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۱- Socrates: they spoke of a glorious truth. "glorious" means?

۱. پنداری ۲. حقیقت ۳. مادی ۴. متعالی

۲- Descartes: "but it is sometimes proved to me that these senses are deceptive." "senses" means?

۱. حواس ۲. فریبنده ۳. تأملات ۴. معانی

۳- Kant: "In the order of time, therefore, we have no knowledge antecedent to experience." "antecedent" means?

۱. متأخر ۲. مقدم ۳. تجربه ۴. شناخت

۴- Kant: analytic judgements are therefore those in which the connection of the predicate with the subject is thought through identity. "identity" means?

۱. محمول ۲. غیریت ۳. این همانی ۴. موضوع

5- Ibn sina says: there are two types of philosophy, and?

1. theoretical- practical 2. metaphysics- physics
3. mathematics- metaphysics 4. theoretical- political

6- In Ibn sina philosophy "habitual intellect" means?

1. al- aql bi'l- fi'l 2. al- aql al- mustafad
3. al- aql bi'l- malakah 4. al- aql al- hayulani

۷- He chose the title philosophy of illumination to name his major Arabic work. "Illumination" means?

۱. مشاء ۲. متعالیه ۳. نظری ۴. اشراق

8- Suhrawardi's distinct vocabulary uses the symbolism of to describe ontological problems, and especially to depict cosmological structures.

1. existence 2. light 3. essence 4. nature

9- According to Mulla sadra, Being is not only one but it also participates in a or hierarchy from the Being of God to the existence of the pebble on the beach.

1. substance 2. unity 3. distinction 4. gradation

10- The foundation of the and the whole metaphysics of Mulla sadra is the science of being.

1. peripatetic philosophy 2. Illuminationist school
3. transcendent theosophy 4. Arabic philosophy



11-Plato: If the truth of all things always existed in the soul, then.....?

1. the soul is immortal
2. the soul is mortal
3. the soul is destroyed
4. the body is immortal

12-In Descartes philosophy, which proposition is necessarily true?

1. God exist
2. evil genius is exist
3. I am, I exist
4. I am, God exist

13-The proper problem of , in Kant's view, is contained in the question: How are a priori synthetic judgements possible?

1. empirical knowledge
2. pure reason
3. epistemology
4. practical reason

14-Wittgenstein: "the child learns by believing the adult. comes after ?

1. learn- doubt
2. belief- doubt
3. believing- belief
4. doubt- belief

15-Ibn sina: "..... philosophy is knowledge of things that exist not owing to our choice and action"?

1. political
2. theoretical
3. management
4. ethics

16-In Ibn sina, this intellect is called material, because it has the capacity for receiving intelligible forms. "this intellect" refer to?

1. potential intellect
2. habitual intellect
3. actual intellect
4. acquired intellect

17-In Suhrawardi, the peripatetic "separate intellects" are called

1. light of lights
2. true dreams
3. abstract lights
4. imagination

18-In classical Islamic philosophy, "All objects are composed of these two components." what are they?

1. mahiyyah- quiddity
2. existence- quiddity
3. existence- wujud
4. quiddity- multiplicity

19-As is well-known, earlier Islamic philosophers, especially Ibn sina, had followed in accepting motion only in the categories of quantity, quality, situation and place.

1. Mulla sadra's philosophy
2. Aristotel's metaphysics
3. Mulla sadra's epistemology
4. Aristotelian natural philosophy



20- According to Mulla sadra, the unity of the knower and the known implies ultimately the unity of and?

1. light- being 2. knowing- body 3. knowing- being 4. man- prophet

21- In philosophy Kant: "All bodies are extended", is an?

1. analytic judgement 2. synthetic judgement
3. judgement of experience 4. analytic and synthetic judgement

22- Kant: "Judgement of experience, as such, are one and all synthetic. for it would be to found an analytic judgement on experience.

1. belongs 2. support 3. equivalent 4. absurd

23- Which item, in Kant, is true?

1. Arithmetical propositions are always analytic
2. natural science(physics) contains a priori analytic judgements as principles
3. All mathematical judgements, without exception, are synthetic
4. metaphysics ought to contain a priori analytic knowledge

24- According to Kant philosophy , What is the difference between analytic and synthetic judgements?

1. in analytic judgements, the predicate B lies outside the subject A
2. in analytic judgements, the predicate B belongs to the subject A
3. the synthetic judgements, as adding nothing through the predicate to the concept of the subject
4. the synthetic judgements, can also be entitled explicative

25- According to Ibn sina philosophy , the theoretical intellect passes through four stages. Fourthly is called?

1. acquired intellect 2. actual intellect
3. habitual intellect 4. potential intellect

26- According to Ibn sina philosophy , What moves the theoretical intellect from potentiality to actuality?

1. body 2. agent intellect
3. potential intellect 4. material intellect

27- According to Ibn sina philosophy , the existent is either or?

1. substance- accident 2. accident- quality
3. quantity- quality 4. substance- action



28- In Suhrawardi philosophy, which case includes standard discussion of such subjects as existence, unity, substance, accidents?

1. logic
2. metaphysica specialis
3. mathematics
4. metaphysica generalis

29- What knowledge implies the presence of the very reality to be known in the human intellect without the intermediary of mental concepts such as when one knows oneself?

1. conceptual knowledge
2. presential knowledge
3. al- ilm al- husuli
4. A and c

30- He sees the manifested order as theophanies (tajalliyat) of the Divine Names and qualities upon the mirror of nothingness. "He" refer to?

1. Ibn sina
2. Mulla sadra
3. Ibn Arabi
4. Ibn sab'in