

QUESTION BANK

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN WESTERN PHILOSOPHY

BA Philosophy - VI Semester

Core Course

CUCBCSS 2014 Admission onwards

SCHOOL OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT

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1. Who wrote the book Pragmatism?
a. John Dewey b. C. S. Peirce c. William James d. Comte
2. John Dewey's philosophy is commonly referred as:
a. Instrumentalism b. Utilitarianism c. Hedonism d. Intuitionism
3. Along with pragmatism William James introduced philosophy of:
a. Empiricism b. Instrumentalism c. Phenomenism d. Radical empiricism
4. Auguste Comte's version of positivism is called as:
a. Sociological positivism b. Empirical positivism c. Radical positivism d. Scientific positivism
5. According to Comte, the human mind successively passes through -----stages of thinking.
a. Three b. Four c. Five d. Six
6. Comte describes that ----- is the elementary stage of thinking.
a. Metaphysical stage b. Positive stage c. Theological stage d. Religious stage
7. Which among the following is treated as the last stage of philosophising by Comte?
a. Positive stage b. Metaphysical stage c. Theological stage d. Religious stage
8. C.S. Pierce's famous article 'How to make our ideas clear', published in the journal :
a. Philosophy Monthly b. Popular Sociology Monthly c. Popular Science Monthly d. Popular Daily
9. ----- is a characteristic feature of C. S. Pierce's theory of cognition.
a. Agnosticism b. Fallibilism c. Scepticism d. none of these
10. Who among the following wrote "The Quest for Certainty"?
a. John Dewey b. C. S. Peirce c. William James d. Comte
11. Being and Nothingness is written by:
a. Heidegger b. Jaspers c. Sartre d. Kierkegaard
12. Who among the following is treated as theistic philosopher?
a. Kierkegaard b. Sartre c. Heidegger d. Camus
13. ----- called as the Magnum Opus of Heidegger.
a. Being and Nothingness b. The Rebel c. Philosophy d. Being and Time
14. 'Existence precedes the essence' - is related with:

- a. Essentialism b. Existentialism c. Phenomenology d. Idealism
15. "Man is condemned to be free"- is related with :
- a. Kierkegaard b. Sartre c. Heidegger d. Camus
16. Sartre's classification of Being is discussed in:
- a. Being and Nothingness b. Existentialism is a Humanism c. Nausea d. The Transcendence of Ego
17. Sartre describes two types of Being. Which are they?
- a. *En-soi and Poar-soi* b. *Sein and Zeit* c. Being and Time d. *Yin and yang*
18. Who coined the phrase "Existentialism Precedes the Essence"?
- a. Heidegger b. Jaspers c. Sartre d. Kierkegaard
19. Which among the list is considered as a characteristic feature of Existentialism?
- a. Spiritualism b. Fatalism c. Fundamentalism d. Freedom
20. The word pragmatism is derived from the Greek term:
- a. Pragmatikos b. Pramaticus c. Pragma d. Practicous
21. The Greek word Pragmatikos means:
- a. Purpose b. Prior c. Practical d. Partial
22. A.J. Ayer's version of Logical positivism is known as:
- a. Logical Empiricism b. Logical Atomism c. Logical Monism d. Radical Positivism
23. A. J. Ayer's popular book----- popularised the tenets of Logical Positivism.
- a. Logical Atomism b. Philosophy of Logical Syntax c. Language Truth and Logic
- d. Principia Mathematica
24. Logical Positivists formulated the----- principle the basic criterion for meaning-fullness of a proposition.
- a. Correspondence b. Verification c. Coherence d. Internality
25. According to Logical Positivists metaphysical propositions are:
- a. Temporal b. Meaningful c. Sensible. d. Meaningless
26. According to Logical Positivists ethical propositions are:

a. Meaningful b. Verifiable c. Meaningless d. Sensible

27. Rudolf Carnap wrote that metaphysical propositions are:

a. Neither true nor false b. True or false c. True d. Either true or False

28. Which one is considered as the most popular work of Wittgenstein?

a. Logical Atomism b. Philosophy of Logical Syntax c. Language Truth and Logic d. Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus

29. According to Russell the method of philosophy must be:

a. Descriptive b. Analytical c. Critical d. Deductive

30. To Wittgenstein, the philosophical problems are not problems but they are:

a. Metaphysical issues b. Epistemological issues c. Language puzzles d. Logical puzzles

31. 'Philosophical problems arise where language goes on a holiday'. Who made this statement?

a. Russell b. Wittgenstein c. Ryle d. Austin

32. Wittgenstein describes, philosophy is not a doctrine but:

a. an activity b. a fact c. a state d. a theory

33. According to Wittgenstein, proposition ----- the reality.

a. Describes b. Explains c. Pictures d. Analyse

34. In Wittgenstein's view, elementary proposition corresponds to the:

a. Fact b. Name c. Atomic fact d. Molecular fact

35. Fregean theory of meaning is called:

a. Theory of description b. Theory of Sense and Reference c. Theory of Atomism d. Picture theory

36. *Bedeutung* means:

a. Sense c. Meaning b. Symbol d. Reference

37. Who wrote *Begriffsschrift*?

a. Russell b. Frege c. Ryle d. Moore

38. Who is treated as the founder of Analytical philosophy?

a. Frege b. Russell c. Wittgenstein d. Moore

39. "Morning star is Evening star". This statement is related with Frege's notion of:

a. Concept and object b. Identity c. Sense and reference d. Description

40. The concept 'intentionality' is introduced by:

a. Husserl b. Brentano c. Frege d. Heidegger

41. The psychological acts like perceiving, believing, evaluating, remembering, etc. are called as----- by Husserl.

a. Intentional content b. Intentional act c. Intentional object d. Intentional subject

42. Which one among the following is not a character of Existentialism?

a. Pessimism b. Dignity of man c. Essence is supreme d. Subjectivity

43. Who coined the term Existentialism?

a. Heidegger b. Jaspers c. Marcel d. Kierkegaard

44. Method of reduction is related with:

a. Phenomenology b. Existentialism c. Analytical Philosophy d. Positivism

45. The term Transcendental ego is related with:

a. Existentialism c. Analytical Philosophy d. Positivism d. Phenomenology

Answer Key

1 (c), 2 (a), 3 (d), 4 (b), 5 (a), 6 (c), 7 (a), 8 (c), 9 (b), 10 (a), 11 (c), 12 (a),
13 (d) 14 (b), 15 (b), 16 (a), 17 (a), 18 (c), 19 (c), 20 (a), 21 (c), 22 (a), 23 (c),
24 (b) 25 (d), 26 (c), 27 (a), 28 (d), 29 (b), 30 (c), 31 (b), 32 (a), 33 (c), 34 (c),
35 (b) 36 (d), 37 (b), 38 (a), 39 (c), 40 (b), 41 (b), 42 (c), 43 (b), 44 (a), 45 (d)