

## CSS Political Science Topic 1 Western Political Thought

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Lenin became interested in revolutionary socialist politics following his brother's execution in	A. 1888 B. 1887 C. 1874 D. None of these
2	What does Foucault give as an example of discipline operating in the seventeenth century?	A. The body of the soldier B. The royal gardens at Versailles C. The prison workshop D. The church
3	Derrida calls 'preference for presence over absence' as	A. Illusion B. Prejudice C. Metaphysics of presence D. First principle
4	According to Sartre, the existentialist finds the fact that God does not exist	A. Liberating B. Clarifying C. Very distressing D. Unimportant
5	Lenin was masterminded the Bolshevik take-over of power in Russia in	A. 1919 B. 1924 C. 1917 D. None of these
6	Disappearance of the author' is the term coined by	A. Michel Foucault B. Husserl C. Derrida D. None of these
7	"I am able to control only some of my behaviors." This statement best exemplifies _____ theory of human behavior	A. Descartes B. Plato's C. Locke's D. Titchener's
8	The price of salvation, according to Kierkegaard's variety of Protestantism, is	A. The performance of "good works" B. Frequent public attestations of belief in God's existence C. Unconditioned faith in God's promise of eternal life D. Both A and B E. None of these
9	Gramsci's theory of hegemony is tied to his conception of the	A. Capitalist state B. Republic state C. Democratic state D. None of these
10	Which one of the following is the correct sequence in the political philosophy of John Locke?	A. State of nature- Civil society- Natural rights_ contract B. Natural rights - contract- state of nature- civil society C. State of nature- Contract- Civil society- Nature rights D. Natural rights - State of nature- contract - Civil society
11	What were penal reformers attempting to do, according to Foucault?	A. To find a way of punishing better B. To find a way of punishing less C. to disentangle the penalty from the crime D. To protect prisoners from cruelty
12	Which two aspects of the subject's life does discipline aim to regulate ?	A. Time and space B. The mind and the soul C. Life and death D. Future and past
13	The Art of War is written by:	A. Mao B. Machiavelli C. Lenin D. None of these
14	Immanuel Kant was born in Konigsberg. Prussia in	A. 1724 B. 1725 C. 1726 D. 1727

15	Kant's major work is	<p>A. The Critique of Pure Reason B. universal Natural History and Theory of Heaven C. The False Subtlety of the Four Syllogistic Figures D. None of these</p>
16	Rawls turned towards the question of political legitimacy in the context of Intractable philosophical, religious and moral disagreement amongst citizens regarding the human good in	<p>A. A Theory of Justice B. Political Liberalism C. The Law of Peoples D. Justice as Fairness: A Restatement</p>
17	Sartre claims that when he speaks of forlornness, he means that	<p>A. God does not exist and we must face all the consequences of this B. we can never truly know another human being C. we are not responsible for our passions D. All of the above</p>
18	Hume sees no difficulty in the possibility of "an eternal succession of objects ," without beginning or end . This is meant to be an objection to	<p>A. The Argument from Design B. The Cosmological Argument C. Kierkegaard's leap of faith D. Both B and C</p>
19	The entitlement theory of property has been propounded by :	<p>A. John Locke B. John Rawls C. Hayek D. Nozick</p>
20	According to Sartre , existentialism is a doctrine intended strictly for	<p>A. All people B. specialists and philosophers C. Europeans D. atheists</p>