

سری سوال: یک

زمان آزمون (دقیقه): ۶۰ تشریحی: ۰

تعداد سوالات: تستی: ۳۰ تشریحی: ۰

عنوان درس: زبان تخصصی ۴

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

1- "Well, Socrates, and is not the argument sound?" "orgument" means?

1. درست 2. حقیقی 3. استدلال 4. یادآوری

2- Socrates: "Is he not better off in knowing his ignorance?" "ignorance" means?

1. جهل 2. یادآوری 3. شک 4. تحقیق

3- Now for this object it is not necessary that I should show that all of these are false. "necessary" means?

1. ظنی 2. قابل شک 3. فریبنده 4. ضروری

4- [in kant's philosophy] "a priori" and "a posteriori" means?

1. پیشینی - پسینی 2. تحلیلی - ترکیبی 3. اقتراپی - استثنایی 4. حسی - تجربی

5- Kant: all mathematical judgements, without exception, are synthetic. "synthetic" means?

1. پسینی 2. پیشینی 3. ترکیبی 4. تحلیلی

6- Ibn sina say's: there are two types of philosophy, theoretical and practical. "theoretical" means?

1. عملی 2. نظری 3. تجربی 4. الهی

7- [in Ibn sina] "induction" means?

1. اقتراپی 2. تمثیل 3. قیاس 4. استقراء

8- "acquired intellect" means?

1. عقل مستفاد 2. عقل بالفعل 3. عقل هیولانی 4. عقل بالملکه

9- "Because it is simple, it is indestructible"; means?

1. بدلیل اینکه کثرت زاییده مادیت است. 2. بدلیل اینکه بسیط است فناپذیر است.
3. چون تقسیم ناپذیر است پس هم سنخ عقل فعال است. 4. زیرا صورت های معقول غیر مادی اند.

10- is in a subject and is divided into nine types.

1. God 2. substance
3. soul 4. accident

11- Socrates: without anyone teaching him he will recover his knowledge for himself, if he is only asked questions. "recover of knowledge" means?

1. Argument 2. inquire
3. recollection 4. learning

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12- Kant: such knowledge is entitled a priori, and distinguished from the, which has its sources a posteriori that is, in experience.

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| 1. Mathematical | 2. empirical |
| 3. metaphysical | 4. pure rational |

13- According to Ibn sina, which types of philosophy seeks knowledge of the truth?

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|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Theoretical philosophy | 2. practical philosophy |
| 3. Political science | 4. ethics |

14- The discussion of the soul takes up a large portion of Ibn sina's

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| 1. Mathematic | 2. metaphysics |
| 3. logic | 4. physics |

15- Suhrawardi chose the title philosophy of To name his major Arabic work.

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| 1. The incoherence of incoherence | 2. Illumination |
| 3. Al- isharat | 4. transcendent theosophy |

16- A companion doctrine is tashkik al- wujud or

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| 1. The gnostic experience | 2. trans- substantial motion |
| 3. The gradation of being | 4. the principality of existence |

17- According to Ibn sina, metaphysics deal with?

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| 1. The existent in as much as it exists | 2. Only God |
| 3. The quiddity and non-existence | 4. The management of the city |

18- In practical philosophy, according to Ibn sina, the principles on which the affairs of the individual are based; refer to?

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| 1. Theoretical science | 2. management |
| 3. political science | 4. ethics |

19- "a primary perfection of an organic, natural body to which it belongs to perform acts of life"; what this definition?

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| 1. Secondary perfection | 2. natural body |
| 3. the human soul | 4. plant body |

20- We are told that if the function of the soul is limited to nutrition, growth and reproduction, it is a mere

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| 1. Human soul | 2. plant soul | 3. animal soul | 4. body |
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21- Socrates: if the truth of all things existed in the soul, then the soul is?

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| 1. Never- immortal | 2. always- mortal |
| 3. occasionally- immortal | 4. always- immortal |

22- According to kant, "the straight line between two points is the shortest", is a proposition?

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| 1. Synthetic | 2. analytic |
| 3. pure analytic | 4. synthetic and analytic |

23- According to kant, mathematical propositions are always judgements a priori, because?

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| 1. They can be derived from experience | 2. They are empirical |
| 3. They carry with them necessity | 4. They are not necessity |

24- Which item, in kant's philosophy, is correct?

1. All our knowledge arises out of experience
2. We have no knowledge antecedent to experience
3. All our knowledge begins with pure reason
4. he rejects all experiential and rational knowledge

25- "If the predicate B belongs to the subject A, as something which is (covertly) contained in this concept A". this judgement, in kant's philosophy, entitled?

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| 1. Empirical judgement | 2. experience |
| 3. synthetic judgement | 4. analytic judgement |

26- What, according to Ibn sina, is the most reliable form of proof?

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| 1. Syllogism | 2. induction | 3. analogy | 4. estimative |
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27- According to Ibn sina, the theoretical intellect in first stage, has not yet formed any concepts or grasped any intelligibles. This intellect called?

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| 1. Acquired intellect | 2. habitual intellect |
| 3. potential intellect | 4. actual intellect |

28- According to Ibn sina, what case moves the theoretical intellect from potentiality to actuality?

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| 1. Body | 2. potential intellect |
| 3. habitual intellect | 4. agent intellect |

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29- In Mulla sadra, which item is correct?

1. Substance have no existence independent of accidents
2. He denied explicitly the possibility of motion in the substance
3. He accepting motion only in accidents
4. Accidents have no existence independent of substance

30- Which item, according to Ibn sina, is substance?

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| 1. Matter | 2. quality | 3. place | 4. action |
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