

Examrace

Competitive Exams: Philosophy MCQs (Practice_Test 44 of 90)

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1. ◦ **Assertion (A)** : Spinoza, as a monist denied the concept of a creator God.
 - **Reason (R)** : The concept of a creator God would lead us to suppose the reality of the temporal order.
 - a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - b. Both A and R are 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

2. ◦ **Assertion (A)** : Carvaka argues that anumana (inference) is never valid.
 - **Reason (R)** : They say that the invariable concomitance between sadhya and hetu can never be established.
 - a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - b. Both A and R are 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

3. ◦ **Assertion (A)** : According to Nyaya, upamana cannot be reduced to inference.
 - **Reason (R)** : Upamana is possible without the knowledge of vyapti.
 - a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - b. Both A and R are 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

4. ◦ **Assertion (A)** : A pleasure or pain may vary in quality.
 - **Reason (R)** : The amount of pleasure or pain can be calculated.
 - a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - b. Both A and R are 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
5. ◦ **Assertion (A)** : Bentham holds the view that every kind of pleasure is good as an end.
- **Reason (R)** : Man wants to have the maximum pleasure.
- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- b. Both A and R are 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
6. ◦ **Assertion (A)** : The moral law which is imposed by practical reason upon itself is a categorical imperative.
- **Reason (R)** : Moral is not a means to higher end; it is an end in itself.
- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- b. Both A and R are 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
7. ◦ **Assertion (A)** : In a valid categorical syllogism if either term is distributed in the conclusion, then it must be distributed in the premisses.
- **Reason (R)** : In a valid categorical syllogism the conclusion cannot go beyond, or assert more than is contained in the premisses. A proposition which distributes one of its terms says more about the class designated by the term than it would if the term were undistributed.
- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- b. Both A and R are 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
8. ◦ **Assertion (A)** : On the modern interpretation of categorical propositions, the syllogism 'No tiger can be found in Antarctica. All animals found in Antarctica can stand extreme cold. Therefore, some animals which can stand extreme cold are not tiger' is invalid.
- **Reason (R)** : The syllogism commits the fallacy of four terms.
- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

- b. Both A and R are 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
9. ◦ **Assertion (A)** : In the Second figure of syllogism, only negative conclusions is valid.
- **Reason (R)** : In the Second figure of syllogism, the major premise must be universal.
- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- b. Both A and R are 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. According to Aristotle's conception of God, which one of the following is not correct?
- a. God alone is absolutely actual
- b. God is the material, the formal, the final and the efficient cause
- c. God is absolute perfection
- d. God is the ultimate cause of all motion and becoming.
11. Which one of the following is not true of Aristotle's theory of substance?
- a. Substance is primarily and essentially individual
- b. The individual as such is the only true substance and reality
- c. Knowledge of reality is not knowledge of the universal, but of the individual as such
- d. Universals, which classify individuals and define their essential attributes, may be called 'substances' in a secondary sense
12. Which one of the following statements concerning Descartes' theory of substance is correct?
- a. God is the only true ultimate substance, and matter and mind are the of he two substances brought into existence by God
- b. God is one of the three substances, matter and mind being the other two, all equally ultimate
- c. God is one of the most ultimate substance, having the utmost reality, while mind is the next most ultimate substance and matter is the least ultimate substance.
- d. God, matter and mind are each substance that are equally ultimately real

13. Which one of the following types of substances is not admitted by Descartes?
- Infinite and uncreated
 - Perpetually changing
 - Finite and spiritual
 - Finite and material
14. Which one of following is not true with regard to Lock's views on the nature of substance and attributes?
- The primary qualities of matter differ from the secondary qualities in their being inherent in matter
 - Secondary qualities are caused in us perceives by the primary qualities inherent in material objects
 - (c) Real essence of matter consists in the sources upon which the primary qualities depend
 - To know what the primary qualities of a material substance are is to know the real essence of the substance in question
15. Consider the following concerning Berkeley's criticism of abstract ideas:
- Every idea is an image, and images are particulars.
 - Abstract ideas or images would be ideas of something indeterminate and you cannot have indeterminate particulars.
 - Abstract ideas would correspond to universals, and universals are complex imaginative fictions created out of simple ideas.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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