

Advanced Philosophical Foundations

Philosophy · Answer Key · 25 Questions

1. Which work by Immanuel Kant introduces the concept of the 'transcendental unity of apperception'?

- A) Prolegomena to Any Future Metaphysics
- B) Critique of Pure Reason**
- C) Groundwork of the Metaphysics of Morals
- D) Critique of Practical Reason

2. In Willard Van Orman Quine's 'Two Dogmas of Empiricism', which concept is identified as the second dogma?

- A) The analytic-synthetic distinction
- B) Verificationism
- C) Reductionism**
- D) Holism

3. Which 17th-century philosopher proposed the doctrine of 'occasionalism' to explain mind-body interaction?

- A) Nicolas Malebranche**
- B) Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz
- C) Baruch Spinoza
- D) René Descartes

4. What is the central thesis of Hilary Putnam's 'Twin Earth' thought experiment?

- A) Semantic externalism**
- B) Logical positivism
- C) Phenomenological reduction
- D) Empirical falsification

5. Which term did Edmund Husserl use to describe the method of suspending judgment about the existence of the external world?

- A) Noesis
- B) Epoché**
- C) Intentionality
- D) Eidos

6. According to Arthur Schopenhauer, what constitutes the fundamental 'thing-in-itself'?

- A) The Will**
- B) The Categorical Imperative
- C) The Monad
- D) The Absolute Spirit

7. In the philosophy of language, what does Saul Kripke argue constitutes a 'rigid designator'?

- A) A word that changes meaning across possible worlds
- B) A term that refers to the same object in every possible world**
- C) A proper name used only as a predicate
- D) A definite description of an abstract object

8. Which philosopher authored 'The Concept of Mind' and coined the phrase 'the ghost in the machine'?

- A) Gilbert Ryle**
- B) A.J. Ayer
- C) J.L. Austin
- D) P.F. Strawson

9. Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz argued that the universe is composed of what simple, indivisible substances?

- A) Atoms
- B) Monads**
- C) Quarks
- D) Forms

10. Which existentialist work by Jean-Paul Sartre differentiates between 'being-in-itself' and 'being-for-itself'?

- A) Nausea
- B) No Exit
- C) Being and Nothingness**
- D) The Transcendence of the Ego

11. What is the primary focus of Alfred Tarski's semantic theory of truth?

- A) The correspondence between propositions and reality
- B) The satisfaction of sentential functions**
- C) The coherence of belief systems
- D) The pragmatic utility of truth claims

12. In Kierkegaardian philosophy, which stage of life is characterized by the aesthetic pursuit of pleasure?

- A) The Ethical
- B) The Religious
- C) The Aesthetic**
- D) The Dialectical

13. Which philosopher is associated with the 'paradox of analysis' concerning the informativeness of conceptual definitions?

- A) G.E. Moore**
- B) Bertrand Russell
- C) Ludwig Wittgenstein
- D) Frege

14. What did John Locke characterize as a 'tabula rasa' in his 'An Essay Concerning Human Understanding'?

- A) The divine nature
- B) The human mind at birth**
- C) The structure of language
- D) The basis of moral law

15. Which philosophical movement is defined by the rejection of metaphysics and the assertion that only empirically verifiable statements are meaningful?

- A) Logical Positivism**
- B) German Idealism
- C) Structuralism
- D) Critical Theory

16. What does Thomas Nagel argue is missing from purely physicalist accounts of consciousness in 'What Is It Like to Be a Bat?'?

- A) Functional processing
- B) Subjective character of experience**
- C) Neurochemical correlates
- D) Behavioral output

17. In Hegelian dialectics, what is the sequence of the triad?

- A) Thesis, Antithesis, Synthesis**
- B) Premise, Deduction, Induction
- C) Object, Subject, Absolute
- D) Form, Matter, Substance

18. Which of these philosophers is considered the primary architect of 'Deconstruction'?

- A) Jacques Derrida**
- B) Michel Foucault
- C) Jean-François Lyotard
- D) Gilles Deleuze

19. What is the 'Grue paradox', introduced by Nelson Goodman, intended to demonstrate?

- A) The problem of induction**
- B) The failure of deductive logic
- C) The subjectivity of color perception
- D) The limits of mathematical proof

20. Which work by Ludwig Wittgenstein argues that 'the limits of my language mean the limits of my world'?

- A) Philosophical Investigations
- B) Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus**
- C) On Certainty
- D) Blue and Brown Books

21. What concept does David Lewis utilize to argue for the existence of possible worlds?

- A) Modal Realism**
- B) Actualism
- C) Nominalism
- D) Conceptualism

22. According to Baruch Spinoza's 'Ethics', what is the nature of the relationship between God and Nature?

- A) God created Nature as a distinct entity
- B) God and Nature are identical (Deus sive Natura)**
- C) Nature is an illusion created by God
- D) God is external to the laws of Nature

23. Which philosophical theory asserts that mental states are identical to physical states of the brain?

- A) Property Dualism
- B) Identity Theory**
- C) Eliminative Materialism
- D) Panpsychism

24. What is the 'Deductivist' objection to the principle of verification in logical positivism?

A) It cannot be empirically verified itself

B) It assumes too much about logic

C) It ignores the role of intuition

D) It requires infinite regression

25. Which philosopher wrote 'The Phenomenology of Perception' and explored the role of the lived body in experience?

A) Maurice Merleau-Ponty

B) Henri Bergson

C) Gabriel Marcel

D) Emmanuel Levinas