

**2021**

**B. A. Part II, Hons (Philosophy)**

**Paper III: History of Western Philosophy**

**Paper code: III-A**

**Full marks: 20**

**Time: 30 minutes**

**Answer all the questions. Choose the correct answer. Each question carries 1 mark.**

1. Who said “I think therefore I am”?

- (A) Locke
- (B) Descartes
- (C) Kant
- (D) None of these

2. Who is the author of the book *An Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding*?

- (A) Kant
- (B) J. S. Mill
- (C) Hume
- (D) Ayer

3. Who rejected the doctrine of innate ideas?

- (A) Berkeley
- (B) Hume
- (C) Locke
- (D) Plato

4. Who denies the abstract idea?

- (A) Hume
- (B) Bradley
- (C) Berkeley
- (D) Kant

5. Who said that “All ideas are innate”?

- (A) Locke
- (B) Leibniz
- (C) Hume

(D) None of the above

6. Spinoza believes in\_\_\_\_\_

- (A) Interactionism
- (B) Parallelism
- (C) Pragmatism
- (D) None of these

7. According to Spinoza God is —

- (A) Self-destructive
- (B) Soul destructive
- (C) Both A and B
- (D) Self-caused

8. Who is the founder of Representative realism?

- (A) Locke
- (B) Descartes
- (C) Kant
- (D) None of the above

9. Who says that, “Space and time are empirically real”?

- (A) Descartes
- (B) Locke
- (C) Kant
- (D) Berkeley

10. According to Descartes, the criteria of Truth are

- (A) Clarity
- (B) Clarity and distinctness
- (C) Distinctness
- (D) None of the above

11. Who is the author of the book *Republic* ?

- (A) Aristotle
- (B) Descartes
- (C) Plato
- (D) Leibniz

12. Who is the father of modern philosophy?

- (A) Kant
- (B) Berkeley
- (C) Descartes
- (D) None of these

13. Who says that “Man is the measure of all things”?

- (A) Protagoras
- (B) Socrates

- (C) Heraclitus
- (D) Plato

14. What type of knowledge is — “White is White”

- (A) Demonstrative
- (B) Intuitive
- (C) Sensuous
- (D) None of these

15. Which of the following is a primary quality?

- (A) Extension
- (B) Colors
- (C) Smell
- (D) Taste

16. *Discourse on Method* is the work of

- (A) Kant
- (B) Locke
- (C) Descartes
- (D) Hegel

17. Aristotle accepted \_\_\_ causation.

- (A) Three Fold
- (B) Single
- (C) Four-fold
- (D) None of these .

18. “Esse ist percipi” is the dictum of

- (A) Kant
- (B) Plato
- (C) Berkeley
- (D) Locke

19. Tabula rasa is the concept of

- (A) Descartes
- (B) Hegel
- (C) Spinoza
- (D) Locke

20. Who is an Idealist ?

- (A) Locke
- (B) Hume
- (C) Berkeley
- (D) All of the above

## Paper code: III-B

Full Marks: 80

Time: 3.30 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

### Section – A

Answer *any four* questions from the following: 15x4=60

1. What does Spinoza mean by ‘Substance’? How is Substance related to attributes according to him? 5+10
2. Explain in detail Kant’s arguments for the view that space and time are a priori forms of intuition. 15
3. Give a critical estimate of Hume’s distinction between impression and ideas. Can there be any idea without impression? Answer after Hume. 5+10
4. What is Aristotle’s notion of cause? Explain Aristotle’s account of different kinds of causes with suitable examples. 3+12
5. Critically discuss Locke’s distinction between Primary and Secondary qualities. 15
6. Explain and examine Plato’s theory of knowledge. 15
7. State and explain the ontological argument for the existence of God as formulated by Descartes. 15
8. Explain, after Kant, the possibility of synthetic a priori Judgment. 15

### Section -B

9. Answer *any four* questions from the following: 5x4=20

- (a) Discuss briefly Spinoza’s reaction to Descartes’ dualism.
- (b) Discuss the distinction between subjective idealism and objective idealism.
- (c) Explain Leibniz’s distinction between ‘truths of reasons’ and ‘truths of fact’.
- (d) Give a brief account of Aristotle’s arguments against Plato’s theory of ideas.
- (e) Discuss briefly Locke’s view on demonstrative knowledge.
- (f) How did Descartes arrive at his Principle ‘Cogito ergo Sum’?
- (g) How are complex ideas formed according to Locke? Discuss.
- (h) Explain Kant’s distinction between analytic and synthetic judgments.