

S.S.R.DEGREE COLLEGE,(AUTONOMOUS) NIZAMABAD (C.C:5029)

II SEMESTER INTERNAL ASSESSMENT II EXAMINATIONS WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT (B. A. POLITICAL SCIENCE)

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Who is considered the founder of classical utilitarianism?

- A. John Stuart Mill
- B. Jeremy Bentham
- C. David Hume
- D. Immanuel Kant

Answer: B

2. The core principle of utilitarianism is:

- A. Moral duty
- B. Natural rights
- C. Greatest happiness of the greatest number
- D. Social contract

Answer: C

3. Bentham's utilitarianism is also known as:

- A. Rule utilitarianism
- B. Ideal utilitarianism
- C. Act utilitarianism
- D. Negative utilitarianism

Answer: C

4. What does Bentham mean by "utility"?

- A. Moral obligation
- B. Happiness or pleasure
- C. Economic benefit
- D. Political power

Answer: B

5. Bentham proposed the idea of measuring pleasure through:

- A. Moral sense
- B. Hedonistic calculus
- C. Categorical imperative
- D. Social contract

Answer: B

6. Which of the following is NOT part of Bentham's hedonistic calculus?

- A. Intensity
- B. Certainty
- C. Purity
- D. Duty

Answer: D

7. John Stuart Mill modified utilitarianism by introducing:

- A. Equal pleasure principle
- B. Quality of pleasure
- C. Religious morality
- D. Natural law

Answer: B

8. According to Mill, higher pleasures are:

- A. Physical pleasures
- B. Sensory pleasures
- C. Intellectual and moral pleasures
- D. Material pleasures

Answer: C

9. Mill's utilitarianism is often described as:

- A. Act utilitarianism
- B. Rule utilitarianism
- C. Ethical egoism
- D. Moral relativism

Answer: B

10. "Better to be Socrates dissatisfied than a fool satisfied" reflects:

- A. Bentham's view
- B. Kant's view
- C. Mill's view
- D. Hobbes' view

Answer: C

11. The concept of dialectics was first systematically developed by:

- A. Aristotle
- B. Plato
- C. Socrates
- D. Heraclitus

Answer: C

12. The famous dialectical method of question and answer is known as:

- A. Empiricism
- B. Syllogism
- C. Socratic method
- D. Positivism

Answer: C

13. Which philosopher stated that "conflict is the father of all things"?

- A. Plato
- B. Heraclitus
- C. Hegel
- D. Marx

Answer: B

14. Who is the founder of Marxism?

- A. Hegel
- B. Engels
- C. Karl Marx
- D. Lenin

Answer: C

15. Marxism is based on the philosophy of:

- A. Idealism
- B. Pragmatism
- C. Materialism
- D. Positivism

Answer: C

16. According to Marx, the driving force of history is:

- A. Religion
- B. Ideas
- C. Class struggle
- D. Morality

Answer: C

17. Feminism primarily focuses on:

- A. Class inequality
- B. Racial dominance
- C. Gender equality
- D. Political authority

Answer: C

18. The main aim of feminist thought is to:

- A. Establish matriarchy
- B. End patriarchy
- C. Promote capitalism
- D. Support socialism

Answer: B

19. Who wrote *The Second Sex*?

- A. Betty Friedan
- B. Simone de Beauvoir
- C. Mary Wollstonecraft
- D. Virginia Woolf

Answer: B

20. “One is not born, but rather becomes, a woman” was said by:

- A. Wollstonecraft
- B. Friedan
- C. Beauvoir
- D. Millett

Answer: C

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Utilitarianism was first systematically developed by _____.

Answer: Jeremy Bentham

2. The fundamental principle of utilitarianism is the _____ principle.

Answer: Greatest happiness

3. According to utilitarianism, actions are judged by their _____.

Answer: Consequences

4. Bentham defined utility in terms of _____ and pain.

Answer: Pleasure

5. Bentham’s method of calculating pleasure is known as the _____ calculus.

Answer: Hedonistic

6. The dialectical method was first developed by _____.

Answer: Socrates

7. The method of learning through questioning is called the _____ method.

Answer: Socratic

8. The philosopher who said “conflict is the father of all things” was _____.

Answer: Heraclitus

9. Dialectics explains change through _____.

Answer: Contradiction

10. The thesis–antithesis–synthesis model is associated with _____.

Answer: Hegel

11. Marxism was founded by _____.

Answer: Karl Marx

12. Marxism is based on _____ materialism.

Answer: Historical

13. According to Marx, the driving force of history is _____ struggle.

Answer: Class

14. The working class in capitalist society is called the _____.

Answer: Proletariat

15. The owners of the means of production are known as the _____.

Answer: Bourgeoisie

16. Feminist thought mainly aims at achieving _____ equality.

Answer: Gender

17. The system of male dominance is called _____.

Answer: Patriarchy

18. *The Second Sex* was written by _____.

Answer: Simone de Beauvoir

19. “One is not born, but becomes a woman” was stated by _____.

Answer: Simone de Beauvoir

20. Liberal feminism emphasizes _____ and political equality.

Answer: Legal

QUESTIONS

1. Explain Mill’s views on representative government?

2. Hegel views on Civil society?

3. Utilitarianism, its main features?

4. Explain the main features of Marxism?

5. What is feminism?