

FBQ1: Â ____ used the concept of "the fool" to argue for the existence of God.
Answer: St Anselm

FBQ2: The two types of scepticisms are theoretical and ____
Answer: Practical

FBQ3: ____ describe God as the "uncaused cause"
Answer: Thomas Aquinas

FBQ4: TRUE or FALSE: The Greek words Theos and logos means Man and Word in English.
Answer: False

FBQ5: TRUE or FALSE; Philosophy uses non-abstract concepts to understand concrete facts
Answer: False

FBQ6: TRUE or FALSE: Philosophy can be called science.
Answer: True

FBQ7: The method of clarification of concepts in philosophy is called ____
Answer: Analytic method

FBQ8: ____ is the branch of philosophy that deals with all issues about human knowledge
Answer: Epistemology

FBQ9: TRUE or FALSE: Aristotle's book that were not about physical things was called "Books about non-physical things"
Answer: False

FBQ10: TRUE or FALSE: Essence and Existence are two vital concepts in the "concept of being"
Answer: True

FBQ11: According to ____, God exist necessarily and His idea is inborn.
Answer: Rene Descartes

FBQ12: That by which something is or by which something has being is called ____.
Answer: Existence

FBQ13: ____ is the material aspect of human being.
Answer: Body

FBQ14: There could be no Universal without ____
Answer: Particular

FBQ15: ____ in its wide sense stands for any change, for any transition from one state of condition to another.

Answer: Motion

FBQ16: TRUE or FALSE: Potency is regarded as "being in its full sense"

Answer: True

FBQ17: TRUE or FALSE: "Plato was the author of the tripartite of human being"

Answer: True

FBQ18: TRUE or FALSE: Time is described as the measure of motion.

Answer: True

FBQ19: _____ cannot be demonstrated by way of experiment nor be proven like Mathematical theory.

Answer: Existence of God

FBQ20: _____ can be described as the science of being.

Answer: Ontology

FBQ21: _____ is the general name for Ontology.

Answer: Metaphysics

FBQ22: _____ used the idea of contingent and necessary being to prove the existence of God

Answer: Thomas Aquinas

FBQ23: _____ is means ethics in Greek language.

Answer: Ethos

FBQ24: _____ is the practical science of living right or of good moral living.

Answer: Ethics

FBQ25: The two types of scepticisms are theoretical and _____

Answer: Practical

FBQ26: A correct argument is said to follow the stipulated laws of _____

Answer: Thought

FBQ27: The view that knowledge of ideas cannot be derived from the senses, but from on high is credited to _____

Answer: Plato

FBQ28: _____ referred to the sole substance of reality as boundless

Answer: Anaximander

FBQ29: The foundation of philosophical act is the sense of _____

Answer: Wonder

FBQ30: The statement "A political party's philosophy" means _____

Answer: Platform

FBQ31: _____ invented the word "Philosophy"

Answer: Pythagoras

FBQ32: The Greek word philia is coined from the Greek verb _____

Answer: Philein

FBQ33: _____ distinguished philosophy as natural wisdom from sacred theology which is revealed religion.

Answer: Thomas Aquinas

FBQ34: _____ defined philosophy as "the knowledge of the truth"

Answer: Aristotle

FBQ35: The word "philosophy" in the following statement, "his philosophy of life" means _____

Answer: Attitude

MCQ1: In the Classical Greek period, philosophical emphasis shifted from the concentration on the world of nature to a more

Answer: Metaphysical interest

MCQ2: What is the first of all concepts?

Answer: Concept of being

MCQ3: Who set out to construct a system of truth in which nothing would be taken for granted except that which is self-evident.

Answer: Rene Descartes

MCQ4: What part of human being is considered immaterial?

Answer: Mind

MCQ5: The idea that God is the direct creator of all the various species that exist in the universe is from the

Answer: Fixism

MCQ6: The problem of the Universal has led to different doctrines and ideologies such as

Answer: Idealism

MCQ7: The problem of the Universal was first introduced by

Answer: Plato

MCQ8: Plato identified two worlds, which are the world of sensible objects and the world of

Answer: Ideas

MCQ9: Who proposed that universals exist neither in themselves nor in the things of our experience?

Answer: The Nominalists

MCQ10: The measure of moveable bodies is called

Answer: Place

MCQ11: Who coined the phrase ta meta ta physika biblia?

Answer: Andronicus of Rhodes

MCQ12: The branch of philosophy which subject matter includes the concept of existence is called

Answer: Metaphysics

MCQ13: What branch of philosophy examines the nature of Art and the character of our experience of art?

Answer: Aesthetic

MCQ14: The method that attempt to arrive at criteria or conditions which will guide our judgement of concepts and issues to establish criteria for evaluating them is known as

Answer: Prescriptive

MCQ15: The historical method of philosophy is also known as

Answer: Great mind approach

MCQ16: Which of the following is true about the scientific status of philosophy?

Answer: Universal science

MCQ17: What is the material object of philosophy and theology?

Answer: God

MCQ18: Which of the following is right about the philosophical perception of God?

Answer: First efficient cause of being

MCQ19: The refusal to accept that there is any knowledge is called

Answer: Scepticism

MCQ20: Since man's reasoning is limited therefore, his truth about God is a

Answer: Limited truth

MCQ21: Who compared a philosopher with poet?

Answer: Aquinas

MCQ22: The statement, "wonder is the mother of metaphysics" was made by

Answer: William James

MCQ23: Xenophanes was the oldest of the

Answer: Eleatic school

MCQ24: A vicious attitude of mind can be described as

Answer: Sophistry

MCQ25: Who considered his business as not construction of knowledge but helping men to give birth to knowledge that is within them?

Answer: Socrates

MCQ26: To Aristotle, all that exist in everything are intelligible and immaterial elements called

Answer: Form

MCQ27: The idea of logic as the science of the laws of thought or the science of reasoning is from

Answer: Irvin Copi

MCQ28: On the definition of philosophy, philosophers do not have a significant

Answer: Agreement

MCQ29: The divergence in the use of the word philosophy is responsible for the various

Answer: Conceptions of philosophy

MCQ30: Philosophy is the construction of theories about the nature of the universe is

Answer: An erroneous definition

MCQ31: Who among the Greek philosophers believed that wisdom does not consist in knowing multitude of facts but in having a unified view of reality?

Answer: Heraclitus

MCQ32: A true philosopher is a dialectician was a position held by

Answer: Plato

MCQ33: That "philosophy is a personal attitude towards life and the universe"™ was whose idea

Answer: Harold Titus

MCQ34: Who compared a philosopher with poet?

Answer: Aquinas

MCQ35: Who maintained that the primary substance from which all things are made from is Fire?

Answer: Heraclitus