Introduction to Philosophy
core-1, major-P1

UNIT → 1

All type of question

Part - 1

Short question

(1 Fill in the blank questions)

① The word philosophy is derived form The Greek words —— and ——.
Ans:- philos and sophia.

② The Greek word philos means ——.
Ans:- Love

③ The Greek word sophia means —— wisdom

④ philosophy is the systematic and rational study of —— fundamental questions.

⑤ The branch of philosophy which deals with reality is called —— Metaphysics.

⑥ The branch of philosophy which deals with knowledge is called —— Epistemology

⑦ The branch of philosophy which deals with moral values is called —— Ethics.

⑧ The branch of philosophy which deals with beauty and art is called —— Aesthetics.

10/ The branch of philosophy which deals with correct reasoning is called ——

Ans - Logic

11/ Metaphysics is the study of the ultimate nature of ——

A - Reality.

12/ Epistemology is the philosophical study of ——

A - knowledge

13/ Ethics is the philosophical study of ——

A - Morality.

14/ Aesthetics is the study of —— and artistic value ——

A - Beauty

15/ Logic is concerned with the principle of ——

A - correct reasoning

16/ philosophy is essentially a —— and critical enquiry ——

A - Rational

17/ One important function of philosophy is the ——

A - clarification of concepts

18/ philosophy develops the power of ____ critical thinking.

19/ philosophy examines the fundamental ____ of human thought.

A - Assumptions.

20/ philosophy aims at the pursuit of ____

, Truth and wisdom

21/ philosophy provides a ____ view of life

A - comprehensive.

22/ philosophy encourages us to question our ____ and assumptions.

Beliefs.

23/ philosophy is not merely a collection of the opinions of ____ philosophers.

24/ The belief that philosophy is useless is a common ____ about philosophy.

misconception

25/ philosophy is not merely an ____ speculative

Abstract

26/ philosophy encourages ____ thinking instead of blind acceptance ____

, Rational

27/ Science is primarily based on ——— and experiment observation

28/ Philosophy critically examines the basic assumptions and methods of ——— science.

29/ Both Philosophy and science are concerned with the search for ——— truth

30/ Science mainly deals with ——— facts. Empirical

31/ Philosophy examines the Philosophical foundations of ——— scientific knowledge.

32/ Social science is concerned with the ——— study of ——— A - Human society.

33/ Sociology is the scientific study of ——— society

34/ Psychology is the study of human ——— and mental processes. Behaviour

35/ Political science deals with the ——— study of the ——— and government state.

36/ philosophy critically examines theories and assumptions of the ——
social sciences.

37/ Theology is generally concerned with the study of —— and religious beliefs.
God.

38/ philosophy of religion critically examines —— through reason.
Religious beliefs.

39/ Theology generally gives importance to —— and revelation.
faith

40/ philosophy primarily depends upon —— and rational inquiry.
Reason.

41/ philosophy and theology deals with questions concerning ——
ultimate reality.

42/ philosophy encourages an attitudes ——
Intellectual ~~human~~ humility.

43/ philosophy helps human beings to develop a ——
Rational outlook

44/ philosophy helps us to distinguish between ——— and opinion.
knowledge.

45/ philosophy is concerned with both ——— and practical problems.
~~Theoretical~~.

46/ Axiology is the theory of ——— values

47/ philosophy has been given the title of ———
Mother of sciences

48/ the term 'Theology' is derived form ——— two Greek words.
A:- Theo and Logos.

part - 2 / 2 Marks

about 50 words.

1/ What is philosophy?

2/ What is the literal meaning of the word philosophy?

3/ What are the two Greek words from which the word philosophy is derived?

4/ What is the nature of philosophy?

5/ What is the scope of philosophy?

6/ mention any two important functions of Philosophy?

7/ What is the critical functions of philosophy?

(11) What is meant by the value of philosophy?

(16) What are the main branches of philosophy?

17/ What is metaphysics?

18/ What is Epistemology?

19/ What is ethics?

20/ What is Aesthetics?

21/ What is Logic?

22/ What is the relation between metaphysics and Epistemology?

23/ What is the relation between ethics and Aesthetics

25/ What is meant by misconception about philosophy?

26/ Mention any two common misconceptions about philosophy?

27/ Is philosophy merely a collection of opinions? Explain briefly?

28/ Is philosophy an abstract and impractical discipline? Explain

29/ Why is philosophy not considered useless?

30/ How is philosophy different from ordinary thinking?

31/ What is the relation between philosophy and science?

32/ Mention two similarities between philosophy and sciences

33/ Mention two differences between philosophy and science?

36/ What is meant the empirical nature of science?

38/ What is social science?

39/ What is the relation between philosophy and social science?

40/ Mention two differences between philosophy and social science.

42/ What is the relation between philosophy and sociology?

43/ What is theology?

44/ What is the relation between philosophy and theology?

45/ Mention two differences between philosophy and Theology?

46/ What is the role of reason in philosophy of religion?

47/ What is the role of faith in Theology?

48/ How does philosophy critically examine religious beliefs?

49/ What are the major areas of common concern between philosophy and theology?

50/ What is knowledge?

part-3

5 mark

* Answer the following questions in 250 words.

1/ Relation between philosophy and comonsense?

2/ Is philosophy equal with commonsense?

3/ Discuss the value and practical importance of philosophy?

4/ Explain the major mis conceptions about philosophy?

5/ Discuss the relationship between philosophy and science?

6/ Explain the similarities and differences between philosophy and science?

7/ Define philosophy and explain its nature and scope?

8/ Discuss the major functions and importance of philosophy in human life?

9/ Explain the major branches of philosophy?

10/ Discuss the relationship between philosophy and social science?

11/ Discuss the relationship between philosophy and Theology?

12/ Explain the similarities and differences between philosophy and Theology?

PART-4

8 Mark

* Answer the following questions in 800 words.

1/ What is philosophy? Explain nature and philosophy?

2/ Define philosophy? Explain the branches of philosophy?

3/ Discuss the values of philosophy? Explain.

4/ Explain the misconception about philosophy?

5/ Explain the relation between philosophy and science?

6/ Explain the relation between philosophy and social sciences?

7/ Explain the relation between philosophy and theology?

UNIT-2

(Fill in the blank part-1 questions) 1 Mark

① Metaphysics is the branch of philosophy concerned with the ultimate nature of ——
A - Reality.

② The problem of —— and reality is a central issue in metaphysics.
A - Appearance.

③ Appearance refers to how things —— to us.
A - seem

④ Reality refers to what things —— are.
A - Actually.

⑤ The problem of mind and —— deals with the relationship between mental and physical reality.
A - matter.

⑥ mind is associated with —— activities.
A - mental.

⑦ matter belongs to the —— world.
A - Physical

⑧ The philosophical view that mind and matter are two distinct realities is called ——
A - Dualism.

⑨ The view that matter is the fundamental reality is called ——.
A - Materialism.

⑩ The view that reality consists of one fundamental substance is called ——.
A - Monism.

11/ An ___ is a quality or property of a substance.
A - Attribute.

12/ Colour, shape and size can be regarded as ___ of ~~physical~~ physical objects.
A - Attributes.

13/ Substance and ___ are closely related metaphysical concepts.
A Attribute.

14/ A universal is something common to many ___
A - Individuals.

15/ An individual thing is called a ___
A - particular

16/ The problem concerning the status of universals is called the problem of ___
A - Universals.

17/ A universal is common to many ___
A - particular.

18/ A particular is an ___ thing.
A - Individual.

19/ The doctrine that universals have independent reality is known as ___
A - Realism.

20/ The view that universals exist as concepts in the mind is called ___
A - Conceptualism.

21/ Plato is traditionally associated with ____ regarding universals.
A - Realism.

22/ Nominalism gives primary importance to ____ things.
A - Individual.

23/ "Humanity" is an example of a ____
A- Universal

24/ A particular human being is an example of a ____
A- particular

25/ The study of being and existence is an important part of ____.
A- Metaphysics.

26/ The question "What is ultimately real?" is a ____ question.
A- Metaphysical

27/ Mind is generally associated with consciousness, thought and ____
A - Experience.

28/ physical objects are generally considered forms of ____
A- matter.

29/ Universal is common to ____

30/ The substance is derived form ____ word.

31/ ____ Advocated theory of interactionism.

part -2 · 2 mark

Answer the following questions in 50 words.
(within 50 words)

1) why is descartes designated as moderate rationalist.

2) what do you mean by interaction theory?

3) what is metaphysical issues.

4) what is metaphysics? Explain its nature and scope briefly.

5) what is meant by Appearance and reality?

6) what is the metaphysical problem of appearance and reality?

7) what is mean by mind?

8) what is mean by matter?

9) what is the mind-matter problem?

10) what is Dualism?

11) what is monism?

12) what is materialism?

13) what is mean by substance?

14) what is Attribute?

15) what is the relation between substance and Attribute?

16) what is meant by a universal?

17) what is mean by particulars?

18) what is the problem of universal?

20/ what is Realism regarding Universal?
21/ what is Nominalism?

22/ what is conceptualism?
23/ How are mind and matter related to eachother?
24/ why is substance considered the basis of Attributes?

25/ why is the problem of universals important in metaphysics?

26/ write a short note on the major metaphysical Issues?

part-B

5 marks

Answer the following question in 250 words. (within 250 words)

1/ what is Descarts Dualism?
2/ what is Bradly's appearance and reality?

3/ what is Spinoza theory of knowledge?

4/ Explain the difference between a Universal and an individual particulars?

5/ why is the distintion between Appearance and Reality important in metaphysics?

6/ Distintion between Realism and Nominalism?
7/ Distiguish between Universal and particulars?
8/ Distiguish between substance and Attributes?

9/ Distiguish between mind and matter?
10/ Distiguish between Appearance and Reality?

Part-4

8 mark

* Answer the following question in 800 words. (with in 800 words)

1/ Explain the theories of concrete and abstact universal?

2/ What are problems of universals?

3/ Explain the importance of appearance and reality?

4/ Explain the nature of mind and matter?

5/ critically discuss the different philosophical views of mind matter problems?

6/ Explain the relation between substance and Attribute?

7/ Explain the problem of substance in metaphysics?

8/ Explain the universal and particular?

9/ What is universal?

10/ What is particular?

UNIT - III

1 mark

(Fill in the blank questions)

1/ Reality is ultimately one is called ____
A - Monism

2/ The doctrine which holds that reality consits of two fundamental principles is called ____
A - Dualism

3/ The doctrine whith holds that reality consists of many fundamental enthities is called ____
A - pluralism.

4/ The term 'monism" is derivered form the Greek word ____.
A - monos.

5/ "monos" means ____
A - one.

6/ The philosophical doctrine of one ultimate reality is known as ____
A - Monism.

7/ ____ holds that reality is fundamentally composed of two distinct principles.
A - Dualism

8/ ____ accepts the existence of multiple fundamental realities.
A - pluralism

9/ The doctrine that things exist independently of our perception is generaly cassed ____
A - Realism.

10/ The doctrine that reality is fundamentaly dependent upon mind or consciousness is called ——
A - Idealism

11/ —— gives primary importance to the external world and its dependent existance ——
A - Realism.

12/ —— gives primary importance to mind, Idea or consciousness.
A - Idealism.

13/ The philosophical doctrine opposed to Idealism is generally known as ——
A - Realism.

14/ According to —— the external world exists independently of the mind.
A - Realism.

15/ According to idealism, —— or consciousness is fundamental to reality.
A - Mind.

16/ —— is the doctrine of the unity of reality.
A - Monism

17/ —— is the doctrine of the duality of reality.
A - Dualism

18/ —— is the doctrine of the plurality of reality.
A - Pluralism

19/ Plato's philosophy is generally associated with a form of ——
A- Idealism

20/ George Berkeley is a prominent philosopher associated with ——
A - Idealism.

21/ The statement "Esse est percipi", is associated with ——
A- Berkeley.

22/ Esse est percipi" means: to be is to be ——
A- perceived.

23/ Descartes is commonly associated with —— in the philosophy mind.
A- Dualism.

24/ Descartes' dualism distinguished between mind and ——
A- Body

25/ Spinoza is associated with —— in metaphysics.
A- monism

26/ Spinoza's philosophy is commonly described as —— monism.
A - Substance

27/ Leibniz called the fundamental substance of reality ——
A- monads.

28/ The theory that reality consists of many monads is associated with ——
A- Leibniz

2/ Dualism is derived form the latin word——

3/ There is only one supreme ezars on spheres as per——

3½ According to pluralism ultimate reality is——

Part-2

2 Marks

1/ Answer the following questions in 50 words.
(within 50 words)

1/ What is concret monism?
2/ What is abstact Monism?
3/ What is monism in Indian philosophy?
4/ Stat descartes dualism?
5/ What to mean by Empdocles pluralism?
6/ What to you mean by Anaxgaras?
7/ What is Leipziz pluralism?
8/ What do you mean by Aristotle realism?
9/ What do you mean by Thomas Aquinas?
10/ What do you mean by Naive realism?
11/ What do you mean by Scientific Realism?
12/ What is Plato Realism?
13/ What is Berkeley idealism?
14/ What is subjective idealism?
15/ What is objective Idealism?
16/ What is Hegal's Idealism?
17/ What is Idealism Indian philosophy?

part-3

5 marks

* Answer the following questions in 250 words:
(with in 250 words)

1/ What is Realism?
2/ What is Dualism?
3/ What is Pluralism?
4/ What is Idealism?
5/ What is Rationalism?
6/ Distinguish between subjective and objective Idealism?
7/ What is Empiricism?
8/ concrit Monism and abstract monism?

part-4 — 8 marks

* Answer the following questions in 800 words.
(within 800 words)

① Critically discuss the theory of monism and how is it different form Pluralism?
2/ What is pluralism? Explain.
3/ Discuss the monism in detail?
4/ Discuss the theory of Dualism?
5/ Discuss the theory of Realism?
6/ Discuss the subjective idealism of Berkeley?

UNIT - IV

Part - 1 (Fill in the blank questions) 1 Mark

① The study of knowledge is called ____.

A - Epistemology

2/ According to Rationalism, knowledge originates form ____

A - Reason

3/ According to Empiricism, all knowledge comes form ____

A - Experience

4/ The Founder of modern Rationalism is ____

A - Descartes.

5/ David Hume was a famous ____

A - Empiricist

6/ knowledge requires truth and ____

A - Justification

7/ Opinion may be true or ____

A - False

8/ Skeptics do not accept absolute ____

A - knowledge.

9/ The mind receives information through the ____ organs.

A - sense.

10/ Rationalists believe that some ideas are ____

A - Innate.

11/ David Hume is an ____ ~~Rationalist~~

A - Empiricist Philosophy.

11/ knowledge begins with ___ according to empericists.
A- Experience.

12/ Skepticism means ___
A- Doubt
13/ Opinion is called ___ knowledge.
A- Uncertain
14/ True beliefs with justification is called ___
A- knowledge
15/ The opposite of skepticism is ___
A- Dogmatism
16/ Experience is gained through the ___
A- Senses
17/ Rationalism is based on ___
A- Reason
18/ Empiricism is based on ___ observation.
A- Sense
19/ The Greek word "Episteme" means ___
A- knowledge
20/ Beliefs becomes knowledge when it is ___
A- justified
21/ Descartes said "I think, therefore I ___
A- Am
22/ knowledge obtained through senses is called ___ knowledge.
A- Empirical
23/ Rational knowledge is called through ___
A- Reason
24/ Locke described the mind as a ___ state.
A- Blank
25/ Skeptics question the certainty of ___
A- knowledge.

[PART-2]

2 marks

1 Answer the following questions in 50 words. (within 50 words)

1) What is Belief?
2) What is opinion?
3) What is knowledge?
4) Define Epistemology?
5) What is skepticism?
6) What is Rationalism?
7) What is Empiricism?
8) What are the sources of knowledge?
9) What is sense experience?
10) What is Reason?
11) What is doubt?
12) What is certainty?
13) What is justified belief?
14) What is true belief?
15) What is empirical knowledge?
16) What is rational knowledge?
17) What are innate ideas?
18) What is perception?
19) What is intuition?

Part-3

5 marks

* Answer the following question in 250 words (within 250 words)

1/ What is knowledge? Discuss the nature and characteristics of knowledge.

2/ Distinguish between knowledge, Belief and opinion?

3/ Discuss the various sources of knowledge?

4/ What is Epistemology? Explain its nature and scope?

5/ What is skepticism? Discuss its significance & limitations?

6/ Explain the main principles of Empiricism?

7/ Explain the main principles of Rationalism?

8/ Discuss the Role of sense Experience in the acquisition of knowledge?

9/ compare and contrast Empiricism and Rationalism?

10/ Discuss the role of Reason in the acquisition of knowledge?

11/ Explain the Empiricist theory regarding the origin of knowledge?

12/ Explain the Rationalist theory regarding the origin of knowledge?

13/ can knowledge be certain? Discuss with reference to skepticism?

14/ Discuss the relationship between knowledge and belief?

15/ Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of Empiricism and Rationalism?

part-4

8 Marks

Q Answer the following questions in 800 words.
(with in 800 words)

1/ What is knowledge? Explain the different condition of knowledge?

2/ Discuss the various sources of knowledge? Examine the merit and cignitations?

3/ Distiguish between knowledge, Belief and opinion? Explain their relationship with suitable example?

4/ Explain and evaluate the main principles of Empricism?

5/ Explain and evaluate the main principles of skepticism?

6/ Explain and evaluate the main principles of Rationalism?

7/ Discuss the role of sense Experience on the acquistion of knowledge?

8/ Discuss the role of reason in the acquistion of knowledg?

9/ Explain the role of skepticism? in acquistion of knowledge.

10/ Explain rationalism of descartes spinoza and Leibnitz.