

CSS Political Science Topic 1 Western Political Thought

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Marx and Kierkegaard	A. Disagreed concerning the value of Hegelian philosophy B. Were both concerned with the issue of poverty C. Both concerned themselves with religious reform D. Were opposed to the same forces, though they attacked them in very different ways E. all of these
2	Who among the following thinkers has claimed that the history of ideas has ended with the recognition of Liberal democracy as ' the final form of human government'?	A. Ralph Miliband B. Noam Chomsky C. Amartya Sen D. Francis Fukuyama
3	According to Bentham, a moral sanction is	A. Pleasure or pain inflicted by chance members of the community B. pleasure or pain inflicted by a judge in accordance with a rule C. Pleasure or pain that it is permissible to inflict on someone D. None of these
4	Locke laid down that state is :	A. An end in itself B. Means to an end C. Unavoidable evil D. Legal necessity E. None of these
5	Mao Zedong ruled as an autocrat styled the Chairman of the Communist Party of China from its establishment in 1949, until his death in	A. 1974 B. 1975 C. 1976 D. None of these
6	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
7	Rousseau's theory of General Will implies that it is:	A. the sum of particular wills B. The aggregate of all rational wills of individuals comprising a particular political community C. the transcendent, universal will may be even of one individual, which aims at the common good of the community D. will of the enlightened ruling elite
8	Pierre Bourdieu was born in	A. None of these B. 1930 C. 1932 D. 1934
9	Kierkegaard tells us that only ethical interest is interest	A. In the well-being of those less fortunate B. In the sincerity of others C. On one's own subjective reality D. In objective reality E. In one's relation to one's community
10	Who wrote the book A theory of Justice?	A. Francis Fukuyama B. Gabriel A. Almond C. J. Rawls D. None of these
11	Fukuyama is known for his book	A. Trust: The Social Virtues and the Creation of Prosperity B. Our Posthuman Future: Consequences of the Biotechnology

		Revolution C. The End of History and the Last Man D. None of these
12	Mao adopted Marxism-Leninism while working at	A. Peking University B. Wuhan University C. Jiao Tong university D. None of these
13	Lenin's first important theoretical work relates to	A. Factors of production B. Organization of the party C. Industrial economy D. peasant movements
14	Rawls's the most important work in moral philosophy since the end of World War 2 is	A. A Theory of justice B. Political Liberalism C. The Law of Peoples D. Justice as Fairness: A Restatement
15	Marx and Engles produced the famous book' Common Manifesto' in	A. 1848 B. 1845 C. 1883 D. None of these
16	_____is regarded as the father of deconstruction theory	A. Derrida B. Levi-Strauss C. Roland Barthes D. Saussure
17	Rawl's principle of distributive justice is based on the notion of :	A. Desert B. Difference principle C. Equality D. Entitlement
18	Lenin reached the conclusion that the disintegration of capitalism would begin in the:	A. Industrial heartland B. Tsarist Russia C. Colonial periphery D. USA
19	"A person is both a physical being and a spiritual being." The person whose philosophical assumptions are most in agreement with this statement is	A. Aristotle B. Locke C. Descartes D. Skinner
20	Who reconciled Rousseau's theory of General Will Austins theory of a determinate sovereign power?	A. T. H. Green B. H. J Laski C. Sir Henry Maine D. E. Barker