

BA PHILOSOPHY

Question bank for additional paper – Early Greek Philosophy

1. The Greek word '*dialectos*' means
 - (a) Conversations
 - (b) arguments
 - (c) discussion
 - (d) None of the above
2. The first to introduce the method of dialectics is
 - (a) Plato
 - (b) Socrates
 - (c) Sophists
 - (d) Marx
3. ----- is the father of Ionian School?
 - (a) Anaximander
 - (b) Thales
 - (c) Anaximenes
 - (d) Democritus
4. Plato thinks that substance is a ----- and ----- idea.
 - (a) Unknown, fictitious
 - (b) Known, imaginary
 - (c) Universal, general
 - (d) None of the above
5. ----- suggests that substance is the combination of both the universal class and its individuals.
 - (a) Plato
 - (b) Aristotle
 - (c) Locke
 - (d) Berkeley
6. According to ----- individual horses are not substances; they are mere copies of substance 'horseness'.
 - (a) Plato
 - (b) Aristotle
 - (c) Spinoza
 - (d) Berkeley
7. According to Plato, the --- is eternal, unchangeable and imperishable.
 - (a) God
 - (b) Idea
 - (c) Soul
 - (d) None of the above
8. What is the central concept of Aristotle's metaphysics?
 - (a) The concrete individual thing or substance
 - (b) There are four kinds of causes
 - (c) God is the only substance
 - (d) None of the above
9. ----- is the compound of universal and particular according to Aristotle.
 - (a) Matter
 - (b) Mind

- (c) Substance (d) None of the above
10. Aristotle admits ----- kinds of causes.
(a) Two (b) Four
(c) Five (d) Six
11. Aristotle suggests a substance is an individual in which ----- and -----are inseparably blended.
(a) Form, matter (b) Substantially, attributed
(c) Matter, qualities (d) None of the above.
12. For whom 'permanence' is a mere appearance?
(a) Parmenides (b) Heraclitus
(c) Pythagoras (d) None of the above.
13. "Permanence is fundamental and change is mere appearance" is the view of -----
(a) Heraclitus (b) Parmenides
(c) Anaximander (d) None of the above.
14. ----- assumes water as the first principle.
(a) Thales (b) Zeno
(c) Pythagoras (d) None of the above.
15. "Numbers are the primary cause of things" – Who said this?
(a) Anaximenes (b) Anaximander
(c) Pythagoras (d) None of the above.
16. According to ---- everything is in a state of flux.
(a) Heraclitus (b) Plato
(c) Aristotle (d) Anaximander.
17. Anaximander was mentioned as the pupil of -----
(a) Pythagoras (b) Socrates
(c) Thales (d) Plato.
18. "One cannot step twice into the same river" – whose statement is this?
(a) Parmenides (b) Anaximenes
(c) Heraclitus (d) None of the above.
19. Among the following who was the dialectician of Eleatic school?
(a) Thales (b) Heraclitus
(c) Zeno (d) None of the above.
20. True founder of the philosophy of Permanence.

- (a) Heraclitus (b) Parmenides
(c) Plato (d) None of the above.
21. In ----- we discern the first trace of skepticism in Greek thought?
(a) Zeno (b) Xenophanes
(c) Parmenides (d) None of the above.
22. Xenophanes is a -----
(a) Pantheist (b) Atheist
(c) Dogmatist (d) None of the above.
23. The metaphysician of the Eleatic School.
(a) Parmenides (b) Thales
(c) Zeno (d) None of the above.
24. Zeno was the pupil of -----.
(a) Heraclitus (b) Plato
(c) Aristotle (d) Parmenides.
25. Paradoxes of Zeno are known as -----.
(a) Paradoxes of motion (b) paradoxes of change
(c) Paradoxes of reason (d) None of the above.
26. Anaxagoras conceives ----- as an absolutely simple and homogeneous substance.
(a) *Nous* (b) Matter
(c) Universe (d) None.
27. Who said '*homo mensura*'?
(a) Protagoras (b) Pythagoras
(c) Anaxagoras (d) None of the above.
28. Democritus is an -----.
(a) Atomist (b) Idealist
(c) Rationalist (d) None of the above
29. ----- is a unique thinker in the history of philosophy who wrote nothing.
(a) Plato (b) Socrates
(c) Aristotle (d) None
30. Who was the teacher of Plato?
(a) Aristotle (b) Socrates
(c) Anaximander (d) Pythagoras.

31. "Knowledge is Virtue" is the concept of
 - (a) Aristotle (b) Plato
 - (c) Socrates (d) None of the above.
32. Whose philosophic system is considered as the mature fruit of the history of Greek philosophy?
 - (a) Socrates' (b) Plato's
 - (c) Aristotle's (d) Thales'.
33. Dialectic or logical method was formulated by ----- .
 - (a) Plato (b) Aristotle
 - (c) Socrates (d) None.
34. ----- knowledge is the only genuine knowledge according to Plato & Socrates.
 - (a) Conceptual (b) Empirical
 - (c) Critical (d) None.
35. Plato's theory of knowledge is summarizes in his famous work----- .
 - (a) Theatetus (b) Republic (c) Politics (d) None
36. ----- cannot be considered as the genuine knowledge for Plato.
 - (a) Sense knowledge (b) Ideal knowledge
 - (c) rational knowledge (d) None.
37. What was the name of Platonic School?
 - (a) The Academy (b) The Assembly (c) Idealism (d) None.
38. The first Greek thinker to construct the idealistic philosophy on a comprehensive scale.
 - (a) Aristotle (b) Plato (c) Socrates (d) None.
39. Who was the founder of science of logic?
 - (a) Aristotle (b) Plato (c) Descartes (d) None.
40. "Every individual substance is an admixture of matter and form" – whose statement is this?
 - (a) Plato (b) Aristotle (c) Zeno (d) Thales.
41. According to Aristotle, God is an ----- .
 - (a) Idea (b) substance (c) Unmoved mover (d) none.
42. For Aristotle, the highest good of man is ----- .
 - (a) Wealth (b) Pleasure (c) Eudemonia (d) None.
43. According to Epicureans, the highest good is ----- .

- (a) Wealth (b) Pleasure (c) Eudemonia (d) None.
44. ----- are the forerunners of medieval nominalism as well as modern empiricism.
(a) Stoics (b) Epicureans (c) skeptics (d) None.
45. The school 'Stoics' was founded by ----- at Athens.
(a) Zeno (b) Plato (c) Empedocles (d) None.
46. In ----- Plato regarded knowing as a mental faculty which is akin to but different from believing and opining.
(a) The Republic (b) Politics (c) On Certainty (d) On Liberty.
47. The philosophy of ----- was a classical form of objective idealism.
(a) Aristotle (b) Plato (c) Descartes (d) None
48. Plato claims the nature of thing exist in the ----- of them, an existence more real than that of sensible, individual things.
(a) Ideas (b) Qualities (c) Attributes (d) None.
49. In so far as the substance resembles the idea, they are ----- and in so far as they differ from it, they are-----, according to Plato.
(a) Empirical, Spiritual (b) Real, Unreal
(c) Empirical, Unnatural (d) None.
50. Plato suggests that ideas are substances and these ideas are
(a) Particulars (b) Generals (c) Universals (d) None.
51. ----- admits a 'two-fold' concept, the world of imitations and the world of -----.
(a) Aristotle, perfect entities (b) Plato, perfect entities
(c) Plato, practical projects (d) None of the above.
52. Being a realist, ----- believes that universals as well as particulars really exist and their existence is in no way dependent on mind.
(a) Plato (b) Aristotle (c) Zeno (d) Kant.
53. According to Aristotle, we arrive at the concept of universal by a process of -----
(a) Realization (b) abstraction from particulars
(c) conceptualization (d) none.
54. ----- thinks universals are particulars and are logically dependent on one another.

- (a) Plato (b) Aristotle (c) Descartes (d) none.
55. Aristotle claims, universals exist-----, not as in Plato.
 (a) Independently, dependently (b) in object, in mind
 (c) only in things, prior to things (d) None of the above.
56. Aristotle's theory of universal is called
 (a) Nominalism (b) Realism
 (c) Nominalistic Realism (d) Realistic nominalism.
57. "The objects dealt with by the dialectician namely, abstract concepts, must also be things in the real world, though in this case their real world is a transcendent world of timeless and purely intelligible entities" this view is expressed by -----
 (a) Aristotle (b) Descartes (c) Leibniz (d) Plato
58. On which of the following statements does Aristotle differ from Plato regarding the nature of universals?
 (a) Universals are Real
 (b) Universals are inherent in particulars.
 (c) Universals are not mental constructions
 (d) Universals are real in themselves.
59. ----- believed we recollect the concepts from a previous existence, prior to our birth in this world, in which we perceived them directly.
 (a) Plato (b) Aristotle (c) Berkeley (d) Descartes.
60. 'Particulars exist in space and time, but universals are neither in space nor in time' this view is given by
 (a) Aristotle (b) Hume (c) Plato (d) Descartes.
61. Plato represented two principal views to explain, these are archetype and -----
 (a) Particularity (b) Ideas (c) Participation (d) Abstract Ideas.
62. Plato was Primarily concerned to do things at once, a two-world theory and a -----
 (a) Theory of particulars (b) Theory of Ideas
 (c) Theory of Universals (d) None of the above.
63. By substance, in the primary sense, Aristotle means that which is -----

- (a) predicable of a subject
 - (b) present in a subject
 - (c) both predicable of a subject and present in subject
 - (d) neither predicable of a subject nor present in a subject.
64. Who were considered as the Atheist Greek philosophers?
- (a) Plato, Aristotle
 - (b) Aquinas, Plato
 - (c) Thales, Anaximander, Heraclitus
 - (d) None of the above.
65. Aristotle thought God as pure form, as ----- cause and as prime mover.
- (a) Formal
 - (b) Efficient
 - (c) Final
 - (d) None
66. The earliest expressions of empiricism in Ancient Greek philosophy were those of the ---
- (a) Stoics
 - (b) Neo-Platonists
 - (c) Sophists
 - (d) None
67. ----- agreed with Plato, that knowledge is of the universal, but held that such universal forms should not be conceived as 'separated' from the matter embodying them.
- (a) Augustine
 - (b) Aquinas
 - (c) Aristotle
 - (d) None
68. In the ----- Plato expounded a theory of innate ideas (a) Republic (b) Phaedo (c) The Laws (d) Meno.
69. The existence of void was a necessary element in Atomistic theory, given by -----
- (a) Aristotle
 - (b) Democritus
 - (c) Heraclitus
 - (d) Zeno
70. Plato and Aristotle were not satisfied with ----- solution of the problems of change as a general solution.
- (a) Atomistic
 - (b) Rationalistic
 - (c) Skeptic
 - (d) none
71. Which one of the cause does not belong to Aristotle's philosophy?
- (a) Necessary cause
 - (b) Formal cause
 - (c) Material cause
 - (d) Efficient cause.
72. Which one of the following philosopher is associated with Stoicism?
- (a) Thales
 - (b) Zeno
 - (c) Anaximander
 - (d) Heraclitus
73. Which one of the following statements adequately summed up Heraclitus' philosophy?
- (a) All things originate from water.
 - (b) The universe is composed of five great elements

- (c) All things are in a state of flux.
 (d) The originating cause of the universe is air.
74. Which one of the following is not held by Pythagoras?
 (a) The universe is eternal rational unity
 (b) The universe functions according to mathematical principles
 (c) The universe is composed of monads
 (d) Reality cannot be known by means of our senses alone.
75. Aristotle ----- God and Soul as substance, though they are form without matter.
 (a) rejects (b) accepts (c) transforms (d) None
76. The history of Greek philosophy came to an end in -----
 (a) 410 (b) 485 (c) 529 (d) 363.
77. The author of the celebrated “Consolation of Philosophy” is the best known figure of the final period of Greek philosophy. Who was that?
 (a) Marcus (b) Boethius (c) Porphyry (d) None of the above
78. The attempt to construct a religious philosophy on the basis of Greek thought culminate in -----
 (a) Eclecticism (b) Neo-Platonism (c) Stoicism (d) Scepticism.
79. Plato absorbed the number theory & religious mysticism of -----
 (a) Pythagoreans (b) Eleaticians (c) Stoics (d) None of the above.
80. With the rise of ----- and the later Greek systems, Academy abandoned Pythagoreanism as its official creed.
 (a) Platonism (b) Aristoteleanism (c) Stoicism (d) None of the above
81. According to Philo, all powers combines into one which he calls -----.
 (a) Logos (b) cosmos (c) God (d) None of the above.
82. In the philosophy of Philo, the doctrine of ----- and --- are combined.
 (a) asceticism, mysticism (b) mysticism, stoicism
 (c) asceticism, stoicism (d) None of the above.
83. “We cannot know the nature of things”- is a thought of -----.
 (a) skeptical school (b) Eclecticist school
 (c) Eleatic School (d) None of the above.
84. The epicureans regard every ----- as a criterion of truth.
 (a) sensation (b) thought (c) supposition (d) None of the above.

85. Among the following who is considered as a later skeptic?
 (a) Carneades (b) Sextus (c) Pyhrro (d) None of the above.
86. ---- movement intended to weaken the extreme dogmatism of some of the schools.
 (a) Eleatic (b) skeptic (c) Stoic (d) None of the above.
87. ----- became the founders of our traditional science of grammar.
 (a) Eleatic (b) Stoic (c) Eclecticists (d) None of the above.
88. Chrysippus speaks of sensation as a ----- of consciousness.
 (a) modification (b) creation (c) sub-product (d) none of the above.
89. The stoics posited ----- in the world and yet opposed the Platonic doctrine of Ideas.
 (a) Objective rationality (b) subjective rationality
 (c) perception (d) None of the above.
90. A sensation that carries conviction of truth is called by Zeno-----.
 (a) Conceptual impression (b) knowledge
 (c) thought (d) None of the above.
91. Stoic's metaphysics may be described as a ----- version of Aristotelian metaphysics.
 (a) materialistic (b) Idealistic (c) rationalistic (d) None of the above.
92. According to Stoics everything in the world, including human soul & God is -----.
 (a) real (b) corporeal (c) ideal (d) None of the above
93. The Stoic metaphysics combines ----- with -----.
 (a) materialism, rationalistic pantheism (b) idealism, rationalism
 (c) materialism, idealism (d) None of the above.
94. The Stoic metaphysics is pure -----.
 (a) materialism (b) realism (c) pantheism (d) None of the above.
95. The Stoics offer a detailed description of the evolution of the world from -----.
 (a) air (b) fire (c) water (d) None of the above.
96. According to Stoics, the soul is a ----- substance.
 (a) material (b) thinking (c) original (d) None of the above.
97. The entire Stoic philosophy is ----- oriented.
 (a) materialistically (b) humanistically

- (c) rationalistically (d) None of the above.
98. For Stoic's ethics ----- is the highest good.
 (a) pleasure (b) Virtue (c) wealth (d) None of the above.
99. The doctrine of the unity of virtue did not accept by ----- among the Stoics.
 (a) Chrysippus (b) Zeno (c) Sextus (d) None
100. True religion and philosophy are one, according to -----.
 (a) Epicureans (b) Stoics (c) Eclecticists (d) None
101. Epicurus' metaphysical theory is reproduced from the system of -----
 (a) Heraclitus (b) Empedocles (c) Democritus (d) None
102. According to Epicurus, without ----- we could have no knowledge at all.
 (a) sensation (b) reason (c) mind (d) None
103. Epicureans are the forerunners of ----- as well as -----.
 (a) medieval nominalism, modern empiricism.
 (b) rationalism, classical empiricism
 (c) modern empiricism, fundamentalism
 (d) None of the above.
104. A close connection with religious and mythological ideas was typically of Plato's ----
 (a) Realism (b) Idealism (c) Objective Idealism (d) None
105. The problem of universals was first introduced into philosophy by ----
 (a) Aquinas (b) Aristotle (c) Plato (d) Berkeley
106. Consider the following statements about Aristotle's doctrines:
 1. Every individual is a compound of 'matter' and 'form'.
 2. 'Matter' means the physical substance, and 'form' means the shape.
 3. 'Matter' and 'form' are relative terms in the real world.
 4. 'Matter' and 'form' are separable in thought, but they are not separable in fact. (a) 1, 2 & 3. (b) 2, 3 & 4. (c) 1, 2 & 4. (d) 1,3 & 4
107. Which one of the following statements is closest to Aristotle's view of substance?
 (a) Substance is form or universal
 (b) Substance is that which exists by itself.
 (c) Substance is the concrete individual

- (d) Substance is static and eternal.
108. Which one among the following kinds of substances is not admitted by Aristotle?
- (a) Sensible and Perishable (b) Sensible and eternal
(c) Non- sensible and eternal (d) Non- sensible and perishable.
109. Which one of the following statements is not true according to Aristotle?
- (a) Form and matter are relative terms.
(b) Matter is potentiality, form is actuality.
(c) Formless matter exists.
(d) Matterless form is real.
110. Which one of the following is not consistent with Aristotle's conception of matter and form?
- (a) Matter and form are inseparable.
(b) Form is universal, matter is particular.
(c) Forms have separate existence out of individuals.
(d) God is matterless form.
111. Which one of the following is not derived from Pythagoras in Plato's philosophy?
- (a) Belief in the immortality of soul
(b) The doctrine of the transmigration of the soul
(c) Pre-existence of the soul
(d) The doctrine of the eternity and changelessness of idea.
112. Plato accepted the --- view of universals.
- (a) Realistic (b) Nominalistic (c) Conceptualistic (d) none
113. Which of the following does not express Plato's theory?
- (a) Ideas as universals are the real originals
(b) universal ideas can be copied by the perceptibles
(c) Some perceptibles are also original ideas
(d) Ideas can be thought but not sensed.
114. Plato has rejected -----
- (a) Realistic theory of universals
(b) Nominalistic theory of universals
(c) Conceptualist theory of universals
(d) (b) and (c) both.

115. According to Plato learning of ideas is really -----
 (a) thought (b) recollection (c) Experience (d) None
116. According to Plato knowledge is -----
 (a) not opinion (b) right opinion (c) wrong opinion (d) none of the above.
117. According to Plato the highest form of knowledge is -----
 (a) conjectural (b) rational insight
 (c) Practical knowledge (d) Hypothetical knowledge.
118. ----- gives us the knowledge of forms or ideas.
 (a) conjectural (b) rational insight
 (c) Practical knowledge (d) Hypothetical knowledge
119. Which of the following is not correct regarding Plato's theory?
 (a) Conjectural knowledge is always erroneous
 (b) Practical knowledge is knowledge received through sense organs.
 (c) Hypothetical knowledge is the mediator knowledge and the rational insight
 (d) Right opinion is the real knowledge.
120. Choose the wrong statement regarding Plato's theory.
 (a) Plato, has separated the soul from the body, but, has not clarified the relationship between them
 (b) The soul is immortal, the body is perishable
 (c) The body is a composition of fire, air, water and earth.
 (d) The body was three parts of reason, high spirits and appetites.
121. Which among the following is not correct regarding Plato's theory?
 (a) God is eternal and does not change
 (b) God is good but not righteous
 (c) God is not creator
 (d) God is an architect
122. According to Aristotle, which of the following sciences is concerned with pure, abstract knowledge?
 (a) Logic (b) Practical science
 (c) Theoretical science (d) The productive science
123. Which knowledge is pursued as a means to conduct rather than an end in itself?

- (a) Logic (b) Theoria (c) Proxis (d) Techne
124. Aristotle's work on logic is known as -----
 (a) Theoria (b) Organon (c) Proxis (d) Techne
125. Which of the following sciences is a part of Aesthetics?
 (a) Logic (b) Theoria (c) Proxis (d) Techne
126. For Aristotle,-----
 (a) form and things interact each other after some interval
 (b) Form resides in heaven, things on earth
 (c) (a) and (b) both
 (d) Forms and things go together
127. Which of the following statement about Plato's doctrine show that he is a realist about universals?
 1. Whenever a number of objects have a common name, they also have a common form.
 2. Particular ideas are imperfect copies of ideas
 3. The word 'cat' means the ideal cat, unique and eternal
 4. Particular objects are not objects of knowledge
 (a) 1 and 2 (b) 1, 2 and 3 (c) 2 and 3 (d) 2, 3 and 4.
128. Which one of the following statement is not admit by Plato?
 (a) Universals are unchanging and eternal
 (b) Universal are more real than particulars
 (c) Universals have an independent existence while particulars have only a borrowed existence
 (d) Universals can exist only in particulars
129. Since the time of ----- Logic has been allied to philosophy.
 (a) Plato (b) Aristotle (c) Zeno (d) None
130. In his -----, Plato maintains that human virtue lies in the fitness of a person to perform that person's proper function in the world.
 (a) Republic (b) Dialogue (c) Meno (d)Theaetetus
131. "Two world" theory is the theory of which one of the following philosophers?
 (a) Plato (b) Aristotle (c) Socrates (d) Democritus
132. Who among the following is known as the first thinker?

- (a) Thales (b) Pythagoras (c) Anaximander (d)

Descartes

133. The goal of ----- is to find a rational basis for ethics
(a) Stoics (b) Eleatics (c) Skeptic (d) None
134. The fundamental stuff, out of which everything is made, according to Thales is -----
(a) Air (b) Water (c) Fire (d) Soil
135. The earth, according to Thales is -----
(a) Bowl floating on the water
(b) disc floating on the water
(c) plate of any metal
(d) None of the above
136. Who among the following gave birth to scientific way of thinking?
(a) Pythagoras (b) Democritus (c) Thales (d) Plato
137. Who discovered how to calculate the distance of a ship at sea with the help of observations taken at two points?
(a) Pythagoras (b) Anaximander (c) Anaximenes (d) Thales
138. Thales' speculation, regarding worldview, was -----
(a) naturalistic (b) anthropomorphic (c) theocentric (d) scientific
139. Who regarded Magnet as something living for it attracts things towards itself?
(a) Zeno (b) Pythagoras (c) Heraclitus (d) Thales
140. Who said that all things are full of Gods?
(a) Thales (b) Zeno (c) Democritus (d) None
141. Who held that the philosophy of Milesians to be hylozoistic?
(a) Zeno (b) Windelband (c) Frank Thilly (d) None
142. According to Anaximander, the fundamental stuff is -----
(a) water (b) Boundless mass (c) air (d) fire
143. Anaximander's fundamental stuff is -----
1. formless
2. partless
3. Infinite
4. Eternal
(a) 1 and 2 (b) 1,2 and 3 (c) 2,3 and 4 (d) 1,2,3 and 4

144. What is true for Anaximander?
- (a) A formless general principle can account for the particulars
 - (b) Vice-versa of (a)
 - (c) A formless general principle cannot account for the particulars
 - (d) Generality has no relation with particularity
145. According to Anaximander the world is governed by -----
- (a) God (b) Boundless matter (c) The opposites (d) None of the above
146. The world, according to Anaximander, goes on because -----
- (a) of God's grace (b) matters are active
 - (c) the opposites work (d) None of the above
147. According to Anaximander, the earth is -----
- (a) spherical (b) cylindrical (c) A disc (d) solid state of water
148. According to Anaximander, earth-----
- (a) is hanging in space (b) moves freely in space
 - (c) rests on a fixed point (d) None of the above
149. Anaximander's theory of evolution is -----
- (a) organic (b) natural (c) based on theology (d) None of the above
150. According to Anaximander, God is-----
- (a) water (b) boundless matter (c) a stimulating force (d) mere idea
151. Anaximander is a -----
- (a) Polytheist (b) Henotheist (c) Monotheist (d) None
152. According to Anaximenes, the primary stuff of this universe is -----
- (a) water (b) Boundless matter (c) Air (d) Fire
153. Anaximenes chose air as the first thing because of its-----
- (a) mobility (b) Changeability (c) inner vitality (d) All the above
154. For Anaximenes, the primary air is regulated by -----
- (a) its quality of mobility
 - (b) the opposed principles of condensation and rarefaction
 - (c) the grace of God
 - (d) None of the above

155. By rarefaction, Anaximenes says, air assumes the form of -----
(a) water (b) Fire (c) earth (d) stone
156. By condensation air assumes the form of -----
(a) water (b) earth (c) stone (d) All of the above
157. Who among the following thinks that all the material elements are produced out of air?
(a) Thales (b) Anaximander (c) Anaximenes (d) Zeno
158. According to Anaximenes, the world is -----
(a) vapours, liquid and solid
(b) sound and colour
(c) rough and smooth
(d) All of the above
159. Which of the following statements expresses Anaximenes' view?
(a) Quality can explain the quantity
(b) Quantity can explain the quality
(c) quantities and qualities are unknown
(d) Quantity counts, Quality controls.
160. 'What exists, exists in numbers' is stated by -----
(a) Thales (b) Anaximenes (c) Pythagoras (d) Anaximander
161. For Pythagoras the soul is -----
(a) mortal (b) immortal
(c) a kind of fire (d) nothing but only consciousness
162. Which among the following statements is true about Pythagoras?
(a) He believes in rebirth
(b) He does not believe in rebirth
(c) He is a nihilist
(d) He is an atheist
163. What is body according to Pythagoras?
(a) A mere idea (b) Combination of atoms
(c) Tomb of the soul (d) None of the above
164. The visible world in which man lives is -----
(a) real (b) false and illusive (c) indescribable (d) ideal world
165. Pythagoras mentions a way to release from the round of endless reincarnation in this false world. That is -----

- (a) devotion (b) physical exercise
(c) Mystic meditation (d) reading the Pythagorean texts.
166. Pythagoras recommended for -----
(a) An ascetic life (b) material life (c) (a) and (b) (d) None of the above
167. Pythagoras laid emphasis on -----
(A) asceticism (b) Purity of conduct
(c) (a) and (b) both (d) neither (a) nor (b).
168. Pythagoras believed in -----
(a) life is full of miseries (b) immortal soul
(c) suicide is undesirable (d) Transmigration of the soul
169. The existence of void was a necessary element in Atomist theory, given
by -----
(a) Aristotle (b) Democritus (c) Heraclitus (d) Zeno
170. The earliest expressions of empiricism in ancient Greek philosophy were
those of the-----
(a) Stoics (b) Neoplatonist (c) skeptic (d) sophists
171. Which one of the following beliefs was not held by Pythagoras?
(a) The universe is an eternal rational unity
(b) The universe functions according to mathematical principles
(c) The universe is composed of monads
(d) Reality cannot be known by means of our senses alone
172. Which one of the following philosophers is associated with Stoicism?
(a) Zeno (b) Thales (c) Anaximander (d) Anaximenes
173. According to Pythagoras the world is composed of the opposites. How
many opposites are there mentioned by Pythagoreans?
(a) 50 (b) 40 (c) 10 (d) 20
174. Which among the following opposites is not mentioned by
Pythagoreans?
(a) Odd and Even (b) Limited and Unlimited
(c) One and Many (d) Up and Down
175. Who, among the following Greek philosophers, had declared ‘one alone
is real’?
(a) Anaximander (b) Pythagoras (c) Parmenides (d) None
176. According to Parmenides, how can we know the one?

- (a) through thought (b) by senses
- (c) (a) and (b) both (d) None of the above

177. Distinction between the appearance and reality, sense and thought is given by -----

- (a) Thales (b) Anaximenes (c) Pythagoras (d)

Parmenides

178. For Heraclitus, reality is -----

- (a) Change (b) Flux (c) Becoming (d) All the above

179. Heraclitus believed in -----

1. Harmony of opposites
2. Only one reality
3. All is flow and becoming
4. The doctrine of flux

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3 (c) 1,3and 4 (d)1 and 4

180. According to Heraclitus all things come from ----- and return to -----

- (a) water, fire (b) fire, fire (c) air, water (d) water, water

181. According to Heraclitus, process alone is reality and is best symbolized by -----

- (a) Earth (b) Water (c) Fire (d) Air

182. The theory of atoms is related to -----

- (a) Democritus (b) Heraclitus (c) Anaximander (d) Parmenides

183. For Democritus, the soul is -----

- (a) A stream of consciousness
- (b) A bundle of ideas
- (c) Nothing but a conscious body
- (d) An aggregate of atoms

184. For Democritus, the soul consists of those atoms which have the essence of -----

- (a) Fire (b) Water (c) Change (d) Air

185. The fiery atoms, according to Democritus, are found in largest number in----- (a) Plant (b) Animal (c) Man (d) God

186. The Sophists had maintained that -----

- (a) Everything is in constant flux
- (b) Perception gives the knowledge of becoming

- (c) Knowledge is perception
(d) None of the above
187. For Democritus, perception gives us the information about the world of ----- (a) being (b) becoming (c) reality (d) None
188. For Democritus, thought gives us the knowledge of ----- (a) being (b) becoming (c) reality (d) None
189. Democritus accepts----- (a) Hedonism (b) Utilitarianism (c) Skepticism (d) None
190. Democritus teaches ----- (a) Not to tell a lie (b) Work for society (c) Cultivation of true friendship (d) None of the above
191. Democritus says that ----- pleasure is lower than ----- pleasure (a) Mental, sexual (b) Physical, sexual (c) Spiritual, sexual (d) Sexual, mental
192. For Democritus, atoms do not differ in ----- but only in ----- (a) Degree, kind (b) Kind, degree (c) substances, attributes (d) None of the above
193. According to Sophists, for all practical purposes, what alone is knowledge? (a) Intuition (b) Intellect (c) Perception (d) reason
194. 'Homo mensura' is the famous saying of ----- (a) Protagoras (b) Socrates (c) Gorgius (d) Plato
195. Which of the following is not accepted by Gorgius? (a) There is nothing (b) Even if there be anything it cannot be known (c) Knowledge cannot be communicate (d) None of the above
196. 'Non-existent' is written by ----- (a) Protagoras (b) Gorgius (c) Democritus (d) Parmenides
197. The conversational method of Socrates took the form of ----- (a) Skeptic (b) Doubt (c) Dialectic (d) None
198. Socrates laid down three propositions. Which of the following is not included among them? (a) Virtue is knowledge (b) Virtue can be taught (c) Virtue is one (d) Virtue continuously varies with the variation of

facts

199. According to Socrates, knowledge is through -----
 (a) concepts (b) percepts (c) intuition (d) None
200. For Socrates, by conception is meant-----
 (a) particular idea (b) universal idea of a class
 (c) universal and particular both (d) None of the above
201. The Idea of the ----- is one single reality which underlies all that is called virtue or good.
 (a) God (b) Evil (c) Good (d) Particular
202. The Epicurean theory of ----- anticipates in a remarkable degree many of the characteristic doctrine of contemporary logical positivism.
 (a) verification (b) Meaning (c) truth (d) None
203. Epicurus theory of truth stands with his theory of ----
 (a) sensation (b) meaning (c) reasoning (d) None
204. The epicurean metaphysics is a restatement of the ----- and ----- materialism of Democritus.
 (a) atomistic, mechanistic (b) atomistic, materialistic
 (c) idealistic, materialistic (d) None of the above
205. The Stoic philosophers regarded the universe as a -----
 (a) Cosmos (b) substance (c) Idea (d) None
206. For Aristotle, the highest good for man is -----
 (a) Self (b) Pleasure (c) self-realization (d) None
207. Who is the author of 'Nichomachean Ethics'?
 (a) Plato (b) Aristotle (c) Socrates (d) None
208. Aristotle ----- the Socratic maxim that 'Knowledge is virtue'
 (a) rejects (b) accepts (c) doubts (d) None
209. ----- is the microcosm and the final goal of nature, according to Aristotle. (a) God (b) man (c) Idea (d) none
210. Desire accompanied by deliberation is called -----
 (a) rational will (b) pleasure (c) self-realization (d) None
211. ----- may be called the founder of systematic and comparative zoology.
 (a) Socrates (b) Aristotle (c) Plato (d) None
212. According to Aristotle, the body is a -----
 (a) organon (b) matter (c) Substance (d) None

213. Aristotle's biological theory may be described as -----
 (a) biologism (b) zoology (c) vitalism (d) none
214. For Aristotle, the nature is -----
 (a) mechanic (b) dynamic (c) qualitative (d) None
215. Aristotle says that God is complete-----
 (a) potentiality (b) rationality (c) actuality (d) None
216. Reality, as conceived by Aristotle, is a ----- of individual substances,
 each of which is a fusion of form & matter.
 (a) unity (b) plurality (c) totality (d) None
217. According to Aristotle, ----- is that from which the thing in
 question is made.
 (a) final cause (b) material cause (c) efficient cause (d) None of the
 above
218. 'Heaven of Ideas' according to Plato is -----
 (a) finite (b) infinite (c) regular (d) changing
219. The ultimate reality according to Plato is -----
 (a) Matter (b) Mind (c) Idea (d) world
220. Which of the following cannot be related to Pythagoras?
 (a) the communistic state of affairs
 (b) the essence sect holding all things in common
 (c) vegetarianism
 (d) None of the above
221. Which one of the following statements adequately sums up Heraclitus's
 philosophy.
 (a) All things originate from water
 (b) The universe is composed of five great elements
 (c) All things are in a state of flux
 (d) The originating cause of the universe is air.
222. Which among the following opposites are mentioned by Pythagoreans?
 Select the correct answers from the codes given below:
1. Straight and crooked
 2. Light and darkness
 3. Good and evil
 4. Square and oblonge.

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3 (c) 2,3 and 4 (d) 1,2,3 and 4
223. Who said that there is a central fire around which the sun, the moon, and five planets move?
- (a) Thales (b) Heraclitus (c) Pythagoras (d) Anaximander
224. On the question of describing the relation of Forms to particulars, Plato said that
- (a) Forms participate in their particulars
 (b) Particulars participate in their Forms
 (c) Forms are abstracted from particulars
 (d) Particulars are caused by Forms
225. In the philosophy of Plato, 'ideas' are
- (a) real but not existent
 (b) existent but unreal
 (c) neither existent nor real
 (d) both existent and real
226. Consider the following statements:
1. Universals are absolute and ultimate realities
 2. Each universal is a unity
 3. Universals are immutable and imperishable
 4. Universals cannot exist without particulars.
- Which of these statements have been attributed to Plato?
- (a) 1,2 and 4 (b) 2,3 and 4 (c) 1,3 and 4 (d) 1,2 and 3
227. Aristotle's metaphysical position is -----
- (a) Skepticism (b) vitalism (c) pluralism (d) None of the above
228. Aristotle understands ----- as the universal aspect of a thing
- (a) matter (b) Idea (c) Substance (d) None
229. Aristotle regards the particular objects or individual beings as -----
- (a) real substance (b) Copies of ideas (c) appearances (d) None
230. For Aristotle, ----- is the concrete individual.
- (a) Idea (b) substance (c) matter (d) None
231. According to Socrates, knowledge is through -----
- (a) concepts (b) percepts (c) Intuition (d) None
232. for Socrates, by conceptions is meant -----

- (a) The nature of reality (b) the nature of substance
(c) the nature of God (d) None of the above
242. Aristotle regarded ----- as a tool or instrument of scientific research to be applied in every sphere of knowledge
(a) Logic (b) Mathematics (c) Physics (d) None
243. The ideal science in Aristotle's day was -----
(a) physics (b) Biology (c) Mathematics (d) None
244. By ----- Aristotle means that which is neither predicable of a subject nor present in a subject.
(a) matter (b) idea (c) substance (d) None
245. By ----- Aristotle means the most fundamental and universal predicates which can be affirmed of anything.
(a) categories (b) understanding (c) Qualities (d) None
246. ----- are not mere forms of thought but are also predicates of reality.
(a) categories (b) understanding (c) Qualities (d) None
247. The science or philosophy which studies the ultimate or first cause of things is called by Aristotle -----
(a) metaphysics (b) epistemology (c) Logic (d) None
248. In Aristotle's ----- the theory of art is presented
(a) Poetics (b) Politics (c) Organon (d) None
249. Rhetoric is a work of -----
(a) Aristotle (b) Plato (c) Socrates (d) None
250. According to Plato, ----- is an imitation of an imitation
(a) science (b) Art (c) World (d) None
251. Plato's ----- is the depiction of a perfect state, the dream of the society embodying the principles of justice.
(a) Phaedo (b) Republic (c) Meno (d) Plato
252. The ascetic tendency of the Platonic philosophy culminates in -----
(a) mysticism (b) asceticism (c) skepticism (d) None
253. An important phase of Plato's philosophy is the doctrine of -----
(a) eros (b) materialism (c) knowledge (d) None
254. 'De Anima' is a work of -----
(a) Aristotle (b) Plato (c) Socrates (d) None

255. ----- asserted that an art was a set of percepts, exercised together toward some end useful in life.
 (a) Socrates (b) Zeno (c) Plato (d) None
256. According to ----- only the man who has the method can be said to have a sound knowledge of an art.
 (a) Greek thinkers (b) Modern thinkers
 (c) Medieval thinkers (d) None of the above
257. 'Dialectic as a method of refutation by examining logical consequences'- whose dialectic method comes under this class
 (a) Socrates' (b) Zeno's (c) Plato's (d) None
258. The Greek word ----- may be translated the argumentative usage of language
 (a) Techne (b) Eros (c) dialectos (d) None
259. ----- were the first who introduced dialectic as a special debating exercise into Greek cities
 (a) Sophists (b) Sceptics (c) Stoics (d) None
260. The law of opposition, the primary law of dialectic is found in ----- philosophy.
 (a) Heraclitus' (b) Parmenides' (c) Aristotle's (d) None
261. 'Meno' was the dialogue of -----
 (a) Plato (b) Aristotle (c) Socrates (d) None
262. ----- was essentially the inventor of dialectic
 (a) Aristotle (b) Plato (c) Socrates (d) None
263. The earliest known sophist is -----
 (a) Protagoras (b) Pythagoras (c) Parmenides (d) None
264. ----- believed that even at one and the same moment, a thing is or is not.
 (a) Heraclitus (b) Parmenides (c) Protagoras (d) None
265. The second famous sophist
 (a) Gorgias (b) Plato (c) Heraclitus (d) None
266. The existence of analytical method in the pre- Socratic period can be traced to -----
 (a) Parmenides (b) Zeno (c) Anaximenes (d) None
267. The patron saint of modern analysis.

- (a) Plato (b) Socrates (c) Aristotle (d) None
268. In ----- Aristotle shows his concern for language.
 (a) Organon (b) Techne (c) Poetics (d) None
269. ----- explained motion by reference to mind- a principle apart from the moving elements.
 (a) Protagoras (b) Anaximenes (c) Anaxagoras (d) None
270. ----- considered motion as an intrinsic property of the atoms.
 (a) Protagoras (b) Democritus (c) Anaxagoras (d) None
271. The founders of the school of atomists are ----- and -----.
 (a) Anaximander, Anaximenes (b) Leucippus, Democritus
 (c) Protagoras, Democritus (d) None
272. The Greek ----- anticipated the distinction between primary and secondary qualities.
 (a) rationalists (b) atomists (c) sophists (d) stoics
273. For -----, soul and reason are the same thing.
 (a) Democritus (b) Anaxagoras (c) Protagoras (d) None
274. The name of ----- stands out a landmark of the progress made by Greece in the direction of a scientific study of medicine.
 (a) Protagoras (b) Socrates (c) Hippocrates (d) None
275. The term ----- originally meant a wise and skillful man.
 (a) Stoic (b) Sophist (c) Skeptic (d) None
276. In their emphasis on the applicability and workableness of truths, relative to the individual, the ----- formulated a position which has been revived in recent times under the name of pragmatism.
 (a) Sophists (b) Stoics (c) Skeptics (d) None
277. ----- was the first philosopher in the eastern tradition to draw a substantial distinction between inert and chaotic matter on the one hand and mind as an active principle and source of order on the other hand.
 (a) Democritus (b) Anaxagoras (c) Protagoras (d) None
278. ----- were largely responsible for drawing a distinction between “nature” and “convention”, which played a dominant part in the subsequent development of Greek thought.
 (a) Sophists (b) Stoics (c) Skeptics (d) None
279. “No man is voluntarily bad or involuntarily good” who said this?

- (a) Plato (b) Aristotle (c) Socrates (d) None
280. The Megarian school, founded by ----- combined the Socratic teaching that virtue is knowledge with the Eleatic doctrine of the unity of being.
- (a) Euclides (b) Socrates (c) Plato (d) None
281. The doctrine of virtue for virtue's sake, was developed by -----.
- (a) Sophists (b) Stoics (c) Sceptics (d) None
282. In the -----, Plato examines critically the identification of knowledge with perception.
- (a) Republic (b) Theaetetus (c) Meno (d) None
283. Conjecture and belief are grouped together by ----- under the heading 'opinion' which embraces all sense- derived knowledge.
- (a) Aristotle (b) Plato (c) Socrates (d) None
284. Plato's hierarchy of the sciences, presented in -----.
- (a) Republic (b) Theaetetus (c) Meno (d) None
285. ----- is the coping stone of the sciences, the systematic unity of the earlier sciences of the hierarchy.
- (a) Dialectic (b) Metaphysics (c) Epistemology (d) None
286. For ----- episteme cannot be divorced from metaphysics.
- (a) Aristotle (b) Socrates (c) Plato (d) None
287. Plato's emphasis on unity in diversity and multiplicity shows the influence of -----.
- (a) Parmenides (b) Heraclitus (c) Herodotus (d) None
288. It is the function of philosophy to understand the inner order and connections of the universe, and to conceive its essence by ----- thought.
- (a) epistemological (b) Logical (c) metaphysical (d) none
289. Plato's theory of ----- is his most original philosophical achievements.
- (a) Ideas (b) God (c) world (d) Soul
290. The separation of the forms and their exemplification is commonly referred to as the Platonic-----.
- (a) idealism (b) dualism (c) materialism (d) None

291. According to Plato, all knowledge is reminiscence and all learning is a

 (a) recollection (b) reawakening (c) Remembering (d)
 None
292. Plato's psychology is -----
 (a) monistic (b) Idealistic (c) dualistic (d) materialistic
293. Plato ----- immortality of the soul.
 (a) believes (b) rejects (c) doubts (d) None
294. For Plato, the soul is by nature ----- and -----.
 (a) simple, indivisible (b) empirical, sensible
 (c) complex, visible (d) None of the above.
295. ----- is the supreme virtue according to Plato.
 (a) happiness (b) Justice (c) Good (d) None
296. Aristotle's Poetics, an investigation of beauty, is a part of what is now
 called-----
 (a) Ethics (b) Aesthetics (c) Metaphysics (d) Epistemology
297. The creation of the science of logic is in a certain respect ---'s most
 amazing achievement.
 (a) Plato's (b) Aristotle's (c) Socrates' (d) None
298. 'A basic truth is one which has no proposition prior to it' - who said this?
 (a) Aristotle (b) Socrates (c) Plato (d) None
299. ----- had explained the world by moving material atoms.
 (a) Plato (b) Democritus (c) Anaximander (d)
 Anaximenes
300. -----'s ethics is the first comprehensive scientific theory of
 morality. (a) Aristotle (b) Socrates (c) Plato (d) None.