

1. Arrange the following in the correct chronological order:
 1. Silent Valley Movement
 2. Chipko Movement
 3. Narmada BachaoAndolan
 4. Tehri Dam Conflict

A) 2, 1, 3, 4 B) 2, 3, 1, 4 C) 2,1,4,3 D) 1, 2, 3, 4
2. In ---- euthanasia, the mercy killing is done without the consent of the patient as he is incapable of giving consent.

A) Involuntary B) Non-voluntary
C) Passive D) Voluntary
3. Book of Rachael Carson which has documented the impacts of widespread use of chemical pesticides on wildlife, birds, animals, and humans:

A) Ecological Crisis B) A Sand County Almanac
C) Ring of Bright Water D) Silent Spring
4. The term "deep ecology" was coined by:

A) Arne Naess B) Schweitzer C) Leopold D) Warwick Fox
5. Author of *Le feminismeou la mort*:

A) Francoise Eubonne B) Simone de Beauvoir
C) Mary Mellor D) Maria Mies
6. The term aesthetics was introduced by:

A) Kant B) A.G. Baumgarten
C) Edmund bruke D) Aristotle
7. Author of *Sribhashya*:

A) Sankara B) Ramanuja
C) Madvacharya D) Sridhara
8. The corresponding Rasa of Utsaha is:

A) Adbuta B) Hasya C) Bibatsa D) Veera
9. The term used in philosophy and literary criticism to describe the process of imitation through which the artist portrays and interprets the world:

A) Catharsis B) Diegesis C) Mimesis D) Narration
10. Which one of the following represents those crossing emotions that are ancillary to a mood?

A) Stāyibhāvas B) Vibhāvas
C) Sancharibhavas D) Bhavanas

11. Who declared “All determination is negation”?
 A) Descartes B) Plato C) Spinoza D) Aristotle
12. Match the following:
 a. Aufheben 1. Berkeley
 b. Cogito ergo sum 2. Spinoza
 c. Amor intellectualis Die 3. Descartes
 d. Esseestpercipii 4. Hegel
- A) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1 B) a-1, b-2, c-4, d-3
 C) a-2, b-1, c-3, d-4 D) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2
13. Identify the **wrong** pair:
 A) Hume – An Enquiry Concerning the Principles of Morals
 B) Leibniz – Alciphron
 C) Berkeley – An Essay Towards a New Theory of Vision
 D) Spinoza – Theologico Political Treatise
14. The phenomenological method in which the philosopher moves from the consciousness of individual and concrete objects to the transempirical level of pure essences is called----- reduction.
 A) Phenomenological B) Psychological
 C) Transcendental D) Eidetic
15. Which one of the following is **not** included in the stages of existence in Kierkegaard’s philosophy?
 A) Ethical B) Aesthetic C) Emotive D) Religious
16. “Man is condemned to be free; because once thrown into the world, he is responsible for everything he does.” Whose statement is this?
 A) Kierkegaard B) Heidegger C) Jaspers D) Sartre
17. Which one of the following is **not** included in Prasthanatraya?
 A) Sutrabhasya B) Brahma Sutra
 C) Upanisad D) Bhagavad Gita
18. The real is rational, and the rational is real is the doctrine of:
 A) Kant B) Hegel C) Shelling D) Fichte
19. Author of *Annihilation of Caste*:
 A) Dr. B.R.Ambedkar B) K.C.Bhattacharya
 C) Dr. S Radhakrishnan D) M K Gandhi
20. The ancient thinker who believed in immortality, transmigration and reincarnation of souls:
 A) Pythagoras B) Democritus C) Epicurus D) Protagoras

21. In which view of punishment, the offender is being treated merely as a means to the good of others?
 A) Reformative theory B) Retributive theory
 C) Deterrent theory D) Mollified theory
22. Who thinks that art is the stepping stone to philosophy?
 A) Plato B) Aristotle C) Hegel D) Kant
23. The normative ethical theory which considers duty as the basis of all morality:
 A) Teleology B) Consequentialism
 C) Deontology D) Virtue ethics
24. The value that something has on account of its utility or usefulness for others is called -----value.
 A) Inherent B) Intrinsic C) Instrumental D) Inborn
25. Match the following:
 a. Jeremy Bentham 1. Evolutionary hedonism
 b. Herbert Spencer 2. Intuitionism
 c. C.S.Peirce 3. Utilitarianism
 d. Joseph Butler 4. Pragmatism
- A) a-3, b-1, c-4, d-2 B) a-3, b-1, c-2, d-4
 C) a-3, b-4, c-2, d-1 D) a-2, b-4, c-1, d-3
26. Which of the following is **not** included in Kant's three postulates of morality?
 A) Freedom of the will B) Existence of God
 C) Purity of means D) Immortality of the soul
27. Which of the following is considered as a self-regarding virtue.
 A) Justice B) Benevolence
 C) Patriotism D) Temperance
28. Who among the following held the view that one's duties come from the station he occupies?
 A) Butler B) Sidgwick C) Bradley D) Bentham
29. Select the odd one:
 A) Temperance B) Justice C) Fidelity D) Prudence
30. The chief exponent of the theory that considers ethical pronouncements as mere expressions of the speaker's feelings:
 A) A.J.Ayer B) Rudolf Carnap
 C) G.E.Moore D) R.M.Hare

31. Which one of the following statements is **not** in conformity with Kant's Maxims of morality?
- A) What is right is universal
 B) Act in accordance with one's own conscience
 C) Be a member of an ideal republic in which each is a sovereign and a subject
 D) Treat every person as ends and not as means
32. The form of cyber threat by which someone is trying to gather personal information using deceptive e-mails and websites is called:
- A) Phishing B) DoS C) Spam D) Malware
33. The Dvaiātdvaita system was propounded by:
- A) Madhava B) Ramanuja C) Vallabha D) Nimbarka
34. How many pramanas does Prabhakara Mimamsa accept?
- A) 3 B) 4 C) 5 D) 6
35. Which among the following is **not** a correct statement?
- A) Buddhism holds that consciousness is a by-product of matter
 B) According to Buddhism, everything undergoes change
 C) Buddhism states that there is no permanent self
 D) Buddha holds that depending on the cause, the effect arises
36. Vyapti according to Naiyayikas refers to invariable relation between:
- A) Minor and middle term
 B) Major and middle term
 C) Major and minor terms
 D) None of the above
37. The school which holds the view that consciousness is a by-product of matter:
- A) Buddhism B) Charvaka
 C) Jainism D) Nyaya
38. Which one of the following is **not** considered as extra ordinary perception in Nyaya System?
- A) Apurva lakshana B) Yogaja
 C) Samanyalakshana D) jnana lakshana
39. Advaitin's theory of error is known as
- A) Atmakhyati B) Sat khyati
 C) Anirvacaniyakhyati D) Sat asatkhyati

40. Match the following:
- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| a. Vaishesika | 1. Brahma vivarthavada |
| b. Sāmkhya | 2. Brahma parinamavada |
| c. Visistadvaita | 3. Prakritiparinamavada |
| d. Advaita | 4. Paramanukaranavada |
- A) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2 B) a-3, b-1, c-2, d-4
C) a-4, b-3, c-1, d-2 D) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1
41. Rita in Vedic period stands for:
- A) Reincarnation B) Universal orderliness
C) Indebtedness D) Lokasangraha
42. Which one is considered as the minimum perceptible object according to Vaishesika philosophy?
- A) Atom B) Dvayanuka C) Tryanuka D) None of these
43. The theory of causation which gives the examples that 'the pot already exists in the clay and the cloth in the thread.'
- A) Asatkaryavada B) Vivarthavada
C) Arambhavada D) Satkaryavada
44. Identify the correct sequence of the five avayavas of Indian syllogism:
- A) Hetu, pratijna, udaharana, nigamana, upanaya
B) Pratijna, udaharana, hetu, upanaya, nigamana
C) Pratijna, hetu, udaharana, upanaya, nigamana
D) Upanaya, hetu, pratijna, nigamana, udaharana
45. The slogan 'Sarvamkhalvidam Brahma' is from ---- Upanisad.
- A) Brahadaranyaka B) Kena
C) Chandogya D) Taitteriya.
46. Which one of the following is **not** included in purusharthas?
- A) Moksha B) Kama C) Dharma D) Sathya
47. Match the following:
- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| a. Padartha-dharma-sangraha | 1. Parthasarathi Mishra |
| b. Nyayaratnakara | 2. Prasastapada |
| c. Nyayamanjari | 3. Vacaspathi Misra |
| d. Nyaya-varttika-tatparya-tika | 4. Jayantha Bhatta |
- A) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3 B) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4
C) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2 D) a-2, b-1, c-3, d-4

48. What does the doctrine of Aprathak-siddhi in Visishtadvaita mean?
 A) Outer separable relation B) Inner inseparable relation
 C) Mutual relation D) None of these
49. Which type of mediate knowledge in Jaina thought is obtained through senses and mind?
 A) Mati B) Sruta
 C) Avadhi D) Manahpariyaya
50. The Yogachara Buddhists are:
 A) Svabhavavadins B) Madhyamavadins
 C) Sunyavadins D) Vijnanavadins
51. State whether the following statements are true or false:
 1. Advaitins hold that the Absolute can be realised through jnana and karma
 2. Prapatti means flinging oneself in the mercy of God
 3. Madhva speaks of three types of devotees
 4. Suddhadvaita is also called the path of grace.
- A) All statements are true
 B) Statement 1 is false, and others are true
 C) Statement 1 and 2 are true and others are false
 D) All statements are false
52. Choose the **wrong** pair:
 A) Apavarga - Jainism
 B) Kaivalya - Yoga
 C) Moksa - Advaita
 D) Nirvana - Buddhism
53. The relation between cause and effect is only a habit or a custom according to:
 A) David Hume B) Immanuel Kant
 C) Descartes D) Bradley
54. The hedonistic calculus was propounded by:
 A) Bentham B) J.S. Mill C) Kant D) Aristippus
55. The philosophical doctrine which maintains God as both immanent and transcendent:
 A) Pantheism B) Panentheism
 C) Deism D) Pandeism
56. The relation between A and I proposition is referred as:
 A) Contrary B) Sub-contrary
 C) Contradictory D) Subaltern

57. Which one of the following is **not** included in the Pancabhēdas in Madhva's philosophy?
- A) The distinction between God and the individual soul
 B) The distinction between God and matter
 C) The distinction between one soul and another soul
 D) The distinction between Brahman and God
58. Which one of the following is **not** included in the laws of thought?
- A) Law of identity B) Law of Contradiction
 C) Law of Contingency D) Law of excluded middle
59. "Whatever phenomenon varies in any manner, whenever another phenomenon varies in some particular manner is either the cause or the effect or is connected with it through some fact of causation." This canon refers to which method of J.S. Mill?
- A) Method of agreement
 B) Method of Concomitant variation
 C) Joint method of agreement and difference
 D) Method of difference
60. Which one of the following is **not** the postulate of induction?
- A) Law of Universal causation
 B) Principle of Uniformity of Nature
 C) Law of Continuity of Nature
 D) Law of unity of Nature
61. "Religion is realisation, not talk, nor doctrine, nor theories...it is being and becoming, not hearing or acknowledging; it is the whole soul becoming changed into what it believes". Who said this?
- A) Vivekananda B) M.N.Roy
 C) Aurobindo D) K.C.Bhattacharya
62. A statement form that has only false substitution instances is called:
- A) Contradiction B) Negation
 C) Contingent D) Tautology
63. Which of the following are the rules of inference?
- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| 1. $p \vee q$ | 2. $p \supset q$ | 3. $p \supset q$ | 4. $p \supset q$ |
| $\sim p$ | $\sim q$ | $q \supset r$ | p |
| $\therefore q$ | $\therefore \sim p$ | $\therefore p \supset r$ | $\therefore q$ |
- A) 1 and 2 are true B) 2 and 4 are true
 C) 1 and 4 are true D) 1, 2, 3 and 4 are true

64. Which one of the following is **not** a correct inference of the statement “All flowers are beautiful” is given as true then which of the following options can be validly inferred from it?
1. No flower is beautiful is False
 2. Some flowers are beautiful is True
 3. Some flowers are not beautiful is false
 4. Some flowers are not beautiful is True
- A) 1, 2 and 3 are true B) 1, 2 and 4 are true
C) 3 and 4 are true D) 1 and 2 are true
65. A kind of inductive reasoning in which from the resemblance of two or more things in certain respects, their likeness in other respects is inferred is called:
- A) Predictability B) Affinity
C) Analogy D) Relativity
66. The thinker who has no association with sphotavada:
- A) Bhartrihari B) Patanjali C) Kapila D) Panini
67. Who among the following held the view that the ethical term ‘good’ is indefinable and irreducible to any natural property?.
- A) G.E. Moore B) Henri Bergson
C) Joseph Butler D) Thomas Hobbes
68. Brahman is *SajatiyaVijatiyaSvagatabhedarahita*. Who held this view?
- A) Madhva B) Ramanuja C) Sankara D) Nimbarka
69. According to Sri Aurobindo, the triple process of evolutionary growth involves which of the following?
1. Widening 2. Differentiation 3. Heightening 4. Integration.
- A) 1, 2 & 4 only B) 2, 3 & 4 only
C) 1, 2 & 3 only D) 1, 3 & 4 only
70. Which of the following is **not** included in Yogic step of Niyama?
- A) Brahmacharya B) Iswarapranidhana
C) Svadhyaya D) Tapas
71. Identify the true statements:
1. Darsanamala is a great work of Sri Narayana Guru.
 2. Sri Narayana Guru established the Advaita Ashram near Kannur.
 3. Mahatma Gandhi visited Narayana Guru during his 1925 trip to Kerala.
 4. Jati Lakshanam clarifies Narayana Guru’s perspectives of Caste.
- A) 1, 2, 3 & 4 B) 1 & 2 only C) 3 & 4 only D) 1, 3 & 4 only

72. National Youth Day is celebrated in India on:
 A) September 19 B) January 12
 C) February 7 D) September 10
73. "Truth is not something that can be followed; it has to be discovered. You cannot find truth through any book or through any accumulation of experience." Who said this?
 A) Dr. S Radhakrishnan B) Iqbal
 C) Rabindranath Tagore D) J. Krishnamurty
74. Match the following:
 a. Mahatma Gandhi 1. Jnanavichara
 b. Rabindranath Tagore 2. Rajayoga
 c. Ramana Maharshi 3. Jivan Devata
 d. Vivekananda 4. Nai Talim
- A) a-3, b-4, c-2, d-1 B) a-4, b-2, c-1, d-3
 C) a-3, b-1, c-4, d-2 D) a-4, b-3, c-1, d-2
75. Pick out the **wrong** statement:
 A) *Laws* is the last work of Plato
 B) Like Indian thought, Plato's philosophy is soteriological
 C) Plato held that an individual has three aspects namely, reason, high spirits and appetites
 D) Democracy is the best form of government according to Plato
76. Match the following:
 a. Vivekachudamani 1. Sri Aurobindo
 b. Advaitachintapaddhati 2. S.Radhakrishnan
 c. The Idealistic View of Life 3. Chattambi Swamikal
 d. The Life Divine 4. Sankara
- A) a-2, b-4, c-3, d-1 B) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1
 C) a-1, b-3, c-2, d-4 D) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2
77. Evaluation of aesthetic judgement of Kant is found in his:
 A) Critique of Judgment
 B) Critique of Pure Reason
 C) Critique of Practical Reason
 D) Critique of Art and Beauty
78. Choose the **wrong** pair:
 A) Berkeley – Esseestpercipii
 B) Hume – Subjective Idealism
 C) Kant – Synthetic apriori
 D) Hegel – Absolute Idealism

79. Match the following:
- | | |
|----------------|----------------------------------|
| a. Karl Popper | 1. Course in General Linguistics |
| b. Feyerabend | 2. Against Method |
| c. Saussure | 3. Sense and Sensibilia |
| d. J.L. Austin | 4. The Poverty of Historicism |
- A) a-4, b-2, c-1, d-3 B) a-3, b-2, c-1, d-4
C) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1 D) a-4, b-2, c-3, d-1
80. 'A proposition is the picture of reality; it pictures the fact.' Name the philosopher who holds this view.
A) Wittgenstein B) Russell C) Carnap D) A.J. Ayer
81. The term used by Heidegger which is basically concerned with the investigation of human existence in the world is -----.
A) Zu sein B) Sein C) Dasein D) None of these
82. According to the theory of speech act, the utterance 'I promise to be there at 7.30' is an example of ----- utterance.
A) Performative B) Constative
C) Prescriptive D) Descriptive
83. From a Marxian perspective, what is the relation between base and super structure?
A) The change in superstructure leads to the change in the economic base of a society
B) The change in the economic base of a society leads to the change in superstructure
C) The change in the base does not cause any change in superstructure
D) None of these
84. ----- is the claim that two paradigms may be so different that any straight forward comparison of them with each other is impossible.
A) Incommensurability B) Paradigm shift
C) Incompatibility D) Incoherence
85. Name the empiricist philosopher who proposed immaterialism.
A) Hegel B) Berkeley C) Locke D) Hume
86. The work for which Rabindranath Tagore got the Nobel prize for literature:
A) Gitanjali B) Kabuliwala C) Gora D) Manasi
87. In the creation of genuine knowledge, the categories of mind play a very important role. This fundamental proposition was formulated by:
A) Berkeley B) Kant C) Locke D) Hume

88. Which was the term Kant used in his *Critique of Pure Reason* to express the mutually contradictory propositions in which both thesis and antithesis can be proved?
- A) Antinomy B) Synthetic apriori
C) Phenomena D) Noumena
89. When the speaker merely utters the word 'vatayanam'(window), the hearer cannot understand what the speaker wants unless he presumes the missing word 'pidhehi'(close). Advaitins put this as an example for:
- A) Abhidhanupapatti B) Abhihitanupapatti
C) Smrutarthapatti D) Drshtarthapatti
90. Which of the terms are distributed in an I proposition?
- A) Subject
B) Predicate
C) Both subject and predicate
D) Neither subject nor predicate
91. According to Naiyayikas, true knowledge is that which tells us about the existence of a thing in a place where it really is. This view finds its parallel in the -----theory of Western Philosophy.
- A) Positivistic B) Coherence
C) Pragmatic D) Correspondence
92. The perception of the brightness of shell revives the memory of silver. Here error arises when we fail to perceive the difference between perception and memory. This type of error is called:
- A) Akhyati B) AnyathaKhyati
C) Satsat khyati D) Viparita khyati
93. If two propositions are connected by Either-or, then the proposition is called:
- A) Hypothetical B) Disjunctive
C) Universal D) Categorical
94. Examine the following statements and find out whether they are true or false according to the rules of obversion?
1. The subject of the obverse is the same as the subject of the obvertend.
 2. The I proposition has its obverse the O proposition
 3. "No residents are non-voters" is the obverse of "All residents are voters".
 4. The obverse of O proposition is not valid.
- A) 1 & 3 are true and 2 & 4 are false
B) 1, 2 & 3 are true and 4 is false
C) 1, 2 & 4 are true and 3 is false
D) 1, 2, 3 & 4 are true

95. The rooster crows immediately before sunrise, therefore the rooster causes the sun to rise. Identify the fallacy of induction in the above statement.
 A) Illicit generalisation B) Post hoc ergo propter hoc
 C) Unsound analogy D) Non causa pro cause
96. Which one of the following, according to Althusser, is considered as the ideological state apparatuses (ISA)?
 A) The Army B) The Court C) The Police D) The Family
97. Name the fallacy in the following argument.
 No non-honest persons are respected.
 Mr Butler is not respected.
 Therefore, Mr Butler is not honest.
- A) Fallacy of two negatives B) Undistributed middle
 C) Illicit major D) Illicit minor
98. Find out whether the argument is valid or invalid:
 All ambitious persons are unsympathetic
 All dictators are ambitious
 Therefore all dictators are unsympathetic.
- A) Valid, Barbara mood B) Invalid, Undistributed middle
 C) Fallacy of illicit major D) Fallacy of illicit minor
99. Convert the following proposition-
 All bats are mammals
- A) Some mammals are bats B) Some mammals are not bats
 C) All mammals are bats D) No mammals are bats
100. Find the odd one:
- A) Contraposition B) Obversion
 C) Alteration D) Conversion
101. Find the fallacy in the syllogism.
 All Europeans are self centered.
 All Indians are self centered.
 Therefore, all Indians are Europeans.
- A) Undistributed middle B) Illicit major
 C) Illicit minor D) Two negative premises

102. The universals do **not** exist in individual thing nor in any mind, they are mere names or verbal sound without any corresponding reality. The doctrine is:
 A) Universalism B) Nominalism
 C) Verbalism D) Noumenalism
103. The Greek philosopher whose famous saying is '*Homo Mensura*':
 A) Anaximander B) Protagoras
 C) Heraclitus D) Pythagoras
104. Which one of the following is **not** included in the four kinds of causes said by Aristotle?
 A) Material B) Final C) Essential D) Efficient
105. Match the following:
 a. St.Thomas Aquinas 1. The Nicomachean Ethics
 b. St.Anselm 2. The Monologion
 c. St.Augustine 3. Summa Theologiae
 d. Aristotle 4. The City of God
- A) a-3, b-2, c-4, d-1 B) a-2, b-3, c-1, d-4
 C) a-3, b-1, c-2, d-4 D) a-3, b-2, c-1, d-4
106. Which one of the following statement is **wrong** according to Descartes' thought?
 A) Descartes accepted the independent existence of mind and body
 B) The attribute of mind is thinking and body is extension
 C) Mind and body are relative substances.
 D) Mind-body relation is termed as psycho-physical parallelism
107. Which Idola of Bacon does the following example belong to?
 'One-sided devotion to one's own method, profession or society':
 A) Idola Tribus B) Idola Specus
 C) Idola Fori D) Idola Theatri
108. Man is the crown and roof of all things in the world. Name this view point:
 A) Anthropomorphism B) Anthropocentrism
 C) Androcentrism D) Humanism
109. Who held the view that the hallmark of scientific theories is systematic falsifiability?
 A) Thomas Kuhn B) Carl Hempel
 C) Karl Popper D) Paul Feyerabend

110. Identify the true statements about Spinoza:
1. Spinoza supports the theory of occasionalism.
 2. Spinoza's most celebrated work is *Natura Naturata*.
 3. Spinoza considered that substance, God and Nature are one.
 4. Spinoza upholds the concept of pan psychism.
- A) 2 and 3 only B) 1 and 2 only
 C) 3 and 4 only D) 1, 2, 3 and 4
111. 'Percepts without concepts are blind and concepts without percepts are empty.'
 Who said this?
- A) Kant B) Hegel C) Berkeley D) Hume
112. Name the book in which Ryle speaks of the ontological error that arises by presenting a thing belonging to a particular category as if they belong to a different category.
- A) The Concept of Mind
 B) The Critique of Cartesian Dualism
 C) Dilemmas: The Turner Lectures 1953
 D) A Rational Animal
113. In the linguistic dichotomy of Saussure, language as it is practised by the community of the speaker is termed as:
- A) Langue B) Parole C) Significant D) Signifie
114. "Language mirrors the reality." Which of the following doctrine upholds this statement?
- A) Logical atomism B) Logical empiricism
 C) Physicalism D) Positivism
115. The epistemological theory which holds that the idea of the operation of science by fixed universal rules is unrealistic, pernicious and detrimental to science. Name this view.
- A) Epistemological Nihilism B) Epistemological anarchy
 C) Decentering D) Demarcation.
116. What was Gramsci's term for cultural consensus supporting capitalism?
- A) Authority B) Hegemony
 C) Universalism D) Ideological state apparatuses
117. Which one of the following concept is **not** associated with Derrida?
- A) Cultural capital B) Logocentrism
 C) Deconstruction D) Difference

118. Match the following:
- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| a. Derrida | 1. For Marx |
| b. Saussure | 2. Grammatology |
| c. Antonio Gramsci | 3. Course in General Linguistics |
| d. Althusser | 4. Prison Notebooks |
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- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| A) a-2, b-3, c-4, d-1 | B) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1 |
| C) a-3, b-1, c-4, d-2 | D) a-3, b-2, c-4, d-1 |
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119. Which of the following statement is **wrong** according to logical positivism?
- A) Verification principle is the basic criterion for meaningfulness of a proposition
- B) Verification of the statement must be done in terms of sense experience
- C) The metaphysical statements are meaningful
- D) "There is a God" is considered as a typical meaningless statement.
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120. Which of the following concepts are true with regard to Nietzsche's philosophy?
1. Will to power 2. Nihilism 3. Anti idealism
4. A revaluation of all values
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- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| A) 1, 2, 3 & 4 | B) 1 & 4 only |
| C) 2 & 3 only | D) 1, 2 & 3 only |
