, and still are, incorrectly applied.
- E. Perceptions
 - F. Reason
 - G. Thoughts
 - H. All the above
87. This critical review of the life of Peter Abelard seeks to gain a new appreciation of the philosophical and theological importance of his works as they intersect with modern _____ theory.
- E. Logical
 - F. Theological
 - G. Communication
 - H. Atheistic
88. Much of Abelard theological work was prompted by a desire to refute _____
- E. False notion
 - F. Observation
 - G. Heresy
 - H. Illogical arguments
89. In the prologue-openings to the fourth tractate of his Dialectical Abelard gives a strong defence of _____ in relation to faith.
- E. Metaphysics
 - F. Ethics
 - G. Epistemology
 - H. Logic
90. The work of Aristotle includes _____
- A. De-anime
 - B. Meditations
 - C. Discourse
 - D. De axiom
91. _____ had developed the theory of atoms and through their mechanical impact had tried to solve the world process and becoming.
- A. Democritus
 - B. Thales
 - C. Anaximander
 - D. Anaximenes
92. _____ knowledge is concerned with the final cause

- A. Ethical
 - B. Aesthetic
 - C. Metaphysical
 - D. Logical
93. Aristotle aimed at the _____ explanation of the universe
- A. Logical
 - B. Ethical
 - C. Teleological
 - D. Epistemological
94. Aristotle argues that _____ is our final cause
- A. Truth
 - B. Material
 - C. Rationality
 - D. Logic
95. Nevertheless, he defeated those who claimed to know. That is known as Socratic _____
- A. Socratic method
 - B. Socratic Metaphor
 - C. Socratic Dialogue
 - D. Socratic Irony
96. There are _____ stages of knowledge according to Plato
- A. 1
 - B. 3
 - C. 4
 - D. 6
97. Plato considers _____ as deceptive illusions
- A. Belief
 - B. Thinking
 - C. Perfect Intelligence
 - D. Imagining
98. _____ is informed by a direct study of the world, and it is more stable and a little clearer.
- A. Belief
 - B. Thinking
 - C. Perfect Intelligence
 - D. Imagining
99. A good example of dianoia is _____
- A. Physics
 - B. Chemistry
 - C. Biology
 - D. Geometry
100. _____ more perfect knowledge of the Forms
- A. Eikasia
 - B. Pistis
 - C. Dianoia
 - D. Noesis