





Answer: Eudemonism

MCQ3: The Renaissance age was marked by the movement away from religion and

medieval scholasticism to

Answer: Humanism

MCQ4: "Ockham Razorâ€☐, the methodological principle which states that "one should not multiply arguments beyond necessaryâ€☐ was developed by

Answer: Ockham

MCQ5: All the following belong to the same AGE of philosophy EXCEPT

Answer: Heidegger

MCQ6: What was Descartes' philosophical idea that set the agenda for Mind and

Body problem?

Answer: Cartesian Dualism

MCQ7: The identification of the soul as having three parts namely Reason, Spirit and

Appetite was done by

Answer: Plato

MCQ8: Who used the theory of Form to develop and explain epistemology?

Answer: Plato

MCQ9: Who among the following is NOT an ancient philosopher?

Answer: Baruch De Spinoza

MCQ10: Fallacy of "Begging the question†is also known as

Answer: Petito pricipii

MCQ11: The kind of definition which describes a special brand of stipulative and

précising definition is known as Answer: Theoretical definition

MCQ12: â€~Evidence' or â€~Reason' in logic is also known as

Answer: Premise

MCQ13: The critical thinking of Africans on their experience of reality is called

Answer: African philosophy

MCQ14: In the Medieval age, philosophy was subservient to

Answer: Religion

MCQ15: The Ontological argument for the existence of God was developed by

Answer: St Anslem

MCQ16: The concept of "Methodic doubt†was part of the philosophies of

Answer: Rene Descartes

MCQ17: Utilitarian ethicists are also known as

Answer: Consequentialists

MCQ18: The idea that there is no absolute truth and that two point of views can be

accepted at the same time is credited to

Answer: Sophism

MCQ19: What type of argument is that in which the conclusion is based on probability?

Answer: Inductive argument

MCQ20: The founder of â€~Scepticism' is called

Answer: Pyrroh

MCQ21: One value of philosophy is that it enables a person to develop the habit of

Answer: Reflection

MCQ22: The following are members of the age of delivery of philosophy EXCEPT

Answer: Ockham

MCQ23: The scientist's main business is to explain

Answer: Natural phenomena

MCQ24: The word â€~Epistemology' means

Answer: Theory of knowledge

MCQ25: The argument that consists of as many arguments as possible with so many

premise(s) and conclusion(s) is Answer: A complex argument

MCQ26: Who is the proponent of â€~Transcendental' method of philosophy?

Answer: Immanuel Kant

MCQ27: The method of philosophy that is confined to sense experience is called

Answer: Empiricism

MCQ28: What method of philosophy holds that everything is real when it tends to

fruitful activity and results? Answer: Pragmatic method

MCQ29: In the Socratic method of philosophy, the assumption of an ignorance of truth

by the teacher is known as

Answer: Socratic Irony

MCQ30: The idea that †Motion' is nothing but an illusion is credited to

Answer: Zeno of Elea

MCQ31: The part of ethics that deals with the logical language of ethical concept and

terms is known as Answer: Meta-ethics

MCQ32: The type of logic that is concerned with knowledge and belief is called

Answer: Epistemic logic

MCQ33: What kind of logic deals with the basic operations of truth value?

Answer: Boolean logic

MCQ34: The Logic that serves as the study of natural language argument is called

Answer: Informal

MCQ35: What branch of philosophy helps us to avoid claims for which we do not have

enough reasons? Answer: Logic