



زمان آزمون (دقیقه): تستی: ۶۰ تشریحی: ۰

تعداد سوالات: تستی: ۳۰ تشریحی: ۰

عنوان درس: زبان تخصصی ۴

رشته تحصیلی/کد درس: الهیات و معارف اسلامی گرایش فلسفه و کلام اسلامی ۱۳۲۰۲۰۲

12-The proper problem of pure reason is contained in the question:

1. How are a posteriori synthetic judgements possible?
2. How are a posteriori analytic judgements possible?
3. How are a priori analytic judgements possible?
4. How are a priori synthetic judgements possible?

13-Analytic judgements (affirmative) are those in which the connection of predicate with the subject is thought through

1. Argument
2. Identity
3. Induction
4. Contradiction

14-The outlook I have sketched might be thought to be radically

1. Coherence
2. Incoherence
3. Coherently
4. Incoherent

15-It is true that familiar objects, occasionally disappear without any adequate

1. Extract
2. Explanation
3. Substance
4. Essence

16-'Self justifying' means:

1. Something which is groundless.
2. Something which is imaginery.
3. Something whose credentials as a reason cannot be questioned.
4. Something whose credentials as a reason can be questioned.

17-Religious people often think of their own belief as a result of God's in their lives.

1. Intervention
2. Overlap
3. Substance
4. Meaningless

18-Practical philosophy is concerned learning one of the following.

1. By
2. From
3. For
4. With

19-The opposite of 'falsehood' is :

1. Falseness
2. Certitude
3. Falsification
4. Deception

20-Which one is true?

1. Demonstration is the most reliable form of sense experience.
2. Syllogism is the most reliable form of sense experience.
3. Demonstration is the most reliable form of syllogism.
4. Syllogism is the most reliable form of propositions.



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21- Minerals, plants and animals, the last and highest of are human beings.

1. Who 2. Whom 3. Whose 4. Theirs

22- The existence of a thing is either necessary or

1. Contingent 2. Contingence 3. Accident 4. Substance

23- In his philosophy Suhrawardi speaks of :

1. Acquired knowledge 2. Peripatetic wisdom
3. Knowledge by presence 4. Mystical knowledge

24- In the domain of formal logic Suhrawardi proves to be a remarkable logician.

1. Herself 2. Himself 3. Itself 4. Themselves

25- Suhrawardi uses the symbolism of light to describe problems.

1. Epistemological 2. Logical 3. Ontological 4. Ethical

26- Suhrawardi presents an epistemological foundation for constructing a holistic metaphysics.

1. Alternative 2. Manifestation 3. Acceptance 4. Unacceptance

27- At the heart of the whole philosophical exposition of Mulla Sadra stands the gnostic experience of Being as Reality.

'Gnostic' is:

1. Noun 2. Verb 3. Adverb 4. Adjective

28- Mulla Sadra conceives the unity of being in relation to the of existence as the rays of the sun in relation to the sun.

1. Incredible 2. Multiplicity 3. Classic 4. Regular

29- The unity of the knower and the known ultimately the unity of knowing and being.

1. Selects 2. Private 3. Implies 4. Operation

30- The desire to provide a rational foundation for a form of life is especially in the philosophy of religion.

1. Disorder 2. Prominent 3. Abnormal 4. Significance