

نام درس: زبان تخصصی ۴

تعداد سؤال: نسی ۳۰ تکمیلی -- تشریحی ۱

رشته تحصیلی: گرایش: الهیات (فلسفه و کلام اسلامی)

زمان امتحان: تستی و تکمیلی ۴۵ دقیقه تشریحی ۲۰ دقیقه

کد درس: ۱۲۲۰۲۰۲

تعداد کل صفحات: ۴

1. Mulla Sadrathe various school of Islamic Thought and the paths of human knowledge.
 - a. criticized
 - b. synthesized
 - c. listed
 - d. studied
2. Mulla Sadra's epistemology is..... that of Suhrawardi. and the school of illumination in general.
 - a. directly related to
 - b. completely different from
 - c. not related to
 - d. no directed to
3. According to Mulla Sadra, three paths of knowledge are spiritual, demonstration, and
 - a. intellection
 - b. mystical
 - c. revelation
 - d. deductive
4. What is the name of Islamic Thought created by Mulla Sadra, in European languages?
 - a. Islamic Philosophy
 - b. Transcendent Theosophy
 - c. Transcendent Thought
 - d. School of Illumination
5. The foundation of the *al-hikmat al-mula aliya* and the whole metaphysics of Mulla Sadra is the
 - a. The divine science
 - b. The science of being(wujud)
 - c. Illumination
 - d. Divine principle
6. Which item is the most obvious of all concepts and the easiest to comprehend?
 - a. Reality of being (*haqiqat al-wujud*)
 - b. Quitted
 - c. Concept of being (*mafhum al-wujud*)
 - d. Principality of existence
7. A consequence of the gnostic experience of being is the realization of
 - a. it's plurality
 - b. it's unity
 - c. it's abundance
 - d. it's multiplicity
8. According to Mulla Sadra, what it the correct answer to the question "What is it?"
 - a. Quitted
 - b. existence
 - c. notion
 - d. concept of existence
9. According to Mulla Sadra trans-substantial motion refers to.....
 - a. intelligible world
 - b. material world
 - c. the universe blow the level of the intelligible and archetypal realities.
 - d. a and b are correct .

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10. Mulla Sadra' s dynamic vision of the world.Darwinian evolution.
- a. is the same as b. is totally different with c. confirms d. denies
11. Which item is not correct?
- a. Islamic *Philosophers* (*falasifah*) believe the world is eternal
- b. Mutakallimin believe the world is eternal
- c. Mutakallimin believe the world was eternal
- d. Mutakallimin believe the world was in time
12. Another Mulla Sadra's major doctrines, is thatof intellect and intelligible.
- a. the union b. the duality c. multiplicity d. distinction
13. According to Mulla Sadra, the unity of knowledge and known implies ultimatelyknowing and being.
- a. the duality of b. the unity of c. continual of d. substance of
14. Suhrawardi In his writings,Ibn Sina's philosophical position.
- a. argues against b. confirms c. admires d. distorts
15. According to Suhrawardi, necessary being is called
- a. Light b. Abstract Light c. Intellect d. Light of Light
16. One significant and distinguishing characteristic of Suhrawardi' s philosophy is
- a. the use of symbolic language b. the union of intellect and intelligible
- c. the duality of intellect and intelligible d. the doctrine of trans-substantial motion
17. According to Ibn Sina the purpose of philosophy is
- a. knowing the duties
- b. knowing God
- c. knowing human
- d. the determination of realities of all things possible for human being.

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18. Which item is correct about the "Concept" and "Judgment" in logic?
- both of them are mental objects with no affirmation
 - both of them are mental objects with affirmation
 - both of them are mental objects but only the first one is with affirmation
 - both of them are mental objects but only the second one is with affirmation
19. According to Ibn Sina, What is the most reliable form of proof?
- Syllogism
 - Induction
 - Analogy
 - None of the above
20. According to Ibn Sina, the rational soul with a capacity for knowledge called
- Practical Intellect
 - Theoretical Intellect
 - A and b are correct
 - none of the above
21. The subject of metaphysic is the
- existent
 - quality
 - substance
 - knowledge
22. According to Wittgenstein the small children
- don't ask for grounds
 - ask for grounds
 - don't accept what they are told
 - need to ask for grounds
23. According to Norman Malcolm in western academic philosophy, religious belief is commonly regarded
- as reasonable
 - as justifiable
 - as unreasonable
 - as intelligible
24. Religion is a form of life, it is language embedded in action, what Wittgenstein calls
- "Religion belief"
 - "Ontological proof"
 - "Language-game"
 - "Meaningless"
25. According to Kant, what is a priori knowledge?
- empirical knowledge
 - knowledge through experience
 - a posteriori knowledge
 - Knowledge independent of all experience

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26. According to Kant. All of our knowledge begins with
- a. Reasons b. Pure reasons c. Experience d. Analytic belief
27. According to Kant, all mathematical judgments, without exception are
- a. Analytic b. Synthetic c. a and b are correct d. empirical
28. According to Descartes I myself did exist since.....
- a. I thought of something b. all powerful God existed
- c. some evil genius existed d. none of the above
29. According to Socrates, what does a teacher do?
- a. Teaching new things b. Recollection
- c. Learning d. Studying
30. According to Socrates, the soul is.....
- a. mortal b. immortal c. material d. destructible

متن زیر را به فارسی روان ترجمه کنید.

The existent is either substance or accident. A substance is anything that is not in a subject, whether or not it is in matter. Thus, substance is of two main types: (1) that which is in matter, and (2) that which is not in matter. The latter category is broken down into three types: (2a) matter, (2b) that which is accompanied by matter, and (2c) that which is neither matter nor accompanied by matter. This scheme means that substance is of four types: (1) form in matter, as the soul is in body; (2a) matter with no form this is absolute matter, which has no existence in actuality but only in conception; (2b) the composite of form and matter, as the human being is a composite of soul and body; (2c) form separate, as God or any intellect is neither matter nor in contact with matter. Accident, on the other hand, is in a subject and is divided into nine types: quality, quantity, relation, time, place, position, condition, action and reaction.