

UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT**SCHOOL OF DISTANCE EDUCATION****B.A. PHILOSOPHY****CORE COURSE - (2019-Admn.)****PHL1 B01-INTRODUCTION TO PHILOSOPHY**

1. The total number of Vedas is ____.
a) One b) Two c) Three d) Four
2. Philosophy is originally a _____ word.
a) English b) Latin c) Greek d) Spanish
3. Philosophy deals with _____ of reality.
a) a part b) the whole c) the illusion d) none of these
4. 'Esthetikos' is a _____ word.
a) Greek b) Latin c) French d) Spanish
5. Taoism belongs to the _____ tradition.
a) Japanese b) Oriental c) Occidental d) None of these
6. _____ does not belong to Oriental tradition.
a) India b) China c) Japan d) None of these
7. Vedic philosophy evolved in the _____ order.
a) Polytheism, Monism, Monotheism c) Polytheism, Monotheism, Monism
b) Monotheism, Polytheism, monism d) Polytheism, Monism, Monotheism
8. _____ is not a heterodox system.
a) Samkhya b) Buddhism c) Lokayata d) Jainism
9. _____ implies 'accepting the authority of the Vedas'.
a) Heterodox b) Orthodox c) Oriental d) Occidental
10. According to the law of karma, every karma leads to _____.
a) Moksha b) Phala c) Dharma d) all these
11. The portion of Vedas that deals with rituals is known as _____.
a) Mantras b) Brahmanas c) Aranyakas d) Upanishads
12. Polytheism implies _____ as Monism refers to one.
a) Two b) three c) many d) all these
13. Belief in one God is referred as _____.

- a) Henotheism b) Monotheism c) Monism d) Polytheism
14. Samkhya propounded_____.
- a) Dualism b) Monism c) Monotheism d) Polytheism
15. _____ is an Oriental system.
- a) Buddhism b) Absolute Idealism c) Scholasticism d) All these
16. 'Scire' is the root word of_____.
- a) System b) epistemology c) Sophia d) science
17. Metaphysics is a branch of_____.
- a) Physics b) Metaethics c) Philosophy d) none of these
18. Science is not based on_____.
- a) Experiment b) faith c) observation d) hypotheses
19. _____ is the inquiry into 'being in general'.
- a) Ontology b) Physics c) Epistemology d) Ethics
20. Coherence theory recognizes the relationship between_____.
- a) truth and validity c) fact and judgment
- b) judgments within a system d) all these
21. _____ is a representative of pluralism.
- a) Spinoza b) Fichte c) Descartes d) Leibnitz
22. _____ is not a positive science.
- a) Biology b) Sociology c) Ethics d) Anthropology
23. Etymological meaning of the term 'metaphysics' is_____.
- a) after Physics b) before Physics c) of Physics d) other than physics
24. Aristotle's 'Metaphysics' contains_____ number of books.
- a) 12 b) 16 c) 13 d) 14
25. Ontology is related to_____ as Ethics is to Axiology.
- a) Aesthetics b) Cosmology c) Idealism d) Metaphysics
26. The philosophical area which deals with the problem of Being is called
- a) Axiology b) epistemology c) Materialism d) ontology
27. _____ is the ontological position that recognizes the one ultimate reality as matter.
- a) Materialism b) Spiritualism c) Monism d) Idealism
28. Marx is a whereas Hegel is an idealist.
- a) Materialist b) dualist c) pluralist d) skeptic
29. Spinoza's metaphysical position is known as_____.

- a) Materialism b) Dualism c) Pluralism d) Monism
30. _____ is regarded as the father of modern Empiricism.
- a) John Locke b) David Hume c) Rene Descartes d) Immanuel Kant
31. _____ rejected innate ideas.
- a) Rene Descartes b) John Locke c) Spinoza d) None of these
32. *Esse est percipi* and *Tabula rasa* indicate the position of respectively.
- a) Locke and Hume c) Berkeley and Hume
 b) Berkeley and Locke d) Descartes and Locke
33. _____ is a monist.
- a) Spinoza b) Descartes c) Leibnitz d) All these
34. The theory of innate ideas was first propounded by_____.
- a) John Locke b) Spinoza c) Descartes d) David Hume
35. _____ argue that objects do not exist independent of mind.
- a) Materialists b) Realists c) Objectivists d) Idealists
36. Hegel developed_____ Idealism.
- a) Subjective b) Absolute c) Naïve d) None of these
37. *Esse est Percipi* is the dictum of_____ Idealism.
- a) Objective b) Subjective c) Absolute d) All these
38. *Tabula rasa* is the concept of_____.
- a) Idealism b) Cosmology c) Empiricism d) Pluralism
39. _____ is the earliest representative of Greek Cosmology.
- a) Socrates b) Plato c) Thales d) Protagoras
40. According to dualism, Reality is_____.
- a) Twofold b) Many c) One d) Indivisible
41. Ultimate reality is the concern of_____.
- a) Metaphysics b) Skepticism c) Aesthetics d) Pragmatism
42. Each science deals with_____ of reality.
- a) a part b) the whole c) all parts d) none of these
43. _____ is a representative of idealism.
- a) Carvakas b) Marx c) Engels d) None of these
44. Epistemology is concerned with_____ of knowledge.
- a) Origin b) validity c) limitation d) All these
45. Skeptics consider truth as_____.

- a) Certain b) necessary c) probable d) practical
46. Charles Pierce, William James and John Dewy are prominent advocates of the theory of truth.
- a) Coherence theory c) Correspondence theory
b) Pragmatic theory d) None of these
47. _____ hold coherence theory.
- a) Realists b) Idealists c) Both (a) and (b) d) Neither (a) nor (b)
48. John Dewey is a/an _____.
- a) Rationalist b) absolutist c) idealist d) pragmatist
49. Mind-body dualism is the position of _____.
- a) Charles Pierce b) John Dewey c) Descartes d) none of these
50. _____ coined of the term 'Aesthetics'.
- a) Socrates b) Plato c) Aristotle d) Alexander Baumgarten
51. Carvakas deny _____.
- a) materialism c) perception
b) spiritualism d) all these
52. *Summum bonum* is the concern of _____.
- a) Aesthetics b) Metaphysics c) Epistemology d) Ethics
53. Synthesis of _____ is a characteristic of classical Indian philosophy.
- a) Materialism and Epistemology c) Religion and Philosophy
b) Materialism and Ethics d) None of these
54. _____ is a normative discipline.
- a) Ethics b) Aesthetics c) Both (a) and (b) d) Neither (a) nor (b)
55. Positive sciences are basically _____.
- a) Descriptive b) prescriptive c) normative d) All these
56. *Mores* literally means _____.
- a) Norm b) ethics c) knowledge d) custom
57. 'I think therefore I am' is the meaning of _____.
- a) Summum bonum c) Cogito ergo sum
b) Esse est percipi d) Tabula rasa
58. 'First Philosophy' refers to _____.
- a) Aesthetics b) Metaphysics c) Epistemology d) Ethics
59. _____ is the founder of Idealism.
- a) Hegel b) Spinoza c) Plato d) Aristotle

60. Naturalism is the position of_____.
- a) Aristotle b) Hegel c) Plato d) None of these
61. Ancient Greek atomism is_____.
- a) Monism b) Pluralism c) Dualism d) Idealism
62. 'Real is rational and rational is real'. This is the dictum of_____.
- a) Hegel b) Spinoza c) Marx d) Aristotle
63. Neutral Monism is the metaphysical position of_____.
- a) Marx b) Spinoza c) Berkeley d) Aristotle
64. The pragmatist criterion of truth is_____.
- a) God b) perception c) workability d) None of these
65. Transcendentalism refers to the philosophy of_____.
- a) Marx b) Kant c) Locke d) Aristotle
66. Cartesian epistemology emphasizes_____as the source of true knowledge.
- a) Perception b) faith c) revelation d) reason
67. 'True knowledge is a priori'. This is the view of _____.
- a) Empiricists b) Materialists c) Rationalists d) All these
68. Identify the odd one.
- a) Thales b) Anaximander c) Socrates d) Anaximenes
69. The term 'right' implies - according to_____.
- a) Rule b) reason c) desire d) interest
70. The child's right to education necessarily implies the of parents to give it.
- a) Will b) desire c) refusal d) duty
71. Aesthetic experience is_____.
- a) immediate and intuitive c) dictated by others
- b) not spontaneous d) not pure
72. _____is an area of applied ethics.
- a) Metaethics c) Cyber-ethics
- b) Descriptive ethics d) None of these
73. Modern philosophers tried to reject the authority of_____.
- a) Renaissance b) Scholasticism c) Reason d) All these
74. Rationalism and Empiricism represent the philosophy of_____era.
- a) Ionian b) Medieval c) contemporary d) modern
75. The study of philosophy stimulates_____.
- a) dogmatism b) critical thinking c) blind faith d) All these

76. Empiricists regard _____ as the only source of knowledge.
a) Reason b) experience c) Intuition d) Analysis
77. According to Descartes _____ is the source of real knowledge.
a) Sense experience b) Reason c) Authority d) None of these
78. _____ is the position holding that there is no genuine knowledge.
a) Skepticism b) Empiricism c) Realism d) Rationalism
79. According to _____ theory of truth, a proposition is true when it agrees with reality or fact.
a) Correspondence b) Coherence c) Pragmatic d) None of these
80. _____ is the theory of truth that emphasizes the norm of utility/practical value.
a) Correspondence theory b) Pragmatic theory
c) Coherence theory d) none of these
81. According to _____ theory of truth, the truthfulness of a proposition is implicit in its harmony with other propositions.
a) Correspondence b) Coherence
c) Pragmatic d) None of the above
82. _____ divides perception into impressions and ideas.
a) John Locke b) Immanuel Kant c) Benedict Spinoza d) David Hume
83. Subjective Idealism was propounded by _____.
a) George Berkeley b) David Hume c) John Locke d) Rene Descartes
84. _____ reconciled rationalism and empiricism.
a) Immanuel Kant b) George Berkeley c) David Hume d) John Locke
85. _____ put forward the theory of monads.
a) Rene Descartes b) Leibnitz c) John Locke d) George Berkeley
86. The theory of mind-body dualism forms an important aspect in the philosophy of _____.
a) Rene Descartes b) John Locke c) Karl Marx d) Leibnitz
87. _____ is the branch of philosophy that deals with the problems concerning knowledge.
a) Metaphysics b) Ethics c) Aesthetics d) Epistemology
88. The branch of Philosophy that deals with values is known as _____.
a) Metaphysics b) Ontology c) Axiology d) Epistemology
89. _____ is a normative science.
a) Logic b) Ethics c) Aesthetics d) All these
90. The root word of 'Ethics' means _____.
a) Thought b) Customs c) Activity d) Good

91. _____ is not applicable to Science.
- a) Systematic body of knowledge b) Tentative knowledge
c) Based on observation d) Hypothesis is significant
92. _____ belongs to Applied Ethics.
- a) Environmental Ethics b) Medical Ethics
c) Legal Ethics d) All these
93. The Philosophical study of art and beauty is termed _____.
- a) Ethics b) Aesthetics c) Logic d) Drama
94. _____ is a mixed form of art.
- a) Dance b) Music c) Sculpture d) Painting
95. The habitual performance of duties leads to _____.
- a) Rights b) Duties c) Virtues d) None of these
96. The experience produced by a work of art is referred to as _____.
- a) Aesthetic experience b) Intuitive experience
c) Direct experience d) Mystic experience
97. The Indian term for Aesthetics is _____.
- a) Soundarya Sastra b) Asvadana Sastra
c) Sahradaya Sastra d) None of these
98. Identify the odd one.
- a) Socrates b) Aquinas c) Augustine d) Anselm
99. Protagoras belongs to the _____ School.
- a) Ionian b) Sophist c) Theistic d) Mystic
100. Identify the odd one.
- a) Metaphysics b) Axiology c) Epistemology d) Psychology

ANSWER KEY

1	d	2	c	3	b	4	a	5	b
6	d	7	c	8	a	9	b	10	b
11	a	12	c	13	b	14	a	15	a
16	d	17	c	18	b	19	a	20	b
21	d	22	c	23	a	24	d	25	d
26	d	27	a	28	a	29	d	30	a
31	b	32	b	33	a	34	c	35	d
36	b	37	b	38	c	39	c	40	a
41	a	42	a	43	d	44	d	45	c
46	b	47	b	48	d	49	c	50	d
51	b	52	d	53	c	54	c	55	a
56	d	57	c	58	b	59	c	60	a
61	b	62	a	63	b	64	c	65	b
66	d	67	c	68	c	69	a	70	d
71	a	72	c	73	b	74	d	75	b
76	b	77	b	78	a	79	a	80	b
81	b	82	d	83	a	84	a	85	b
86	a	87	d	88	c	89	d	90	b
91	b	92	d	93	b	94	a	95	c
96	a	97	a	98	a	99	b	100	d