

Advanced Philosophical Foundations

Philosophy · Practice Test · 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