

PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION

Elective Course for BA Philosophy VI semester

CUCBCSS-2014 admn

QUESTION BANK

1. Religion is not mere conviction but:

a. conduct b. customs c. behaviour d. None of these

2. The term Religio means:

a. To found b. To revel c. To bind d. To worship

3. The term religion comes from the Latin word:

a. Religoen b. Religeor c. Religio d. Religious

4. "The feeling, acts and experiences of individual men in their solitude so far as they apprehend themselves to stand in relation to whatever they may consider the divine." Who defined religion in this way?

a. Alexander b. Patric c. William James d. W.T Stace

5. ----- defines religion as, "the conservation of values."

a. Alexander b. Patric c. William James d. Hoffoding

6. To-----, religion is not in doctrines, in dogmas nor in intellectual argumentation; it is being and becoming, it is realization.

a. Swami Vivekananda b. Hoffoding c. William James d. W.T Stace

7. According to Alexander "Religion is-----"

a. faith in God b. faith in deity c. faith in nature d. faith in super power

8. According to -----"Religion is the vision of something which stands beyond, behind, and within, the passing flux of immediate things."

a. Alexander b. Patric c. Whitehead d. W.T Stace

9. To ----- "Religion is the consciousness of our practical relation to an invisible spiritual order."

a. Alexander b. Patric c. William James d. W.T Stace

10. W.T Stace defined “religion as the ----- for the impossible, the unattainable, the inconceivable.”

a. hunger of the soul b. thirst of the mind c. quest of the intellect d. none of these

11. According to Whitehead, “Religion is the vision of something which stands beyond, behind, and within, the ----- of immediate things.”

a. relations b. continues waves c. stream d. passing flux

12. Talcott Parsons defines, religion, “-----which men have evolved in various societies”

a. values, morals and practices b. a set of myths and imaginations

c. a set of beliefs, practices, and institutions d. none of these

13. According to Kant “Religion is a matter of the:

a. mind b. soul c. will d. intellect

14. Concise Oxford Dictionary defines; religion is “human recognition of a ----- controlling power and especially of a personal God or gods entitled to obedience and worship”

a. cosmic b. super natural c. divine d. superhuman

15. Arnold says religion as, “ethics heightened, enkindled, lit up by-----”

a. willing b. feeling c. imagination d. practicing

16. ----- defines, religion, “a body of scruples which impede the free exercise of our faculties”

a. Salomon Reinach b. Hoffding c. William James d. W.T Stace

17. Who defines religion as, “ethics heightened, enkindled, lit up by feeling”?

a. Swami Vivekananda b. Hoffding c. Mathew Arnold d. W.T Stace

18. -----explains, “Religion is the recognition that all things are manifestations of a Power which transcends our knowledge”.

a. Kant b. Hoffding c. William James d. Herbert Spencer

19. Not only the theist, but -----can philosophize about religion.

a. the spiritualist and the pragmatic b. the spiritualist and the pragmatic

c. the atheist and the agnostic d. none of these

20. Herbert Spencer explains, “Religion is the humanity’s response to the -----.”

- a. divine b. personal God c. superhuman d. super power
21. The relation between religion and philosophy is -----
- a. most contradictory b. most controversial c. most intimate d. none of these
22. Both -----raise the life of man and society to a higher and nobler level
- a. science and art b. science and wealth c. philosophy and religion d. none of these
23. Religious experience cannot be explained by -----
- a. intellect b. figures c. symbols d. analogy
24. ----- is an intellectual and logical interpretation of religious experience.
- a. Theology b. Religion c. Philosophy of religion d. Religious experience
25. Philosophy of religion studies the concepts, propositions and arguments of :
- a. theologians b. priests c. religious practitioners d. none of these
26. Hegel identified religion with the -----of philosophy
- a. pure teleological notions b. pure ontological notions
- c. pure instrumental notions d. pure intellectual notions
27. The philosophy of religion is not an organ of -----.
- a. religious teaching b. religious theories c. religious analysis d. none of these
28. Philosophy of religion generally committed on:
- a. reason b. intellect c. will d. emotion
29. The philosophy of religion is based on ----- as the fundamental principle of knowledge.
- a. realism b. pluralism c. idealism d. monism
30. -----can be stated and verified through symbols, figures and visions.
- a. Religious theories b. Religious experiences c. Religious explanations d. none of these
31. ----- can very well help us to reject superstitions and blind belief from the religion.
- a. Reason b. Intellect c. Will d. Experience
32. -----is the core of philosophy of religion.
- a. Rituals b. Religious practice c. Religious theories d. Spirituality

33. The -----is the aim of philosophy of religion.
- a. spiritual realization b. God realisation c. liberation d. freedom
34. ----- seeks to raise religious doctrine to a philosophical form by exercising a free criticism upon them.
- a. Theology b. Speculative Theology c. Neo-theology d. Propositional theology
35. Theologians seeks to unfold a world-view, based on:
- a. religious experience b. religious beliefs c. religious dogmas d. religious postulates
36. Science and religion generally pursue knowledge of the ----- using different methodologies
- a. mind b. sprit c. soul d. universe
37. Science acknowledges reason, while religions include -----
- a. reason b beliefs c. revelation d. dogmas
38. Which theory states that God is existing apart from the world?
- a. Pantheism b. Deism c. Monotheism d. Theism
39. The term Deism has originated from the Latin word:
- a. "Deus" b. " Deas" c. character "Dias" d. "Deaas"
39. Deists believed that God is the:
- a. cause uie b. cause c. cause sui d. None of these
40. According to Deism, God exists beyond -----
- a. matter b. heaven c. human d. time and space.
41. Pantheism comes from Greek terms :
- a. 'Pan' and 'Theo' b. ' Pon' and 'Teo' c. 'Paan' and 'Theeo' d. 'Pen' and 'Teeo'
42. Pantheism literally means that:
- a. All is spirit b. God is great c. all is God d. all is world
43. 'The world is God, and God is the world'- this view is called:
- a. Pantheism b. Deism c. Monotheism d. Theism
44. According to ----- , God is Substance and Substance is God
- a. Descartes b. Aquinas c. Spinoza d. Kant

45. -----form of Idealism is Pantheistic in character.
a. Cartesian b. Hegelian c. Kantian d. all of these
46. Nothing falls outside the Absolute and everything is the Absolute. Who holds this view?
a. Spinoza b. Kant c. William James d. Hegel
47. The Upanishadic saying “aham Brahmasmi” and “sarvam khalavidam Brahma” having a similarity with:
a. Pantheism b. Deism c. Monotheism d. Theism
48. -----is the belief that there is but one supreme Being,
a. Pantheism b. Deism c. Monotheism d. Theism
49. God is personal and moral and who seeks a total and unqualified response from human creatures- This view is related with:
a. Pantheism b. Deism c. Monotheism d. Theism
50. -----was not only the God of the Hebrews but the Maker of heaven and earth.
a. Jahweh b. Ahura Masda c. Chemosh d. Dagon
51. ----- believes that God is the highest personality, the creator, supporter and defender of the world.
a. Pantheism b. Deism c. Monotheism d. Theism
52. Among these Western philosophers who is the advocate of theism?
a. Descartes b. Kant c. Bentham d. Spinoza
53. Karl Marx treated religion as a tool of-----.
a. exploitation b. emotional exploitation c. economic exploitation d. none of these
54. Atheism means :
a. there is God b. there is one God c. there are many God d. there is no God
55. “Religion is the opium of the people.”- Who said?
a. Karl Marx b. Arnold Toynbee c. Russell d. Walter Kaufman
56. -----do not believe in the existence of God because God’s existence cannot be perceived.

a. Charvakans b. Buddhists c. Jains d. Vedadins

57. Who calls foundational beliefs as “M-beliefs”?

a. William Alston b. Patrick c. William James d. W.T Stace

58. In the term “M-beliefs”, M stands for:

a. master b. manifestation c. metaphysics d. morality

59. ----- argues that religious beliefs are properly basic.

a. William Alston b. Alvin Plantinga c. William James d. W.T Stace

60. Alvin Plantinga made an influence upon Reformers of the sixteenth century, particularly:

a. William Alston b. Patrick c. William James d. John Calvin

61. “Belief” can be defined as an:

a. act or state of believing b. practice of believing. c. experience of believing. d. none of these

62. The idea that our belief-structures are and must be built upon basic beliefs, which are grounded in and justified by clear circumstances is called:

a. foundationalism b. fundamentalism c. experimentalism d. justificationalism

63. ‘The material world exists only in consciousnesses, our own and God’s’ - this position is known as:

a. idealism b. solipsism c. spiritualism d. intuitionism

64. -----is an act of divine or supernatural disclosure to humans of something relating to human existence.

a. belief b. reason c. revelation d. faith

65. ----- is confidence or trust in a person to thing, deity, in the doctrines or teachings of a religion, or view even without empirical evidence.

a. belief b. reason c. revelation d. faith

66. Christian thought treats Bible as a -----of revelation.

a. source b. medium c. truth d. copy

67. -----was held to consist of all those theological truths that can be worked out by the unaided human intellect.

a. Natural theology b Revealed theology c. Social theology d. all of these

68. -----was held to consist of those further truths that are not accessible to human reason and that can be known to us only if they are specially revealed by God

a. Natural theology b. Revealed theology c. Social theology d. all of these

69. Critique of Religion and Philosophy is written by:

a. Salomon Reinach b. Walter Kaufmann, c. William James d. W.T Stace

70. The term mysticism comes from the Greek word -----

a. Mystikos b. Mytikos, c. Mithios d. Mystipos

71. Non-propositional view of revelation and faith has become widespread within ----- during the present century.

a. Protestant Christianity b. Christianity, c. Catholics d. none of these

72. The teleological argument has its earliest roots in the thought of -----

a. Thales b. Heraclitus c. Plato d. Aristotle

73. Teleological argument states that God is an intelligent-----.

a. designer b. creator c. protector d. master

74. Paley's -----conveys the essence of the teleological argument.

a. analogy of desert b. analogy of stone c. analogy of watch d. analogy of table

75. "Dialogues on Natural Religion", is written by:

a. David Hume b. St. Anselm c. Paley d. Descartes

76. The cosmological argument considered God as the:

a. protector b. creator c. first cause d. destroyer

77. To -----first cause argument is known as cosmological.

a. David Hume b. St. Anselm c. Paley d. Aristotle

78. According to Aristotle God is the:

a. Prime Mover b. Absolute c. Omnipotent d. Protector

79. Ontological argument was first put forth by:

a. David Hume b. St. Anselm c. Paley d. Aristotle

80. By the term 'greater' Anselm means:

a. more higher b. more real c. more perfect d. more conceivable

81. Descartes' concept of innate idea has a base in:

a. cosmological argument b. teleological argument c. ontological argument d. design argument

82. Matter was the source of all evil- Who made this assertion?

a. David Hume b. St. Anselm c. Philo d. Descartes

83. Good and evil are:

a. correlative myths b. contradictory facts c. correlative facts d. contradictory myths

84. Each man could frame his own code of good and evil. Who holds this position?

a. Idealists b. Realists c. Rationalists d. Sophists

85. Both Spinoza and Hegel practically denied the-----.

a. reality of evil b. reality of spirit c. reality of soul d. reality of God

86. The metaphysical evil is called the -----

a. moral evil b. physical evil c. mental evil d. natural evil

87. Who considered evil to be due to the imperfections that are inherent in the construction of the finite elements of the universe?

a. David Hume b. St. Anselm c. Leibniz d. Descartes

88. All the forces of evil and sin came to be personified in Satan. This view is holds by:

a. Judaism b. Christianity c. Islam d. Hinduism

89. According to pessimism this world is a :

a. best possible world b. worst possible world c. good world d. best world

90. Moral evil is a direct consequence of man's ---

a. free will b. mind c. freedom d. emotion

91. Mental anxiety, sorrow, excitement, tension, uproar, etc. create :

a. moral evil b. metaphysical evil c. mental evil d. natural evil

92. Who shows strong views in favour of pessimism?

a. Spinoza b. Arthur Schopenhauer c. Philo d. Bosanquet

93. Who considered that the world of ours is the best possible world?

- a. David Hume b. Kant c. Paley d. Leibniz
94. ----- is a positive approach to life and existence.
- a. Optimism b. Nihilism c. Antagonism d. Pessimism
95. According to Spinoza, soul is immortal which gets the ----- of God.
- a. love b. intellectual love c. unlimited love d. unconditional love
96. Atman is neither born nor does it die- This view holds by:
- a. Samkhya b. Jainism c. Gita d. Buddhism
97. According to Buddhism the soul is nothing but the-----.
- a. mind-body complex b. illusion c. mind-body reaction d. none of these
98. According to Kant's metaphysical and moral doctrine:
- a. The soul is mortal. b. The soul is indefinite c. The soul is obscure d. The soul is immortal
99. ----- begins with the notion, God, the force of all good, and the Devil, the source of all evil.
- a. Traditional Judaism b. Traditional Christianity, c. Traditional Islam d. Traditional Hinduism
100. 'God or the Supreme Being is unaffected by evil and stands above relative good which is the correlative of evil'. Which tradition holds this position?
- a. Buddhist b. Samkhya c. Mimamsa d. Vedanta

Answer Key

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

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