

تنها با یاد اوست که دل‌ها آرام می‌گیرد.

۱. According to Socrates, what is true teaching?
 - a. only studying
 - b. only recollection
 - c. only learning
 - d. only searching
۲. As Socrates says, Meno argues that a man
 - a. can inquire about which he doesn't know.
 - b. can inquire about which he knows.
 - c. cannot inquire about that which he knows or doesn't know.
 - d. can inquire about that which he knows or doesn't know.
۳. According to Socrates the soul is
 - a. material.
 - b. immortal
 - c. mortal
 - d. moral
۴. According to Socrates, he who does not know,
 - a. may still has true notions of that which he doesn't know.
 - b. doesn't have true notions of that which he doesn't know.
 - c. has false notions of that which he doesn't know.
 - d. none of them
۵. Descartes says, It is wiser not to trust entirely to anything by which we have once been
 - a. doubted
 - b. deceptive
 - c. ignored
 - d. confirmed
۶. Descartes says, I myself did exist since a
 - a. I thought of something.
 - b. all powerful God existed.
 - c. some evil genius existed.
 - d. all powerful God didn't exist.
۷. Descartes says, also If some deceiver devices me, but
 - a. without doubt I exist
 - b. I probably exist.
 - c. I'm not sure that I exist.
 - d. without doubt God exist.
۸. Descartes says the proposition: I am, I exist, is
 - a. necessarily not true.
 - b. necessarily true.
 - c. necessarily doubtful.
 - d. necessarily false.
۹. According to Kant, The knowledge that is independent of experience is entitled,
 - a. a priori knowledge
 - b. empirical knowledge
 - c. a posteriori knowledge
 - d. analytical knowledge
۱۰. According to Kant, The proposition "every alteration has its cause"
 - a. is a pure proposition.
 - b. is a priori proposition.
 - c. is a posteriori proposition.
 - d. a & b

١١. According to Kant. The judgments which are necessary and universal are
 - a. empirical judgments
 - b. a priori judgments'
 - c. a posteriori judgments
 - d. synthetic judgments
١٢. are those in which the connection of predicate with the subject is thought without identity.
 - a. Synthetic judgments
 - b. Analytic judgments
 - c. A posteriori judgments
 - d. Empirical judgments
١٣. If I say "All bodies are extended" this is
 - a. a synthetic judgment.
 - b. an empirical judgment.
 - c. an a posteriori judgment.
 - d. an analytic judgment.
١٤. Judgments of experience are
 - a. all synthetic
 - b. all analytic
 - c. a priori
 - d. either synthetic or analytic
١٥. That "The straight line between two points is shortest," is a(n).....
 - a. synthetic proposition
 - b. analytic proposition
 - c. analytic judgment.
 - d. none of them
١٦. The critique of reason, in the end, necessarily leads to
 - a. knowing the things in themselves.
 - b. skepticism.
 - c. scientific knowledge.
 - d. nothing.
١٧. Wittgenstein says: Doubt comes
 - a. before belief.
 - b. sometimes before belief.
 - c. after belief.
 - d. a & b
١٨. According to Wittgenstein's final notebooks realization of the groundlessness of our believing is
 - a. difficult
 - b. not difficult
 - c. obvious
 - d. unproved
١٩. According to Norman Malcolm in western academic philosophy, religious belief is commonly regarded
 - a. as reasonable
 - b. as intelligible
 - c. as unreasonable
 - d. as justifiable
٢٠. Religion is a form of life, it is language embedded in action, what Wittgenstein calls
 - a. "Religion belief"
 - b. "Meaningless"
 - c. "Ontological proof"
 - d. "Language-game"
٢١. Ibn Sina considers logic to philosophy.
 - a. that doesn't need to
 - b. as result of
 - c. as the key to
 - d. that needs to
٢٢. According to Ibn Sina, the most reliable form of proof is
 - a. Induction
 - b. Syllogism
 - c. Analogy
 - d. None of the above

۲۳. According to Ibn Sina, the rational soul with a capacity for action called
- a. Practical Intellect b. Theoretical Intellect
c. Physics d. Metaphysics
۲۴. According to Ibn Sina, the subject of metaphysic is
- a. substance b. existent c. quality d. knowledge
۲۵. The title of philosophy of Suhrawardi is
- a. Philosophy of religion. b. Theosophy.
c. Philosophy of knowledge. d. Philosophy of illumination.
۲۶. In numerous places in his writings Suhrawardi Ibn Sina's philosophical position.
- a. argues against b. argues in favor of
c. accepts d. confirms
۲۷. The foundation of the whole metaphysics of Mulla Sadra is the
- a. The science of being (wujud) b. The divine science
c. Transcendent theosophy d. Illumination
۲۸. According to Suhrawardi, “Light of Light” means
- a. intellect b. humankind c. angels d. necessary being
۲۹. According to Mulla Sadra, accidents
- a. have existence independent of substance.
b. have no existence independent of substance.
c. sometimes independent of substance and sometimes not.
d. none of them.
۳۰. The views of Wujud are complemented by the principle of
- a. Principality of quiddity b. Principality of unity
c. Principality of existence d. Principality of reality