

Examrace

Competitive Exams: Philosophy MCQs (Practice_Test 28 of 90)

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1. Who among the following held the deontological view?
 - a. David Hume
 - b. Henry Sidgwick
 - c. Jeremy Bentham
 - d. Immanuel Kant
2. Which one of the following correctly represents the doctrine of utilitarianism?
 - a. Happiness for all
 - b. Happiness for the individual
 - c. Greatest happiness of the greatest number
 - d. Greatest happiness of the virtuous only
3. 'A pleasure is pure when it is free from pain' Who among the following philosophers has accepted purity as one of the quantitative dimensions of pleasure?
 - a. Epicurus
 - b. Aristippus
 - c. Bentham
 - d. Mill
4. 'By attribute I mean that which the intellect perceives as constituting the essence of substance' This statement is made by
 - a. Descartes
 - b. Leibnitz
 - c. Locke
 - d. Spinoza
5. Which one of the following statements is NOT true according to Aristotle?
 - a. Form and matter are relative terms

- b. Matter is potentiality, form is actuality
- c. Formless matter exists
- d. Matterless form is real
6. Each thing possesses a dynamic power of striving towards its end. This self-contained end of anything is called its entelechy by
- a. Plato
- b. Aristotle
- c. Descartes
- d. St. Augustine
7. Which one of the following is a correct definition of 'substance' according to Descartes in the strict sense of the term?
- a. Substance is a principle of spiritual force
- b. The idea of substance is logical category through which we necessarily express our idea of a thing
- c. Substance is that which is in itself and is conceived through itself
- d. Substance is an existent thing which requires nothing but itself to exist
8. Which one of the following statements is NOT correct according to Locke?
- a. Substance is the permanent substratum of qualities
- b. Substance is a complex idea made up of simple ideas put together by the mind
- c. Material substance is directly known by us in sense perception
- d. Substance is of two kinds, material and conscious
9. 'Matter is an abstract idea, for it means something which is moving and stationary, hard and soft etc. all and yet none of these.' This view is maintained by
- a. Locke
- b. Hume
- c. Berkeley
- d. Kant
10. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer:

List-I (Types of Abhava)	List-II (Statements)
A. Pragabhava	1. Mahatma Gandhi is dead

B. Pradvamsahbava	2. Rama is not Laksmana
C. Anyonyabhava	3. Ratnavati is not yet born
	4. Sachin is not on the cricket ground

A B C

a. 3 1 4

b. 3 1 2

c. 2 4 1

d. 4 3 2

11. Which one of the following views is NOT correct according to Vaisesika?
- Atoms are eternal
 - Compounds made of atoms are not eternal
 - All atoms are of the same kind
 - Atoms are known by inference
12. Which one of the following is mentioned by Naiyayikas but not by Vaisesikas as a defining characteristic of category?
- Knowability
 - Namability
 - Existentiality
 - Conceivability
13. According to Nyaya which one of the following is NOT a Dharma?
- Nilā
 - Kala
 - Satta
 - Ghatatvatva
14. Which one of the following statements is NOT used by yogacara Buddhism for reputation of external matter?
- The external matter cannot be known by perception

- b. It cannot be established by inference either
 - c. It exists outside consciousness
 - d. If matter exists it must be either atomic or composite
15. Which one of the following is NOT a school of Vedanta thought?
- a. Bhaktivada
 - b. Visistadvaita
 - c. Dvaita
 - d. Shuddhadvaita

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