

کارشناسی

حضرت علی(ع): دانش راهبر نیکویی برای ایمان است

دانشگاه پیام نور
مرکز آزمون و سنجش



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

نمونه سوال پیام نور
سری سوال یک
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1-What will you put as the subject of inquiry?

- 1. On
- 2. From
- 3. Forth
- 4. Down

2-According to Socrates all inquiry and all learning is but

- 1. Recollection
- 2. Advise
- 3. Admiration
- 4. Suggestion

3-We have assisted him in some degree to the of the truth.

- 1. Invisible
- 2. Discovery
- 3. Command
- 4. Arrange

4-I want to establish any and permanent structure in the scieces.

- 1. Official
- 2. Request
- 3. Description
- 4. Firm

5-Let us reflect that possibly our hands our whole body are such as they appear to be.

- 1. Either - or
- 2. Either - nor
- 3. Neither - nor
- 4. Neither - or

6-Just as a captive in sleep enjoys imaginary liberty.

- 1. Who
- 2. Whom
- 3. Whose
- 4. It

7-Am I so on body and senses that I cannot exist without these?

- 1. Independent
- 2. Dependent
- 3. Dependence
- 4. Independence

8-He had first to learn through experience that bodies are heavy, and fall when their supports

- 1. Is withdrawn
- 2. Are withdrawn
- 3. Withdrawns
- 4. Withdraw

9-Mathematics gives us a shining example of how far, independently of experience, we can progress in knowledge.

- 1. a posteriori
- 2. Empirical
- 3. Practical
- 4. a priori

10-That the line between two points is the shortest, is a synthetic proposition.

- 1. Curved
- 2. Straight
- 3. Capable
- 4. Reasonable

11-We are required to join in thought a certain predicate to a given concept, and this necessity is inherent in the concepts

- 1. Theirs
- 2. Itself
- 3. Themselves
- 4. Himself

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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