

UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT
School of Distance Education

MA PHILOSOPHY

II Semester

Core

PHL2 C05: WESTERN METAPHYSICS

Question Bank

- 1 The study of reality in the broadest sense, an inquiry into the elemental nature of the universe and the things in it, is known as _____.
a. metaphysics b. epistemology c. quantum physics d. axiology
- 2 The metaphysical view that there are many realities is known as
(a) Dualism (b) pluralism (c) Monism (d) Non-dualism
- 3 The theory that holds reason as the source of knowledge is
(a) Idealism (b) Rationalism (c) Empiricism (d) None of the above
- 4 Metaphysics is the work of
(a) Socrates (b) Plato (c) Aristotle (d) Thales
- 5 The founder of Positivism is
(a) Saint Simon (b) C. S Pierce (c) August Comte (d) Francis Bacon
- 6 ----- is considered as the father of modern philosophy
(a) Descartes (b) Kant (c) Hegel (d) Plato
- 7 Ontology deals with
(a) Matter (b) Mind (c) Being (d) Ideas

- 8 The method of Kant was
(a) Dialectic (b) Critical (c) synthetic (d) Speculative
- 9 The mind body relationship theory of Descartes is known as——
(a) Psycho physical parallelism (b) Interactionism
(c) Pre-established harmony (d) None of these
- 10 Berkeley argues that all knowledge is derived from
(a) Impression (b) Ideas (c) Axioms (d) Postulates
- 11 According to Skepticism knowledge is ——
(a) Certain (b) Possible (c) Uncertain (d) None of these
- 12 For Idealism —— is primary
(a) Mind (b) Inference (c) Perception (d) Soul
- 13 The author of Meditations is
(a) Leibniz (b) Plato (c) Descartes (d) Spinoza
- 14 Descartes was a —— thinker
(a) Empirical (b) Rational (c) Materialistic (d) Idealistic
- 15 The Problem of Knowledge was written by ——
(a) Aristotle (b) Plato (c) A.J Ayer (d) Collingwood
- 16 Spinoza's method is known as——
(a) Axiomatic (b) Theoretical (c) Geometrical (d) Doubt
- 17 —— explained the world with the theory of Monads
(a) Democritus (b) St. Anselm (c) Leibniz (d) William James
- 18 —— accepted four kinds of cause
(a) Aristotle. (b) David Hume (c) J. S Mill. (d) None of these
- 19 Who has said that mind has innate ideas
(a) Spinoza (b) Kant (c) Descartes (d) Hume
- 20 Leibniz defines substance or monads as
(a) Physical object (b) Active force
(c) Geometrical figure (d) None of these

- 21 According to Kant ----- judgments are always apriori
(a) Synthetic (b) Ethical (c) Analytical (d) None of these
- 22 ----- admits innumerable monads or spiritual atoms
(a) Descartes (b) Leibniz (c) Spinoza (d) Hegel
- 23 Who among the following is considered as the Subjective Idealist?
(a) Spinoza (b) Leibniz (c) Berkeley (d) None of these
- 24 Descartes suggests----- as absolute substance
(a) Mind (b) Matter (c) God (d) None of these
- 25 The rationalist philosopher ----- wants to give philosophy a stable character like mathematics
(a) Kant (b) Descartes (c) Plato (d) Aristotle
- 26 'An Essay concerning human Understanding' is the work of-----
(a) Spinoza (b) Descartes (c) Hume (d) None of these
- 27 ----- is the method adopted by Kant
(a) Inductive (b) Deductive (c) Empirical (d) Transcendental
- 28 Cogito ergo sum is a key concept in the philosophy of-----
(a) Leibniz (b) Spinoza (c) Descartes (d) None of these
- 29 Who says that space and time are empirically real but transcendently ideal?
(a) Pythagoras (b) Spinoza (c) Kant (d) Hegel
- 30 According to ----- God is regarded as the only cause and bearer of all qualities
(a) Descartes (b) Leibniz (c) Spinoza (d) Hegel
- 31 Who among the following is a German philosopher
(a) Plato (b) Spinoza (c) Kant (d) None of these

- 32 ----- is the author of *Tractatus Logico Philosophicus*.
(a)WV Quine (b) Wittgenstein (c) A J Ayer (d)Tarski
- 33 According to ----- proposition must be verified to be meaningful.
(a) logical positivist (b)Modernist (c) Atomist (d)none of these
- 34 According to -----, there are only two sources of knowledge: logical reasoning and empirical experience
a) logical positivism b) Modernism c) Atomism d)none of these
- 35 Vienna Circle was chaired by -----.
a) Schlick b) Carnap c) Wittgenstein d)Husserl
- 36 The philosophical position of the Vienna Circle was called -----.
a) Phenomenology b) Logical Empiricism
c) Existentialism d) Hermeneutics
- 37 In *Philosophical Investigations* Wittgenstein proposed a ----- theory of language.
a) use theory b) picture theory c) both a and b d) none of these
- 38 ----- is the author of *The Blue and Brown Books*.
(a) WV Quine (b) Wittgenstein (c) A J Ayer (d)Tarsk
- 39 Heidegger's attempts to overcome western metaphysics is influenced by -----.
a) Husserl (b) Bretano c) Gadamer d) Derrida
- 40 The task of ----- is to distinguish between being and entities.
a) Ontology b) Phenomenology c) Hermeneutics d) Existentialism
- 41 ----- is the founder of phenomenology.
a) Sartre b) Husserl c) Gadamer d) Derrida
- 42 According to -----synthetic a priori does not exist.
a) Logical positivism b) Hermeneutics
c) Existentialism d) none of these

- 43 In Tractatus, ----- states that a proposition describes reality.
a) Husserl b) Wittgenstein c) Carnap d) Russel
- 44 Leibniz was a -----
(a) Monist (b) Pluralist (c) Dualist (d) Non-dualist
- 45 Who is known as Cartesian dualist?
(a) August Comte (b) Rene Descartes
(c) St. Thomas Aquinas (d) Derrida
- 46 The fundamental thesis of ----- consists in denying the possibility of synthetic a priori knowledge.
(a) logical positivism (b) Modernism
(c) Atomism (d) none of these
- 47 The study of the origin and development of the universe is known as -----
(a) Ontology (b) Cosmology (c) Zoology (d) Sociology
- 48 According to ----- the structure of language is determined by the structure of reality.
a) Husserl b) Wittgenstein c) Carnap d) Russel
- 49 ----- is an Empiricist
(a) Locke (b) Berkeley (c) Hume (d) all of these
- 50 Who said “ Accept nothing as true which we do not perceive clearly and distinctly
(a) Descartes (b) Spinoza (c) Leibniz (d) Kant
- 51 ----- rejected Metaphysics as meaningless
(a) Logical positivists (b) Rationalists
(c) Idealists (d) Spiritualists
- 52 Space, time and categories of understanding are ----- forms of knowledge
(a) apriori. (b) aposteriori (c) intuitive. (d) All of these
- 53 According to Kant there are ----- categories
(a) Two. (b) Three (c) Four (d) Five

- 54 Spinoza's Monism is known as _____
- (a) Abstract Monism. (b) Concrete monism
(c) Phenomenal monism (d) All of these
- 55 Monadology is the work of _____
- (a) Leibniz. (b) Descartes (c) Hume (d) Comte
- 56 The ----- Circle was a group of scientifically trained philosophers and philosophically interested scientists who met under the leadership of Moritz Schlick
- (a) Paris (b) Vietnam (c) Vienna (d) Venice
- 57 According to -----Philosophy is the activity by means of which the meaning of statements is clarified and defined.
- (a) WV Quine (b) Wittgenstein (c) A J Ayer (d) Schlick
- 58 ----- is the study of structures of consciousness as experienced from the firstperson point of view.
- (a) Phenomenology (b) Existentialism (c) Hermeneutics (d) Structuralism
- 59 ----- is the author of the essay 'Philosophy as rigorous science'.
- (a) Husserl (b) Heidegger (c) Gadamer (d) Derrida
- 60 In Tractatus Wittgenstein proposed a ----- theory of language.
- (a) use theory (b) picture theory (c) both a and b (d) none of these
61. ----- is the author of The Logical Syntax of Language,
- (a) Russell (b) Ayer (c) Carnap (d) Husserl
- 62 The two branches of Metaphysics are
- (a) Religion and Theology (b) Rationalism and Empiricism
(c) Ontology and Cosmology (d) Materialism and Spiritualism
- 62 For Descartes, the idea of soul
- (a) Is not related to reason (b) is identical with reason
(c) Contradicts reason (d) Does not contradict reason

- 73 According to Kant -----judgments are always aposteriori
(a) Analytical (b) Synthetic (c) Ethical (d) None of these
74. According to -----, monads are windowless
(a) Descartes (b) Leibniz (c) Spinoza (d) Hegel
- 75 In Transcendental Aesthetic, Kant discusses the theory of -----
(a) Space and time (b) Morality (c) God (d) None of these
- 76 ----- believes that there are no innate ideas in the mind
(a) Plato (b) Spinoza (c) Kant (d) Locke
77. 'To be is to be perceived' is a theory of-----
(a) Descartes (b) Leibniz (c) Spinoza (d) Berkeley
78. Leibniz belongs to -----school
(a) Rationalism (b) Empiricism (c) Idealism (d) None of these
79. Which one of the following is a work of Kant
(a) Ethics (b) Monadology
(c) Critique of pure reason (d) All of these
- 80 Who says that space and time are empirically real but transcendently ideal?
(a) Pythagoras (b) Spinoza (c) Kant (d) Hegel
- 81 Berkeley is -----
(a) Pragmatist (b) Rationalist (c) Empiricist (d) None of these
- 82 According to Berkeley matter is an-----
(a) Immanent idea (b) Abstract idea (c) Pure idea (d) None of these
- 83 Pineal gland is the ----- of the soul according to Descartes
(a) Subject (b) Controller (c) Seat (d) None of these
- 84 The distinction between impression and idea was made by
(a) Kant (b) Locke (c) Hume (d) Berkeley

- 85 According to Berkeley
- (a) Ideas but not the minds exist (b) Minds but not the ideas exist
(c) Both ideas and the minds exist (d) Neither ideas nor the minds exist
- 86 Who among the following rejected matter as an abstract idea
- (a) Hume (b) Berkeley (c) Descartes (d) None of these
- 87 Who introduced the concept 'Cogito ergo sum'
- (a) Spinoza (b) Leibniz (c) Kant (d) Descartes
- 88 The primary aim of Descartes is
- (a) To explain the relation between body and mind.
(b) To prove the existence of God.
(c) To refute the reality of the external world.
(d) To reach clear and certain knowledge
- 89 Who called God as Natura Naturata?
- (a) Locke (b) Kant (c) Spinoza (d) Hume
90. --- recognizes mind and matter as relative substances which are created by God
- (a) Kant (b) Descartes (c) Leibniz (d) Hegel
- 91----- claims a material world which exists apart from perceiving mind, is unnecessary and false
- (a) Hume (b) Berkeley (c) Descartes (d) None of these
- 92 According to Leibniz the monads are ----- and everything is potential or implicit in it
- (a) Modifications (b) windowless (c) strong (d) None of these
- 93 The Critique of Pure Reason is really a treatise on ----- with special reference to science
- (a) Epistemology (b) Metaphysics (c) Axiology (d) None of these
- 94 Locke and Berkeley belong to ----- school
- (a) Empiricism (b) Rationalism (c) Idealism (d) None of these

\

95. According to Spinoza body and mind

- (a) Interact with each other (b) Are causally related
(c) Are parallel to each other (d) None of these

96. The first Philosophy refers to———

- (a) Aesthetics (b) Metaphysics (c) Epistemology (d) Ethics

97. ----- defines monads as Centres of force or energy

- (a) Kant (b) Hegel (c) Leibniz (d) Hume

98. Who called God as Natura Naturata?

- (a) Locke (b) Kant (c) Spinoza (d) Hume

99. Who is the principal exponent of representative realism

- (a) Berkeley (b) Locke (c) Hume (d) None of these

100. ----- is the view that God is the immanent principle of universe

- (a) Pluralism (b) Dualism (c) Pantheism (d) Atheism

Answer Key

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

%%%%

UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT
School of Distance Education

MA Philosophy I Semester (2019 Admn.)
PHL1C04: Phenomenology and Existentialism

Multiple Choice Question Bank

1. The method of phenomenological inquiry is
 - (A) Dialectical
 - (B) Intuitive
 - (C) Transcendental
 - (D) Technique of Bracketing
- 2 Phenomenology is
 - (A) A descriptive analysis of subjective phenomena
 - (B) A linguistic study of phenomena
 - (C) A realistic study of the world
 - (D) None of the above
3. The founder of Modern Phenomenology was
 - (A) Brentano
 - (B) Heidegger
 - (C) Husserl
 - (D) Peirce
4. Which one of the following pairs is not theoretically harmonious?
 - (A) Moore and Russell
 - (B) Pierce and James
 - (C) Schlick and Carnap
 - (D) Heidegger and Husserl
5. The essential feature of the phenomenological method
 - (A) Intentionality
 - (B) Doubting the world
 - (C) Technique of bracketing
 - (D) None of the above
6. Husserl authored:
 - (A) Tractatus Logico Philosophicus
 - (B) Logical Investigations
 - (C) On certainty
 - (D) Zettle
7. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?
 - (A) Leibnitz – Pragmatic theory of truth
 - (B) Descartes – Correspondence theory of truth
 - (C) Husserl – The self-evidence theory of truth
 - (D) William James – Coherence theory of truth
8. The problem of intentionality is that of understanding the relation between
 - (A) A mental state and corresponding physical state
 - (B) Different mental states
 - (C) Mental state and the thing it is about
 - (D) Different bodily states
9. Which of the following statements are true with regard to phenomenology?
 - (A) Phenomenologists are not concerned with particular facts as such.
 - (B) The subject matter of Phenomenology is the ideal meanings and universal relations with which the ego is confronted in its experience.

- (C) Only (A) (as above said) is true and (B) is false.
(D) Both (A) and (B) (as above said) is true.
10. The objects of phenomenological inquiry are
(A) External objects (B) Intentional objects
(C) Extensional objects (D) Ideal objects
11. Husserlian expression 'Epoche' means
(A) Suspension of Reality (B) Suspension of World
(C) Suspension of Judgement (D) Suspension of Experience
12. The theory which restricts our knowledge to phenomenal appearances of an inaccessible reality is
(A) Phenomenology (B) Subjective Idealism
(C) Phenomenalism (D) Absolute Idealism
13. According to Kant _____ the proper objects of faith are
(A) Phenomena (B) Noumena
(C) Both Phenomena and Noumena (D) Neither Phenomena nor Noumena
14. Which one of the following is not the work of Edmund Husserl?
(A) Cartesian Meditations: An Introduction to Phenomenology
(B) Logical Investigations,
(C) The Transcendence of the Ego
(D) Ideas: General Introduction to Pure Phenomenology
15. Who is marked as the 'First Existentialist Philosopher' with Soren Kierkegaard?
(A) Friedrich Nietzsche (B) Schleiermacher
(C) Jean-Paul Sartre (D) Zean Paul Sartre
16. Husserl's "phenomenological" reduction is concerned with:
(A) Reduction of material objects to sense-data (B) Reduction of noumeno to phenomena
(C) Isolating the content of experience from any reference to the existence
(D) Reducing the ending self to discrete mental states
17. Which of the following is not included in analytical philosophy?
(A) Logical atomism (B) Logical positivism
(C) Linguistic analysis (D) Phenomenology
18. Soren Kierkegaard has not written the following book
(A) Discourse on the Method
(B) On the Concept of Irony with Continual Reference to Socrates
(C) Fear and Trembling

(D)Philosophical Fragments

19.Select the existentialist among the following:

(A) Husserl (B) Heidegger (C) A.J. Ayer (D) Kierkegaard

20. Jean-Paul Sartre authored:

(A) An inquiry into meaning and truth (B) Being and Nothingness,

(C) Human knowledge: Its scope and limits. (D) Discourse on method

21. The problem of intentionality is that of understanding the relation between

(A) a mental state and corresponding physical state (B) different mental states

(C) mental state and the thing it is about (D) different bodily states

22.internal mental states thought to exist inside one's own subjective consciousness

(A)Bracketing (B)Projection (C)Hermeneutics (D)Subjectivity

23.the ego which remains as an irreducible residue after having been subject to phenomenological reduction

(A)Transcendental ego (B)Presence to Hand

(C)Resoluteness (D)Bracketing

24.any act of the subject directed towards an intentional object (the subject pole of experience)

(A)Noema (B)Husserl (C)Eidetic Reduction (D)Noesis

25.the various ways we relate to and feel about others

(A)Structure (B)Bracketing (C)Solicitude (D)Projection

26.how we find ourselves in terms of mood and orientation.

(A)Befindlichkeit (B)Intentionality

(C)Falling/Fallenness (D)Transcendental ego

27.distinctive type of experience

(A)Phenomena (B)Phenomenon

(C)Unreal objects (D)Projection

28.Any act of the subject directed towards an intentional object (the subject pole of experience)

(A)Noema (B)Eidetic Reduction (C)Dasein (D)Noesis

29.The object or content toward which consciousness is directed (the object pole of experience)

(A)Husserl (B)Hermeneutics (C)Natural Attitude (D)Noema

30. The goal of this reflective method is to see the experience in a fresh way by setting aside 'common sense,' including bracketing concern with whether what is given in experience is real or not.

(A)Transcendental ego (B)Phenomenological Reduction

(C)Hermeneutics (D)Phenomenology

- 31.any act of the subject directed towards an intentional object (the subject pole of experience)
(A)Dasein (B)Noema (C)Noesis (D)Eidetic Reduction
32. More abstract stance to things, when we step back and look at them in a more detached way and conceptualize them as existing independently of us
(A)Authentic (Heidegger) (B)Presence to Hand
(C)Resoluteness (D)Dasein (Heidegger)
- 33.plural form of Phenomenon that encompasses multiple types of experiences;
(A)Projection (B)Phenomenon (C)Husserl (D)Phenomena
- 34.The philosophy that places experience at the center of the human struggle with freedom and responsibility. Systematic reflection and study of the structures of consciousness and the phenomena that appear in acts of consciousness.
(A)Phenomenology (B)Phenomenological Reduction
(C)Phenomena (D)Ready to Hand
- 35.More abstract stance to things, when we step back and look at them in a more detached way and conceptualize them as existing independently of us
(A)Ready to Hand (B)Presence to Hand
(C)Transcendental ego (Husserl) (D)Natural Attitude
- 36.first existential/phenomenological author who studied hopelessness form a Christian perspective, and found hope in faith.
(A)Reflective (B)Natural Attitude
(C)Kierkegaard (D)Life World (aka Lebens welt) (Husserl)
- 37.what are the basic components of all human experience;
(A)Hermeneutics (B)Authentic
(C)Transcendental Enquiry (D)Existential Phenomenology
- 38.transcendental reduction utilizing bracketing, allowing the observer and the observed to have a place together as an intersection. For Husserl, this process allows us to access phenomena in their essential structure.
(A)Ontology (B)Epoche (C)Resoluteness (D)Projection
- 39.physical objects or persons
(A)reflective (B)hermeneutics (C)phenomenon (D)real objects
- 40.conscious is always consciousness of something, whether physical objects or persons or ideas or imagined objects
(A)Authentic (B)Existential Phenomenology
(C)Intentionality (D)Transcendental Enquiry

51. What all existentialists have in common, according to Sartre, is the view that:
- (A) God does not exist, and so everything is permitted.
 - (B) all humans share a common nature.
 - (C) existence precedes essence.
 - (D) essence precedes existence.
52. Sartre claims that if existentialism is correct, then
- (A) determinism is true.
 - (B) human beings by nature live for pleasure.
 - (C) man is responsible for what he is.
 - (D) man is not responsible for what he is.
53. In Sartre's view, when one chooses how to live one is choosing
- (A) only for oneself.
 - (B) for all of one's family.
 - (C) for all of one's friends.
 - (D) for all people.
54. By anguish, Sartre means
- (A) grief.
 - (B) a feeling of total and deep responsibility.
 - (C) a feeling of having no control over one's fate.
 - (D) a sense of uncertainty about whether one's action is objectively right.
55. Sartre claims that when he speaks of forlornness, he means that
- (A) God does not exist and we must face all the consequences of this.
 - (B) we can never truly know another human being.
 - (C) we are not responsible for our passions.
 - (D) all of the above.
56. According to Sartre, we are condemned because
- (A) we did not create ourselves.
 - (B) we all will die.
 - (C) we all have sinned.
 - (D) we are born evil.
57. According to Sartre, the existentialist finds the fact that God does not exist
- (A) liberating.
 - (B) clarifying.
 - (C) distressing.
 - (D) unimportant.
58. Sartre claims that if existence precedes essence, then
- (A) there is no determinism.
 - (B) man is free.
 - (C) there is no such thing as human nature.
 - (D) all of the above.
59. In Sartre's view, humans are responsible for
- (A) their actions.
 - (B) their passions.
 - (C) both a and b.
 - (D) neither a nor b.
60. Sartre claims that the value of one's affection is determined by
- (A) the way one acts.
 - (B) the way one feels.
 - (C) the way one thinks.
 - (D) all of the above.

61. Sartre claims that a person is nothing more than
(A) a rational animal. (B) a series of undertakings.
(C) a collection of unrealized potential. (D) a cog in a machine.
62. Sartre claims that according to existentialism, there is no reality except in
(A) passion. (B) action. (C) contemplation. (D) appetite.
63. Which Existentialist is often called the "Grandfather of Existentialism" and the "Socrates of Copenhagen"?
- (A) Martin Heidegger (B) Jean-Paul Sartre
(C) Soren Kierkegaard (D) Friedrich Nietzsche
64. *Existentialism Is a Humanism* is a work by
(A) Martin Heidegger (B) Jean-Paul Sartre
(C) Soren Kierkegaard (D) Friedrich Nietzsche
65. Which Existentialist is often called the "Grandfather of Existentialism" and the "Socrates of Copenhagen"?
- (A) Martin Heidegger (B) Jean-Paul Sartre
(C) Albert Camus (D) Soren Kierkegaard
66. Which Existentialist preferred to think of his philosophy as "Absurdism" and himself as an "Absurdist"?
- (A) Soren Kierkegaard (B) Friedrich Nietzsche
(C) Martin Heidegger (D) Albert Camus
67. Which of the following concepts was invented by Kierkegaard?
- (A) Absolute Mind (B) repetition (C) recollection (D) dialectic
68. Which of the following movements has Kierkegaard least influenced?
- (A) Protestant theology (B) analytic philosophy
(C) existentialism (D) postmodernism
69. Existential philosophy has such a widespread and rapid impact on society because
(A) We inherently sense its truth (B) It is compatible with Christian Theology
(C) It eliminated the middle man (D) We inherently sense its truth
70. In Kierkegaard's *Fear and Trembling*, Kierkegaard discusses
(A) The dialectic between allegiance to God and allegiance to God's law in his heart
(B) Ethical relativism
(C) Antinomianism
(D) The elevation of the spirit of the law over the letter of the law

71. Which of the following is not true about Sartre's conception of consciousness?

- (A) Consciousness can be an object of the phenomenological description.
- (B) Consciousness does not only mirror the external reality, but also creates an array of possibilities.
- (C) Consciousness is a property of the self.
- (D) Consciousness is sometimes overwhelmed by freedom.

72. According to Sartre, freedom

- (a) is the free will possessed by every human individual.
- (b) results from our free choice.
- (c) is one of the most desirable goals that humans are striving for.
- (d) is something we cannot escape from.

73. Which of the following illustrates Sartre's notion of "bad faith"?

- (A) One blames her past for what she is today.
- (B) One rejects to be responsible for the war which he was only forced to get involved in.
- (C) One believes that human life is determined by a kind of divine providence.
- (D) All of the above.

74. Sartre claimed that "hell is other people" because

- (A) he believed the mere presence of others robs one of one's freedom.
- (B) he believed others are existentially inferior to oneself.
- (C) he believed others are a part of our society.
- (D) he believed others are merely objects like tables and chairs.

75. Who believed that man makes himself.

- (A) Husserl
- (B) Sartre
- (C) Heidegger
- (D) Kierkegaard

76. Which philosopher wrote this famous book *Either/Or*

- (A) Husserl
- (B) Sartre
- (C) Heidegger
- (D) Kierkegaard

77. Man is condemned to be free

- (A) Husserl
- (B) Sartre
- (C) Heidegger
- (D) Kierkegaard

78. Life must be understood backward. But it must be lived forward

- (A) Husserl
- (B) Sartre
- (C) Plato
- (D) Kierkegaard

79. Brentano's understanding of philosophy as

- (A) Radical science
- (B) rigorous science
- (C) philosophy of science
- (D) cognitive science

80. *Philosophy as Rigorous Science* book by

- (A) Kierkegaard
- (B) Sartre
- (C) Brentano
- (D) Husserl

81. The major theme repeated in phenomenology is
(A) back to the texts (B) back to the things themselves
(C) becoming (D) continue in traditions
82. first stage of Husserl's philosophy dealing
(A) Psychologism (B) Existentialism
(C) Descriptive phenomenology (D) Transcendental phenomenology
83. Second stage of Husserl's philosophy dealing
(A) Psychologism (B) Existentialism
(C) Descriptive phenomenology (D) Transcendental phenomenology
84. Third stage of Husserl's philosophy dealing
(A) Psychologism (B) Existentialism
(C) Descriptive phenomenology (D) Transcendental phenomenology
85. Transcendental subjectivity is the notion of
(A) Kierkegaard (B) Heidegger (C) Brentano (D) Husserl
86. *The Devil and the Good Lord* wrote by
(A) Kierkegaard (B) Sartre (C) Brentano (D) Husserl
87. Husserl's new conception of intentional content
(A) Noema (B) Pure (C) Dasein (D) Being
88. *Fear and Trembling* is the work of
(A) Kierkegaard (B) Sartre (C) Brentano (D) Husserl
89. *Critique of Dialectical Reason* is the work of
(A) Kierkegaard (B) Sartre (C) Brentano (D) Husserl
90. *Ideas: General Introduction to Pure Phenomenology* is the work of
(A) Kierkegaard (B) Sartre (C) Brentano (D) Husserl
91. *Philosophical Fragments* is the work of
(A) Kierkegaard (B) Sartre (C) Brentano (D) Husserl
92. phenomenology means the study of
(A) Subjectivity (B) Appearance (C) Essence (D) Consciousness
93. According to phenomenology the nature of truth is
(A) Objective (B) Experimental (C) Transcendental (D) Subjective
94. who employ the term phenomenology for the first time
(A) Kierkegaard (B) Lambert (C) Brentano (D) Husserl
95. Give the name of the philosopher who used the notion intentionality for the first time
(A) Kierkegaard (B) Sartre (C) Brentano (D) Husserl

96. Husserl employs the notion of natural attitude in order to
(A) Approve geometrical truths (B) To negate the life world
(C) To criticize the view of modern science (D) To affirm logical facts
97. bracketing is a process of
(A) Suspend the real world (B) Reinstatement of natural attitude
(C) Suspend life world (D) Suspend essence
98. Being-for-itself is the mode of
(A) existence of consciousness, (B) existence of knowledge
(C) existence of perception (D) existence of the unconsciousness
99. "Man is condemned to be free." Are the words of
(A) Kierkegaard (B) Sartre (C) Brentano (D) Husserl
100. Author of *Philosophy of Arithmetic*
(A) Kierkegaard (B) Sartre (C) Brentano (D) Husserl

ANSWER KEY

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

Prepared by: Dr.T V Krishnan

Assistant Professor on Contract,

School of Distance Education, University of Calicut.

UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT
School of Distance Education

PHILOSOPHY OF KANT
MA Philosophy I Semester (2019 Admn.)

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. According to Kant, what is required is a _____ approach, a full enquiry regarding our reasoning powers is to be found.
a) Dogmatic b) Blind c) Critical d) Vague
2. A posteriori knowledge is that obtained from experience, _____ knowledge is that which is obtained independently of experience.
a) Apriori b) Empirical c) Synthetic d) subjective
3. Thoughts without _____ are empty; intuitions without concepts are blind
a) Concepts b) Content c) Time d) Capacity
4. The capacity to obtain representation through the mode in which we are affected by objects is called _____
a) Sensibility b) Objectivity c) Subjectivity d) Void
5. _____ is the immediate apprehension of a content which is given due to the action of an independently real object upon the mind.
a) Intuition b) Form c) Extension d) Analytic
6. _____ and time are forms of intuition.
a) Object b) Difference c) Subject d) Space
7. In an analytic statement the _____ is contained in the subject.
a) Predicate b) Sentence
c) Direction d) Dimension

8. _____ and intuitions mutually imply each other.
- a) Reflection b) Object c) Extension d) Dimension
9. Through _____ intuitions acquire its object.
- a) Transformation b) sensation c) Hindrance d) Inference
10. The given sensations as such constitute a _____ as objects in space they are already ordered.
- a) Manifold b) Distinct c) Cause d) theme
11. Form of _____ is defined as that which causes the manifold of appearances to be intended as ordered in certain relations.
- a) Certainty b) Abstract c) Appearance d) Illusion
12. Our intuition of _____ moments in time account for number sense and intuition of space accounts for geometrical knowledge.
- a) Apriori b) fine c) objective d) successive
13. The judgements of experience based upon experience is called _____ judgements
Aposteriori
- a) Synthetic b) Analytic c) Infinite d) Apriori
14. _____ signifies those apriori elements which underlie experience as its necessary condition
- a) Remote b) Transcendental c) Variety d) Property
15. Sensibility is spoken as the source of objects and _____
- a) Intuitions b) Random c) Judgements d) Understanding
16. The lower order is of the capacity to receive impression while the higher order process this _____
- a) Time b) essence c) data d) limit
17. Sensation is that knowledge which causes it to be called _____ knowledge
- a) Aposteriori b) Analytic c) Redundant d) Apriori

28. No knowledge of things in themselves could be acquired either through the forms of space and time or through _____.

- a) Reflection b) association c) Sensation d) multiplicity

29. Space and time are determined solely by our pure sensibility, and sensation by our _____ sensibility

- a) Automatic b) Spiritual c) Linguistic d) Empirical

30. Infinite understanding is not sensuous, but intellectual; it is not derivative, but original the object itself is _____ in the act of intuition.

- a) Created b) Closed c) Cleared d) Hidden

31. Pure Intuition contain only the _____ under which something is intuited

- a) Object b) Form c) Senses d) Life

32. Sensuous intuition it is stated, is the mode in which we are _____ by objects.

- a) Devoid b) Affected c) Converse d) Form

33. For Kant, Aesthetic is the science of rules of _____ in general

- a) Logic b) Beauty c) Understanding d) Sensibility

34. According to Kant, even if cognition starts with experience but it does not mean it _____ from it.

- a) Ends b) Hide c) Arises d) Restricts

35. The knowledge, content of which includes nothing _____ is pure a priori knowledge.

- a) Spiritual b) Basic c) Void d) Empirical

36. It is _____ a priori which makes the possibility of any science.

- a) Synthetic b) Analytic c) Basic d) Dogmatic

37. Foundations for certainty of modern science and the possibility of human _____ is being laid in the critique of pure reason.

- a) Ego b) Violence c) Freedom d) Emotions

38. Kant classified judgements as _____ and synthetic.

- a) Aposteriori b) Analytic c) Sound d) Different

39. It is the faculty of understanding which organizes experiences into concepts such as _____ which forms the principle of natural science.

- a) Causation b) freedom c) Intuition d) Spirit

40. _____ is the product of sensibility

- a) Concept b) Soul c) Intuition d) Understanding

41. Natural _____ contains within itself synthetic apriori judgements as principles.

- a) habits b)reference c) science d) life

42. The "Doctrine of the elements" is in turn divided into two main parts, the Transcendental _____ and Transcendental Logic

- a) Science b) Aesthetic c) Sensibility d) Reference

43. The transcendental analytic is divided in to analytic of concepts and analytic of _____

- a) principles b) objects c) opposites d) causation

44. Organising data both pure and empirical, making it intelligible based upon a conceptual scheme is the function of _____.

- a) Data b) Content c) Sensibility d) Understanding

45. Intuition and concepts constitute therefore, the _____ of all our knowledge

- a) reflection b) elements c) summary d) appearance

46. Space is not an _____ concept that is derived from experiences

- a) Empirical b)Spiritual c) Reflective d) distinct

47. _____ is a necessary condition of all formal experience.

- a) objects b) ground c) principle d) time

48. _____ of appearance is apriori, it can be given in the mind prior to the actual perceptions

- a) limit b) Form c) Determination d) Comprehension

49. Space comprehends all things that appear to us externally but not things in _____

- a) themselves b) comprehension c) formation d) subject

50. Time is apriori in which the _____ of appearances is possible, even if appearances are removed still time remains.

- a) Necessity b) Scattering c) Actuality d) Opposition

51. For Kant neither rationalism nor _____ provides satisfactory account of the relation of the intellect and the senses

- a) Naturalism b) Empiricism c) Dogmatism d) Perspectivism

52. Kant's epistemological theory of knowledge is called Transcendental _____

- a) Idealism b) Realism c) Naturalism d) Hedonism

53. In Transcendental aesthetic a firm foundation is provided for _____

- a) Spirit b) Dialectics c) Mathematics d) Ethics

54. Kant acknowledged that it was _____ who aroused him from Dogmatic Slumber

- a) Berkeley b) Francis Bacon c) Aristotle d) David Hume

55. Undetermined object of empirical cognition is called _____

- a) Appearance b) dialectic c) Categories d) Noumena

56. The faculty for bringing forth representation or spontaneity of cognition is _____

- a) Appearance b) Understanding c) Aesthetics d) psychology

57. Transcendental analytic is part of Transcendental _____

- a) dialectic b) reflection c) logic d) truth

58. _____ logic of understanding contains rules for correctly thinking about certain kinds of objects.

- a) Special b) General c) Simple d) Complex

59. In every human cognition understanding is a cognition through _____, not intuitive but discursive.

- a) logic b) concepts c) memory d) choice

60. Totality is combination of Plurality and _____

- a) Infinity b) Unity c) Negation d) limitation

61. Explanation of the way in which concepts can relate to objects apriori is _____

- a) Empirical Deduction b) Aesthetics
c) Transcendental Deduction d) Sensibility

62. Kant calls the permanence of real in time as _____

- a) Causality b) Reference c) Negation d) Substance

63. The spontaneous power to think of objects through concepts is _____

- a) Understanding b) explanation c) Sensibility d) contradiction

64. Without the help by sensibility, understanding cannot provide us with _____

- a) Infinity b) synthetic knowledge c) intuitions d) explanation

65. The apriori principles of understanding together with sensibility are the first principles of _____

- a) Ethics b) language c) Natural science d) pragmatism

66. The distinction between the world of sense and the world of understanding was regarded as two different _____ abilities of the human mind.

- a) Cognitive b) Speculative c) Aesthetic d) doubtful

67. It is through intuitions of space and time we can have knowledge of _____

- a) Noumena b) Mathematics c) Spirit d) soul

68. All objects of the senses are in time and necessarily stand in time _____

- a) Constant b) Relations c) Patterns d) Design

69. Space is the ground of all _____ intuitions

- a) simple b) similar c) wider d) outer

70. What we call outer objects are mere _____ of our sensibility

- a) organization b) representation c) group d) class

71. All judgements are functions of _____ among representations, where many possible cognitions are drawn in to one.

- a) separation b) difference c) Unity d) Opposition

72. Concepts originate in understanding and is _____ rather than empirical.

- a) complex b) impure c) a posteriori d) pure

73. Understanding makes use of _____ by judging by means of them.

- a) Concepts b) Contradictions c) Mistakes d) Errors

74. The completeness of the system keeps all pieces of _____ fitting in to one system

- a) matter b) understanding c) logic d) cognitions

75. In every human cognition understanding is a cognition through concepts, not intuitive but _____.

- a) special b) introspection c) discursive d) cognitive

76. Only through _____ of pure a priori intuitions of space and time, transcendental subject receive representations of objects and these affect concept of objects.

- a) similarity b) manifold c) hidden d) compulsion

77. Aristotle's theory of categories is based on _____

- a) error b) syntax c) choice d) semantics

78. Transcendental logic teaches us how to bring pure synthesis of _____ under concepts.

- a) Representation b) Noumena c) Tolerance d) Soul

79. Through _____ the object is given as appearance, and concept through which an object is thought related to this intuition.

- a) synthesis b) judgement c) Intuition d) Reflection

80. Effect does not come along with the cause instead it is _____ through it and follows from it.

- a) separated b) posited c) distinct d) taken

81. All categories are grounded in logical function of _____

- a) judgement b) objects c) Reflection d) Causality

82. The unity through which the manifold given in an intuition is united in a concept of the object is called Transcendental unity of _____

- a) perception b) content c) apperception d) Intuition

83. The fundamental sources from which cognition arises are in the first part the object is given to us and later the object is thought in relation to _____.

- a) certainty b) representation c) sensible d) divine

84. Just like we order the outer sense in space, we order the determination of inner sense in appearance of _____

- a) beauty b) exterior c) time d) physical

85. In order to cognise oneself one needs in addition to thought of oneself, an intuition of the _____ in him, through which he determine this thought.

- a) emotions b) manifold c) entity d) conflicts

86. The composition of the manifold of empirical intuition through which perception becomes possible is synthesis of _____

- a) Opinion b) apprehension c) perception d) emotions

87. Appearances are only representations of things that exist, without cognition of what they might be in _____

- a) perception b) difference c) themselves d) essence

88. It is through imagination that manifold of sensible intuitions gets _____

- a) disconnected b) connected c) cancelled d) cohere

89. It can be stated that no apriori cognition is possible without objects of _____

- a) possible experience b) impossible experience
c) spirit d) hidden experience

90. We cannot say that experience makes the concepts, instead categories are _____ concepts independent of experience

- a) aposteriori b) apriori c) hidden d) complex

91. It is the apriori elements of _____ which is the concern of Aesthetic

- a) sensitivity b) Coherence c) sensibility d) determination

92. Kant defines experience as whatever is given in _____ intuition

- a) Sensible b) Complicated c) Transformative d) Insensible

93. . When logic is restricted to certain kind of objects it is _____ logic

- a) Complicated b) Special c) Invalid d) Transcendental

94. Schema is like a mental diagram or _____.

- a) Illusion b) Dream c) Pattern d) Irregularity

95. The apriori principles of understanding together with _____ are the first principles of Natural science.

- a) Ethics b) Sensibility c) illusion d) enquiry

96. Receptivity of our mind to receive representations in so far we are affected in some way is called _____

- a) Intellect b) soul c) spirit d) sensibility

97. Kant's Philosophy of Mathematics is an offshoot of _____

- a) Transcendental Aesthetic b) Transcendental Analytic
c) Transcendental Dialectic d) Ethics

98. Kant's Philosophy of science is an offshoot of _____

- a) Transcendental Aesthetic
- b) Transcendental Analytic
- c) Transcendental Dialectic
- d) Ethics

99. According to Kant, the synthetic apriori truths about space is established by _____

- a) Logic
- b) Geometry
- c) Dialectics
- d) Sophistry

100. According to Kant, _____ is "the absolutely necessary rules of thinking, without which no use of the understanding takes place"

- a) General logic
- b) psychology
- c) predicate logic
- d) Special logic

ANSWER KEY

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

UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT
School of Distance Education

PHL2C07 – Recent Developments in Western Thought
MA Philosophy II Semester (2019 Admn.)

Multiple Choice Question Bank

1.The main proponents of post-structuralism

- (A)Jacques Derrida (B)Jaques Lacan
(C)Michel Foucault (D)All the above

2.Who are the most prominent theoretician and practitioner of ‘Deconstruction’

- (A)Husserl (B)Derrida (C)Barthes (D)None of these

3.The linguist generally associated with the initiation of ‘Structuralism’ as a movement is:

- (A)Ferdinand de Saussure (B)Simon Blackburn,
(C)Noam Chomsky (D)Levi-Strauss

4.Which of the following critics is associated with post-structuralism rather than structuralism

- (A)Michel Foucault (B)Vladimir Propp
(C)Roman Jakobson (D)Jacques Lacan

5.Post-structuralism is a movement that came to prominence first during the 1960s. the movement was basically a response against:

- (A)Colonialism (B)Humanism
(C)Structuralism (D)Post-colonialism.

6.Theoretician who applied Structuralism to literary texts and such cultural artifacts is

- (A)Roland Barthes (B)Claude Levi – Strauss
(C)Jacques Derrida (D)None of these

7.The general science of sign is known as

- (A)Philology (B)Linguistics
(C)Semiology (D)None of these

8.The concept of ‘Metalanguage’ was mentioned in:

- (A)The Death of the Author (B)Elements of Semiology
(C)Lecture Series (D)Elements of Semiology

9.*The Open Work* was created by:

- (A)Ronald Barthes (B)Umberto Eco
(C)Lévi-Strauss (D)Jacques Derrida

10. The concept of 'Metalanguage' was developed by:

- (A) Derrida (B) Levi-Strauss (C) Searle (D) Barthes

11. *Speech and Phenomenon* is written by

- (A) Roland Barthes (B) Julia Kristeva
(C) Jacques Derrida (D) Foucault

12. *The Death of the Author* is the work of

- (A) Roland Barthes (B) Julia Kristeva
(C) Jacques Derrida (D) Foucault

13. One of the key terms in Derrida's thought is

- (A) Good Writing (B) Structuralism
(C) Difference (D) Presence

14. Post-structuralism gets connected most commonly to structuralism. Nevertheless, it also gets related to another literary movement which is:

- (A) Postmodernism (B) Post-colonialism
(C) Colonial literature (D) Neoclassicism

15. The concept which establishes an association between post-structuralism and postmodernism is:

- (A) Structuralism (B) Classicism
(C) Common literary beliefs (D) Humanism

16. Derrida calls 'preference for presence over absence' as

- (A) Illusion (B) Prejudice
(C) Metaphysics of presence (D) First principle

17. Post-structuralism, as a movement, developed in:

- (A) England (B) France (C) Italy (D) Austria

18. Where did logical positivism originate

- (A) Italy & Germany (B) Austria & America
(C) Austria & Germany (D) None of these

19. Author of *The New Science*

- (A) Jean Baudrillard (B) Giambattista Vico
(C) Jean-François Lyotard (D) Jean Jacques Rousseau

20. Jacques Derrida cannonballed into the American academy with this paper, in 1966:

- (A) "The Purveyor of Truth"
(B) "Seminar on 'The Purloined Letter'"
(C) "Structure, Sign, and Play in the Discourse of the Human Sciences"
(D) "Can the Subaltern Speak?" Jacques Derrida's *Of Grammatology* explains:

21. Jacques Derrida's *Of Grammatology* explains:

- (A) theory of "writing" (B) issues with Jacques Lacan
(C) plan for world domination (D) the grammar of modern Klingon

22. Which author-hating lit critic and cultural theorist described text as a "multi-dimensional space," and a "tissue of quotations"?

- (A) Jean-Luc Picard (B) Roland Barthes
(C) Michel Foucault (D) Barbara Johnson

23. Author of *The Pleasure of the Text*

- (A) Jean Baudrillard (B) Ferdinand de Saussure
(C) Roland Barthes (D) Jacques Derrida

24. Post-Structuralism emerged as a critique of Structuralism. Who founded Structuralism:

- (A) Jean Baudrillard (B) Ferdinand de Saussure
(C) Michel Foucault (D) Jacques Derrida

25. Which of the following was written by Jacques Derrida

- (A) Birth of the Clinic (B) Madness and Civilization
(C) History of Sexuality (D) Of Grammatology

26. Which Post-Structuralist philosopher came up with the concept of Deconstruction:

- (A) Jacques Derrida (B) Jean Baudrillard
(C) Michel Foucault (D) Gilles Deleuze

27. Why does Jean Baudrillard think we live in simulated realities:

- (A) We can't tell the difference between a dream and reality.
(B) We can never know the truth, so we adopt ideologies which reshape the world in our minds.
(C) We like to live in denial about our responsibility.
(D) We try to control the world around us through our actions.

28. Which Post-Structuralist philosopher stated, "Academics' lives are seldom interesting":

- (A) Michel Foucault (B) Jacques Derrida
(C) Jean Baudrillard (D) Gilles Deleuze

29. Author of *Capitalism and Schizophrenia*:

- (A) Michel Foucault (B) Jean Baudrillard
(C) Ferdinand de Saussure (D) Gilles Deleuze

30. Which Post-Structuralist philosopher was interested in the "power-knowledge relationship":

- (A) Gilles Deleuze (B) Jacques Derrida
(C) Michel Foucault (D) Ferdinand de Saussure

31. Who came up with the terminology of "signifier" and "signified"?

- (A) Ferdinand de Saussure (B) Jacques Derrida

- (C)Gilles Deleuze (D)Michel Foucault
32. Which Post-Structuralist philosopher started in philosophy by studying "pataphysics"
- (A)Gilles Deleuze (B)Jean Baudrillard
(C)Michel Foucault (D)Jacques Derrida
33. Postmodernism rejects which of the following metanarratives;
- (A)Science/ Secularism (B)Christian
(C)Muslim (D)All metanarratives are rejected
34. Baudrillard's simulacra means
- (A) Something unique and individual
(B) The sign that creates the perception of reality than reality itself
(C) Truth
(D) A lie
35. Which French Philosopher argued that there were no meta or grand narratives, only micro narratives?
- (A) Jean Baudrillard (B) John the Baptist
(C) Jean-François Lyotard (D) Jean Jacques Rousseau
36. Author of, *On humanistic education*
- (A) Jean Baudrillard (B) Giambattista Vico
(C) Jean-François Lyotard (D) Jean Jacques Rousseau
37. According to vico Humanity
- (A) Consequence of institution (B) presupposition
(C) cause (D) relation
38. For Vico human essence is
- (A) pre-existent one (B) no pre-existent
(C) inherited (D) irrational
39. According to Vico the structure is
- (A) Static (B) Transformable (C) Idle (D) Idea
40. Langue and parole are the concept of
- (A) Jean Baudrillard (B) John the Baptist
(C) Ferdinand de Saussure (D) Jean Jacques Rousseau
41. According to Saussure a language is a system of
- (A) Signs (B) Logic (C) Symbols (D) Numbers
42. Systematic study of meaning
- (A) Semantics (B) Logic (C) Signs (D) Epigraphy

43. Linguistic system, consists of

- (A) Structures (B) Prejudice (C) Symbols (D) Numbers

44. According to Saussure two axis of language are

- (A) Compound and simple (B) diachronic and synchronic
(C) Rigid and flexible (D) Noumena and phenomena

45. For Vico Language, is a kind of

- (A) Knowledge (B) Power
(C) Dominance (D) collective intelligence

46. Author of *Course in General Linguistics*

- (A) Ferdinand de Saussure (B) Kant
(C) Jean-François Lyotard (D) Jean Jacques Rousseau

47. Author of *Mythologies*

- (A) Ferdinand de Saussure (B) Jean-François Lyotard
(C) Roland Barthes (D) Jacques Derrida

48. the reproduction of labour-power complete with

- (A) ruling ideology (B) economics progress
(C) economic reproduction (D) social enriching

49. Louis Althusser consider State institutions as

- (A) Apparats (B) Institutions for good life
(C) Ideological apparatus (D) Social welfare institutions

50. believed that the “unified self” was just a product of Western culture and that if there was a “self, it must be plural.”

- (A) Ferdinand de Saussure (B) Jean-François Lyotard
(C) Jean Jacques Rousseau (D) Jacques Derrida

51. The philosophical school founded by Derrida is called

- (A) Structuralism (B) Decentralism
(C) Phenomenology (D) Semantics

52. Althusser considered ideology as

- (A) A type of belief-system favoured by extremists.
(B) A science devoted to the discovery of unquestionable truths.
(C) A set of ideas that typically provides a description of things as they are portrays an ideal political order and suggests how that ideal could be attained.
(D) The characteristic outlook of people who are not clever enough to understand the work of political philosophers.

53. Althusser considered the mode of production contains complex articulation of:

- (A) only economic practice (B) only political practices
(C) economic, political and ideological practices (D) economic and political practices

54. Who has measured 'modernity as an unfinished project'?

- (A) Jean Baudrillard (B) John the Baptist
(C) Jean-François Lyotard (D) Habermas

55. In "The Death of the Author," Roland Barthes argues what about

- (A) Biographical information about the author must be considered when evaluating literature.
(B) A text and its author text are unrelated.
(C) It is possible to distil meaning from a work based on the author's politics.
(D) Authorial intent must be considered when evaluating literature.

56. Who popularised the conception of an 'epistemological break' in Marxian thought?

- (A) L. Althusser (B) J. Habermas
(C) J.C. Alexander (D) R. Fahrenndorf

57. Which among the following is not the work of Louis Althusser?

- (A) Lenin and Philosophy and Other Essays (B) On the Reproduction of Capitalism trans
(C) Madness and Civilization (D) For Marx

58. In *Of Grammatology*, Jacques Derrida argues what about literature?

Choose one answer.

- (A) No fixed, stable meaning is possible.
(B) Language must be studied in conjunction with history in order to create meaning.
(C) There is no potential for multiple and differing meanings in a work of literature.
(D) Literature is timeless, and thus meaning does not change.

59. To whom, the sign, firmly speaking, must always stand 'under erasure', as necessary but inadequate?

- (A) Louis Althusser (B) Michel Foucault
(C) Husserl (D) Jacques Derrida

60. Which one of the following concepts is not given by Derrida?

- (A) Cultural Capital (B) Logocentrism
(C) Deconstruction (D) Difference

61. Derrida's Deconstruction yields a critique of

- (A) Cultural Capital (B) Logocentrism
(C) Deconstruction (D) Difference

62. Which 1960s-70s philosopher believed in the Structural Marxism theory?

- (A) Louis Althusser (B) Michel Foucault

- (C)Husserl (D)Jacques Derrida
- 63.The central idea of Ferdinand de Saussure's Course in General Linguistics;
- (A) Language is inseparable from its historical context.
(B) There are five phases of linguistic development.
(C) Language can be analysed as a formal system of elements.
(D) Linguistics is too complicated to be distilled to a formula.
- 64.Jacques Derrida's concept of différance challenges us to think about language as a system that:
- (A) mirrors our physical evolution as human beings.
(B) prevents us from communicating through writing or speech.
(C) involves a constant process of deferred meaning.
(D) evolved exclusively as a function of our individual psyche.
- 65.Lyotard's dictum 'I define postmodern as incredulity toward meta-narratives' means:
- (A) Individual stories are suspect. (B) The law is static.
(C) Universal values are meaningless. (D) Literature reproduces repression
- 66.Author of *The Postmodern Condition A Report on Knowledge*
- (A)Kant (B)Michel Foucault
(C) Jean-François Lyotard (D)Jacques Derrida
- 67.For Lyotard postmodernity as an age of
- (A)Accumulation (B)Fragmentation
(C)Legalizing (D)Demolishing
- 68.The Postmodern Condition A Report on Knowledge Lyotard dealing with
- (A)Metaphysics (B)Values
(C)Cognition (D)knowledge and power
- 69.Lyotard famously defines the postmodern as
- (A)incredulity towards metanarratives (B)System of logic
(C)System of metaphysics (D)System of idealism
- 70.Lyotard sees the subject/human as
- (A)one element among others (B)pure matter
(C)centre of all think (D)master of knowledge
- 71.Deconstruction is in terms of a critique of the
- (A)Binary (B)Actual (C)Nomena (D)Phenomena
- 72.Deconstruction is
- (A)Strategy for reading texts (B)Understanding metaphysics
(C)Logical investigation (D)Reductionism

73. The opposition between speech and writing is a manifestation of the
(A) Cultural Capital (B) Logocentrism
(C) Deconstruction (D) Difference
74. Derrida notes the tendency in western philosophy and semiotics to value the signifier as opposed to the thing it signifies in
(A) Cultural Capital (B) Logocentrism
(C) Deconstruction (D) Metaphysics of presence.
75. Postmodernism put forward the notion of
(A) Death of the subject (B) reclaiming the subject
(C) domination of subject (D) power of the subject
76. Author of Elements of Semiology
(A) Ferdinand de Saussure (B) Jean-François Lyotard
(C) Jean Jacques Rousseau (D) Roland Barthes
77. As Baudrillard, there is only
(A) Real (B) Nothingness (C) Cultural (D) Hyperreal
78. Hyperreal depicts
(A) Production (B) Reproduction
(C) Distribution (D) Meticulous reduplication
79. Baudrillard is trying to end the philosophy of
(A) Theological (B) Subjectivity
(C) Narrative (D) Normative
80. According to Baudrillard the elimination of reality itself,
(A) crime (B) perfect crime (C) method (D) practice
81. The term Hyperreality characterizes the inability of
(A) Knowledge
(B) Power
(C) Capability
(D) consciousness to distinguish reality from fantasy
82. A copy or image without reference to an original
(A) Simulacrum (B) Perfect (C) Ideal (D) Illusive
83. What are the ideological State apparatuses
(A) the Army (B) the Police (C) the Courts (D) the family
84. The State Apparatus
(A) the religion (B) family (C) the Courts (D) communications

85. The tendency in western civilization to privilege the linguistic signifier over the signified

- (A) Deconstruction (B) Logocentrism
(C) Materialism (D) Rationalism

86. Author of *Writing Degree Zero*

- (A) Roland Barthes (B) Michel Foucault
(C) Husserl (D) Jacques Derrida

87. In 'Rhetoric of the Image' Barthes asserting

- (A) Demythologizing reading of the image (B) Breakdown
(C) Interference (D) Regularisation

88. The underlying syntactic structure of a sentence termed

- (A) Deep structure (B) Structure (C) Form (D) matter

89. Barthes described 'message without a code' to

- (A) Movies (B) Documents (C) photograph's (D) Music

90. The structure open to observation and description termed

- (A) Deep structure (B) Structure (C) surface structure (D) matter

91. The distinction between *langue* and *parole* was first made by

- (A) Roland Barthes (B) Michel Foucault
(C) Ferdinand de Saussure (D) Jacques Derrida

92. The rules of sign system known as

- (A) Concept (B) *Langue* (C) Form (D) *parole*

93. The articulation of signs

- (A) Concept (B) *Langue* (C) Form (D) *parole*

94. Author of - *Lenin and Philosophy and Other Essays*

- (A) Louis Althusser (B) Michel Foucault
(C) Ferdinand de Saussure (D) Jacques Derrida

95. Author of *Writing and Difference*

- (A) Louis Althusser (B) Michel Foucault
(C) Ferdinand de Saussure (D) Jacques Derrida

96. author of *The Illusions of Postmodernism*

- (A) Louis Althusser (B) Michel Foucault
(C) Ferdinand de Saussure (D) Terry Eagleton

97. Cogito, ergo sum means

- (A) I think therefore I am (B) I am
(C) Deconstruction (D) Irrationalism

ANSWER KEY

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

***Prepared by : Dr. T V Krishnan,
Assistant Professor on Contract,
School of Distance Education, University of Calicut.***

UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT
School of Distance Education

SYMBOLIC LOGIC
MA Philosophy
I Semester (2019 Admn.)

Multiple Choice Question Bank

1. _____ are either true or false
a) Questions b) Propositions c) Commands d) Exclamations
2. The _____ of an argument is that proposition which is affirmed on the basis of other propositions of the argument.
a) Premise b) Conclusion c) Synonym d) Sentence
3. Every argument has a _____, in the analysis of which the terms 'Premise' and 'conclusion' are usually employed.
a) language b) context c) Structure d) absolute
4. Deductive argument involve the claim that its premises provide _____ grounds for the truth of their conclusion
a) some b) false c) absolute d) vague
5. Inductive arguments involve the claim only that their premises provide _____ grounds for their conclusions.
a) absolute b) some c) certain d) trivial
6. Arguments, however are not properly characterized as being either true or false but valid and _____.
a) false b) probable c) true d) invalid
- 7) The difference between old and new logic is one of _____ rather than of kind.
a) two b) essential c) degree d) difference
- 8) The special symbols of _____ logic permit us to exhibit with greater clarity the logical structures of arguments that may be obscured by formulation in ordinary language.
a) Traditional b) old c) idea d) modern
- 9) All statements can be divided in to two kinds, _____ and compound.
a) large b) simple c) complex d) vague

45. An _____ proposition is said to distribute both subject and predicate terms

- a) E b) I c) O d) A

46. A universal or particular affirmative proposition, do not distribute their _____ term.

- a) predicate b) Negation c) subject d) disjunction

47. Name the rule of inference

$$(p \supset q). (r \supset s)$$

$$\sim q \vee \sim s$$

$$\therefore \sim p \vee \sim r$$

- a) Constructive Dilemma b) Disjunctive Syllogism
c) Destructive Dilemma d) Modus Tollens

48. A valid standard form categorical syllogism must contain exactly _____ terms, each of which is used in the same sense throughout the argument.

- a) Two b) Three c) Four d) Five

49. The _____ of the class of all chairs is the class of all things that are not chairs.

- a) Supplement b) conjunction c) sum d) complement

50. Which of the following is the obverse of the proposition of the A proposition 'All S is P'?

- a) All S is Non P b) No S is non P c) Some S is non P d) some S is P

51. A statement form that has only false substitution instance is said to be

- a) Tautology b) Contradiction c) Opposition d) Contingent

52. The statement form $\sim(p \cdot q)$ is logically equivalent to

- a) $\sim p \vee \sim q$ b) $\sim p \cdot q$ c) $p \cdot \sim q$ d) $\sim P \cdot \sim q$

53. The statement form $p \supset q$ is logically equivalent to

- a) $\sim p \supset \sim q$ b) $\sim q \supset \sim p$ c) $p \vee q$ d) $q \supset p$

54. $[(p \cdot q) \supset r]$ is logically equivalent to which of the following

- a) $p \supset (q \supset r)$ b) $(p \cdot q) \vee r$ c) $(p \supset q) \vee r$ d) $p \supset (q \vee r)$

55. The compound proposition in which the word 'and' is used to connect simple statements

- a) Disjunction b) implication c) conjunction d) negation

75. A deductive argument in which conclusion is inferred from two premises is called
 a) Syllogism b) Representation c) Analogy d) Opposition
76. The term that occurs as the predicate of the conclusion is
 a) minor term b) middle term c) major term d) complement
77. The form of a syllogism may be completely described by stating its mood and _____
 a) Diagram b) Figure c) Structure d) Complement
78. The term that occurs as the subject of the conclusion is called
 a) Major term b) Minor term c) Middle term d) Complement
79. In Symbolic logic parentheses, braces , brackets are used as _____
 marks
 a) Error b) Disjunction c) Punctuation d) Figure
80. Name the rule of inference
 $(p \cdot q) \equiv (q \cdot p)$
 a) Distribution b) Commutation c) Association d) Exportation
81. If $(\exists x) \sim Mx$ is true , then $(x) Mx$ is _____
 a) valid b) true c) false d) true or false
82. If $(x) (Hx \supset Mx)$ is true, then $(\exists x) (Hx \cdot \sim Mx)$ is _____
 a) false b) true or false c) true d) valid
83. The contraposition of 'All S is P' is
 a) All P is non S b) All non P is non S
 c) All non P is S d) Some P is S
84. Predicate logic is also called _____
 a) Ancient logic b) Classical logic
 c) Quantification logic d) propositional logic
85. $p \cdot q$ is true if
 a) p and q both are true b) p is false and q is true
 c) p and q are false d) p is true and q false
86. Bi-conditional statement is also called _____
 a) implication b) material equivalence
 c) material implication d) logical equivalence

87. The negation of $p \vee q$ is symbolised as

- a) $\sim p \vee q$ b) $p \vee \sim q$ c) $\sim(p \vee q)$ d) $\sim p \vee \sim q$

88. Raju and Manu will both not win is symbolised as

- a) $\sim R \vee M$ b) $\sim(R.M)$ c) $R \vee \sim M$ d) $\sim R.\sim M$

89. By using symbols, we can _____ the validity of an argument quickly and accurately

- a) combine b) determine c) deny d) negation

90. A statement can be replaced only by a statement logically _____ to it .

- a) different b) vague c) equivalent d) contradiction

91. By _____, the left-hand conjunct can be switched over to the right-hand side.

- a) association b) distribution c) exportation d) commutation

92. No Humans are mortal can be symbolised as

- a) $(x)(Hx \supset Mx)$ b) $(x)(Hx \supset \sim Mx)$
c) $\exists x(Hx.Mx)$ d) $\exists x(Hx.\sim Mx)$

93. The negation of the conjunction of two statements is logically equivalent to _____ of their negation.

- a) disjunction b) conjunction c) implication d) negation

94. Name the rule of replacement

$$(P \equiv q) \equiv [(p.q) \vee (\sim p.\sim q)]$$

- a) Exportation b) Material Equivalence
c) Transposition d) Association

95. If $(\exists x) Mx$ is true, then $(\exists x) \sim Mx$ is _____

- a) true b) true or false c) valid d) false

96. Conjunction, Disjunction, Implication and biconditional are called Truth _____ connectives

- a) contradictory b) contrary c) hidden d) functional

97. A general proposition is formed from a propositional function by placing either a universal or an existential _____ before it.

- a) variable b) quantifier c) reference d) denotation

98. The relation between $(x) Mx$ and $(\exists x) \sim Mx$ is

- a) sub contrary
- c) Contradiction

- b) sub -altern
- d) Contrary

99. According to A. N. Whitehead, "By the aid of symbolism, we can make transitions in reasoning almost _____ by eye".

- a) Mechanically
- c) Easy

- b) difficult
- d) reduce

100. In conditional proof of validity when an assumption is made it's scope is always _____, never extending all the way to the last line of the demonstration.

- a) extended
- c) wide

- b) limited
- d) complex

ANSWER KEY

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