

QUESTION BANK
ASIAN PHILOSOPHY
BA PHILOSOPHY - VI Semester
Elective Course

CUCBCSS 2014 Admission onwards

SCHOOL OF DISTANCE EDUCATION
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ASIAN PHILOSOPHY

1. Sun Yat Sen argues that, 'it is easy to act, but difficult to-----
a. say b. think c. know d. explain
2. Mao Tes Tung in his -----advocated the synthesis of theory and practice in revolutionary behaviour.
a. 'On Practice' b. 'Book of Changes' c.. 'Yi jing' d. None of these
3. Mao Tes Tung in his 'On Practice' advocated the synthesis of -----
-----in revolutionary behaviour
a. Knowledge and theory b. knowledge and life
c. theory and practice d. theory and law
4. In Arabic philosophy active intellect is often described as :
a. ethical entity b. material entity
c. psychological entity d. transcendent immaterial entity
5. Al-Frabi accepts that, the immediate notion of beauty is visual and more closely related to the-----.
a. imagination b. reason c. intuition d. sensations
6. Who accepts that, the immediate notion of beauty is visual and more closely related to the sensations?
a. Al- Frabi b. Avicenna c. Averroes d. Al-Gazel
7. According to Al- Frabi, -----is the most perfect thing.
a. love b. soul c. God d. nature
8. "Ahura Mazda literally means:
a. 'The Wise Lord' b. 'The Perfect God'
c. 'The Powerful God' d. 'The Absolute'
9. Ahura Mazda the term is created for referring the God by:
a. Zoroaster b. Buddha c. Al-Farabi d. Confucius
10. Ahura Mazda represent :
a. All mighty b. Personified God
c. Protector d. Good creator

11. Ahriman represent the:
a. Soul b. Goodness c. Evil d. none of these
12. According to Zoroastrianism, -----is the source of all good in the world.
a. Rahiman b. Ahirman c. Ahriman d. Ohrmazd
13. Who argues that, the rational soul is indestructible since it is simple and so cannot break up into parts?
a. Al- Frabi b. Avicenna c. Averroes d. Al-Gazel
14. Avicenna argues that, the rational soul is -----
a. constuctable b. diminishable c. destructible d. indestructible
15. Who argues that, there is no need for God to bring us back to life in the next world after we have died in this world?
a. Al- Frabi b. Avicenna c. Averroes d. Al-Gazel
16. Yin is :
a. a passive principle b an active principle
c. a positive principle d. none of these
17. Yang is :
a passive principle b an active principle
c. a negative principle d. none of these
18. Yin represents:
a. light b. bright c. dark d. none of these
19. Yang represents:
a. light b. shade c. dark d. dullness
20. Tao is the origin and the principle of :
a. soul b. matter c. being d. experience
21. In Taoism----- is considered as is both all beings and all possible beings.
a. yin b. yang c. wu d. tao
22. According to Neo Confucianism ----- is the principle describes the mode of

being of everything possible.

a. qi b. li c. wu d. tao

23. According to Neo Confucianism ----- is the principle which brings some of the possible things into actuality.

a. qi b. li c. wu d. tao

24. Who is called as Master Kong?

a. Confucius b. Kukai c. Laozi d. Hakuin Ekaku

25. 'The ruler has the sanction of Heaven if he is righteous, and it has been taken away from him if he behaves badly'. Who proposed this view?

a. Confucius b. Kukai c. Laozi d. Hakuin Ekaku

26. ----- treated as the well written book of Confucius.

a. 'On Practice' b. 'Book of Changes'

c. Spring and Autumn Annals d. 'Yi Jing'

27. According to Mao Zedong, -----is the only constant phenomenon in this universe.

a. soul b. matter c. permanence d. change

28. Which book helped Mao Zedong to make the idea that, change is the only constant phenomenon in this universe?

a. 'On Practice' b. 'Book of Changes'

c. On Theory' d. 'Thus Capital'

29. According to Dogen, the Buddha Nature is not an innate potentiality but it is part of the -----

a. rational authority b. constant reality.

c. constantly changing reality d. consciousness

30. Koan means:

a. puzzles b. analogies c. parables d. similes

31. In Zen Buddhism which sect advocated the use of koan in referring a sudden enlightenment?

a. Sotob. b. Tendai c. Rinzai d. Shingon

32. According to Confucius, li is a combination of-----.
- a. power and knowledge b. justice and wisdom
 - c. morality and etiquette d. right and courage
33. According to Confucius, li means:.
- a. excellent b. wisdom c. justice d. propriety
34. Laozi or Lao Tzu is also known as :
- a. Divine Master b. Divine Kong c. Master Kong d. Old Master
35. 'Do not do unto others what you would not want others to do you' – this slogan is also known as :
- a. The Golden rule of Confucianism b. The Golden rule of Taoism
 - c. The Golden rule of Zen d. The Golden rule of Zoroastrianism
36. 'In order to establish myself, I establish others: in order to enlarge myself, I enlarge others' - this principle is propounded by:
- a. Confucius b. Kukai c. Laozi d. Hakuin Ekaku
37. Rejection of the notion of gentleman by high birth is considered as the most revolutionary aspects of :
- a. Confucius. B. Laozi c. Mao d. Kukai
38. Hadith means:
- a. saying of the Prophet b. saying of the master
 - c. saying of the leader d. saying of the God
39. Which school of Japan preached the doctrine of Three Truths?
- a. Tendai b. Jodo c. Shingon d. Zen
40. Which are the three truths emphasised in Tendai tradition?
- a. The emptiness, the temporary and the middle
 - b. The emptiness, the action and the permanent
 - c. The emptiness, the temporary and the permanent
 - d. none of these
41. Ikhwan al-Safa can be translates as:
- a. Brethren of divine b. Brethren of soul

- c. Brethren of purity d. Brethren of God
42. In Islamic tradition kalam means;
- a. philosophy b. ethics c. ontology d. theology
43. Pure Land movement is related with:
- a. Chinese philosophy b. Arabic Philosophy
- c. Japanese Philosophy d. Zoroastrian Philosophy
44. Rinzai Zen was introduced by :
- a. Confucius b. Kukai c. Laozi d. Eisai
45. Rinzai Zen advocated the principle of ----- enlightenment.
- a. sudden b. gradual c. slow d. calm
46. ----- is the most important Confucianist emphasised Confucius' philosophy of benevolence.
- a. Xunzi b. Mencius c. Mao d. Dogen
47. ----- is the central concept of 'Dao de jing'.
- a. Li and ren b. fa and de c. yin and yang d. none of these
48. According to Zoroastrian philosophy, death enters the world with :
- a. Sprit b. Rahiman c. Evil d. Angra Mainyu
49. According to Zoroastrian philosophy Angra Mainyu means:
- a. Perfect God b. Good creator c. Evil Spirit d. Good protector
50. Who is considered as the best of earliest logician from Arab world?
- a. Al- Frabi b. Avicenna c. Averroes d. Al-Gazel
51. Al- Farabi is also known as :
- a. Iban Rushd b. Abunaser c. Abusalim d. Iban Sina
52. Who holds full Arabic translation of world classics and their major Hellenistic commentaries on the traditional time?
- a. Al Kindi b. Averroes c. Al Frabi d. Matta Ibin
53. Much of the responsibility for the separation between Islamic theology and philosophy may be attributed to:
- a. Al Kindi b. Averroes c. Matta Ibin d. Al Frabi

54. “Principles of the views of the Citizen of the Best State” is written by:
a. Al Kindi b. Averroes c. Al Frabi d. Matta lbin
55. Al Frabi’s ‘Principles of the views of the Citizen of the Best State’ give an Islamic coloration to:
a. Aristotelian teachings b. Platonic teachings
c. Cartesian teachings d. Buddhist teachings
56. ----- called as ‘Philosopher of the Arabs’.
a. Al Kindi b. Averroes c. Al Frabi d. Matta lbin
57. ----- is not a book written by Avicenna.
a. Galenic Canon b. Shiffa
c. Qanun Tibb d. On First Philosophy
58. Who is the founder of Jodo Shinhu?
a. Shinran b. Kukai c. Laozi d. Hakuin Ekaku
59. ----- was the national religion of the ancient Iran.
a. Sufism b. Islam c. Zoroastrianism d. Shintoism
60. ----- is the prophet of Zoroastrianism.
a. Zoratha b. Ahura Mazda c. Zarathustra d. Gathas
61. Zoroaster’s hymns to Ahura Mazda is called:
a. Geethas b. Gathas c. Ganas d. Aviras
62. The Japanese Philosopher Dogen discusses action in the term of-----
a. yi b. le c. dharma d. none of these
63. Arabic al-aql-al-fa means:
a. Agent intellect b. Intellect c. Active agent d. none of these
64. “Al-aql’ means:
a. reason b. freedom c. liberation d. experience
65. Zazen means:
a. meditation b. sudden meditation
c. seated meditation d. none of these

ANSWER KEY

1(c), 2(a), 3(c), 4(d), 5(d), 6(a), 7(c), 8(a) 9(a), 10(d), 11(c) 12(d), 13(b) 14(d), 15(c),
16(a) 17(b), 18(c), 19(a), 20(c) 21(d), 22(b), 23(a), 24(a), 25(a), 26(c), 27(d), 28(b), 29(c)
30(a) 31(c) 32(c), 33(d), 34(d), 35(a), 36(a), 37(a), 38(a), 39(a), 40(a) 41(c), 42(d), 43(c),
44(d), 45(a) 46(b), 47(c), 48(d), 49(c), 50(a), 51(b), 52(c), 53(d), 54(c) 55(b), 56(a),
57(d), 58(a), 59(c) 60(c), 61(b), 62(c), 63(a), 64(a), 65(c)