

2020

PHILOSOPHY (Honours)
Paper Code : VIII - A & B
(New Syllabus)

Full Marks : 100

Time : Four Hours

**Important Instructions
for Multiple Choice Question (MCQ)**

- Write Subject Name and Code, Registration number, Session and Roll number in the space provided on the Answer Script.

Example : Such as for Paper III-A (MCQ) and III-B (Descriptive).

Subject Code :

III	A	&	B
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Subject Name :

- Candidates are required to attempt all questions (MCQ). Below each question, four alternatives are given [i.e. (A), (B), (C), (D)]. Only one of these alternatives is 'CORRECT' answer. The candidate has to write the Correct Alternative [i.e. (A)/(B)/(C)/(D)] against each Question No. in the Answer Script.

Example — If alternative A of 1 is correct, then write :

1. — A

- There is no negative marking for wrong answer.

মাল্টিপল চয়েস প্রশ্নের (MCQ) জন্য জরুরী নির্দেশাবলী

- উত্তরপত্রে নির্দেশিত স্থানে বিষয়ের (Subject) নাম এবং কোড, রেজিস্ট্রেশন নম্বর, সেশন এবং রোল নম্বর লিখতে হবে।

উদাহরণ — যেমন Paper III-A (MCQ) এবং III-B (Descriptive)।

Subject Code :

III	A	&	B
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Subject Name :

- পরীক্ষার্থীদের সবগুলি প্রশ্নের (MCQ) উত্তর দিতে হবে। প্রতিটি প্রশ্নে চারটি করে সম্ভাব্য উত্তর, যথাক্রমে (A), (B), (C) এবং (D) করে দেওয়া আছে। পরীক্ষার্থীকে তার উত্তরের স্বপক্ষে (A) / (B) / (C) / (D) সঠিক বিকল্পটিকে প্রশ্ন নম্বর উল্লেখসহ উত্তরপত্রে লিখতে হবে।

উদাহরণ — যদি 1 নম্বর প্রশ্নের সঠিক উত্তর A হয় তবে লিখতে হবে :

1. – A

- ভুল উত্তরের জন্য কোন নেগেটিভ মার্কিং নেই।

Turn Over

Paper Code : VIII - A

Full Marks : 20

Time : Thirty Minutes

Answer any *one* Group.

Group - A

(Kāthopaniṣad)

Choose the correct answer.

Each question carries 1 mark.

1. Which God is referred to in Kāthopaniṣad?
 - (A) Lord Shiva
 - (B) Lord Indra
 - (C) Lord Yama
 - (D) Lord Varuna

2. Kāthopaniṣad belongs to —
 - (A) Sāmveda
 - (B) Atharvaveda
 - (C) The Gita
 - (D) Krishna Yajurveda

3. Who is Potrayed as teacher in the story of Kāthopaniṣad ?
 - (A) Naciketā
 - (B) Vajashrava
 - (C) Lord yama
 - (D) Sage Katha

4. Kāthopaniṣad is divided into how many chapters?
 - (A) two
 - (B) three
 - (C) four
 - (D) five

Turn Over

5. Each chapter is constituted of three sections. These sections are called —
- (A) Canto
 - (B) Swargo
 - (C) Sloka
 - (D) Valli
6. Vajashrava gave dakshina (gift) to the priests after the end of Visvajit sacrifice. What is that thing?
- (A) Money
 - (B) Old cows
 - (C) Ornaments
 - (D) All of these
7. Naciketā met Lord Yama —
- (A) on the way
 - (B) within the Visvajit sacrifice
 - (C) in Yama's palace
 - (D) Alokapuri
8. Naciketā waited for Lord Yama to meet for —
- (A) seven days
 - (B) fifteen days
 - (C) several hours
 - (D) three days and nights
9. The Word Agni refers to —
- (A) Visnu
 - (B) Fire
 - (C) Both A and B
 - (D) Neither of the two
10. How many wishes Naciketā had from yama?
- (A) two
 - (B) three
 - (C) four
 - (D) five

Turn Over

11. The word 'Śreya' refers to —
 (A) Good
 (B) Pleasant
 (C) Feeling
 (D) Joy
12. Who is the father of Naciketā?
 (A) Lord Krishna
 (B) Vajashrava
 (C) Uddalak
 (D) Aruni
13. Human body is compared to —
 (A) Boat
 (B) Chariot
 (C) any vehicle
 (D) None of these
14. Our sense organs are the —
 (A) driver of car
 (B) wheel of a car
 (C) horse of chariot
 (D) window of a room
15. Srabana means —
 (A) having visual perception
 (B) listening to teaching
 (C) inference
 (D) reflecting rationality
16. Heaven is a place where —
 (A) there is no fear and anxiety
 (B) there is no hunger and thirst
 (C) there is no sorrow and old age
 (D) all of these

Turn Over

17. The parable of chariot highlights how —
- (A) We should proceed in our life
 - (B) Ātman , body, mind relate to human being
 - (C) Naciketā can return to his father
 - (D) None of the above
18. Kathopaniṣad asserts that he who acts according to dharma remains pure like —
- (A) Pure air
 - (B) Pure gold
 - (C) Pure water
 - (D) Pure knowledge
19. Human body is like a —
- (A) room with ten windows
 - (B) city with eleven gates
 - (C) cage with iron sticks
 - (D) pond full of water
20. The word 'Kaṭha' literally means —
- (A) story or legend
 - (B) a sage named Kaṭha
 - (C) distress
 - (D) all of the above
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Turn Over

Group - B

(The Problems of Philosophy)

Choose the correct answer.

Each question carries 1 mark.

1. What method of inquiry, a token of Cartesian thought, does Russell use in the beginning of *The Problems of Philosophy*?
 - (A) Empiricism
 - (B) Radical Doubt
 - (C) Analysis
 - (D) Realism

2. Which is the best definition of Sense-data?
 - (A) Our sensation
 - (B) Another word for sensation
 - (C) Our neurons
 - (D) Signs of Physical object

3. The notion of 'Absolute idea' is related to —
 - (A) Russell
 - (B) Kant
 - (C) Hegel
 - (D) Descartes

4. "A so and so" - is the form of —
 - (A) Definite Description
 - (B) Indefinite Description
 - (C) Both A and B
 - (D) None of the above

5. The knowledge of the sense-data is —
 - (A) Private
 - (B) Public
 - (C) False
 - (D) None of the above

Turn Over

6. What was Kant's primary innovation, according to Russell?
- (A) Epistemology
 - (B) A priori knowledge that is not synthetic
 - (C) A priori knowledge that is not analytic
 - (D) Synthetic knowledge
7. Which of the following is the best example of a particular?
- (A) A piece of reasoning
 - (B) Whiteness
 - (C) A white sheet of paper
 - (D) All of the above
8. The term 'Sense-data' is introduced by —
- (A) Moore
 - (B) Russell
 - (C) Hegel
 - (D) Berkeley
9. Our immediate knowledge of truths is —
- (A) False knowledge
 - (B) Imperfect knowledge
 - (C) Intuitive knowledge
 - (D) None of the above
10. Monism is advocated by —
- (A) Plato
 - (B) Descartes
 - (C) Kant
 - (D) Spinoza
11. "Socrates was a great philosopher", for Russell the knowledge of Socrates is —
- (A) Knowledge of acquaintance
 - (B) Knowledge of description
 - (C) Intuitive Knowledge
 - (D) Knowledge of memory

Turn Over

12. According to Russell, the knowledge of sense-data is —
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) Both true and false
 - (D) Neither true nor false
13. What view of realism do Russell's critics say his philosophy advocates?
- (A) Platonic realism
 - (B) Anti-realism
 - (C) Representative realism
 - (D) Neo-realism
14. 'Coherence' is a relation among —
- (A) Propositions
 - (B) facts
 - (C) State of affairs
 - (D) Truths
15. According to Russell, 'in the search for certainty, it is natural to begin with our —
- (A) Present Perception
 - (B) Present Intelligence
 - (C) Presents Experience
 - (D) None of the above
16. According to Russell, which of the following is not included in the laws of thought?
- (A) The law of nature
 - (B) The law of identity
 - (C) The law of contradiction
 - (D) The law of excluded middle
17. Who are the empiricists that Russell is interested in?
- (A) Locke, Berkeley and Descartes
 - (B) Kant, Hume and Plato
 - (C) Hume, Locke and Berkeley
 - (D) Locke, Berkeley and Bradley

Turn Over

18. From what logical process we can gain the knowledge of generalization?
- (A) Induction
 - (B) Deduction
 - (C) Both A and B
 - (D) Neither A nor B
19. According to the empiricist philosophers, knowledge comes from —
- (A) Logic
 - (B) Experience
 - (C) Reason
 - (D) Inference
20. Russell's theory of universals comes from —
- (A) Locke's Theory of Ideas
 - (B) Berkeley's Theory of Ideas
 - (C) Descartes's Theory of Ideas
 - (D) Plato's Theory of Ideas
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2020

PHILOSOPHY (Honours)

Paper Code : VIII - B

(New Syllabus)

Full Marks : 80

Time : Three Hours Thirty Minutes

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Answer any *one* Group.

Group - A

(Kāthopaniṣad)

Section - I

Answer any *four* of the following :

15×4=60

1. What is the difference between Śreya and Preya? Explain after Kāthopaniṣad . Why is Śreya considered to be superior to Preya? 5+10
2. Describe and evaluate the conversation between Yama and Naciketā following Kāthopaniṣad . 15
3. Describe in detail the second boon as mentioned in Kāthopaniṣad . 15
4. Why is wisdom considered to be superior to wealth? Explain following Kāthopaniṣad . 15
5. What is Brahman? What is Ātman? How are they related? Explain. 4+4+7
6. Explain the teaching of Kāthopaniṣad regarding the immortality of soul. 15
7. Explain and examine the significance of the nomenclature of the term Kaṭha. 15
8. Why did Naciketā go to the abode of Yama? What treatment did he receive there? 5+10

Turn Over

Section - II

9. Answer any *four* of the following : 5×4=20
- (a) Write a note on eternal self.
 - (b) What is the first boon asked by Naciketā?
 - (c) What is sapta doṣa? Explain after Kaṭhōpaniṣad.
 - (d) Why Naciketā did not like his father's gifts to priests of Visvajit sacrifice? Explain.
 - (e) What is meant by Naciketā-fire?
 - (f) How is "OM" described in Kaṭhōpaniṣad? Write in brief.
 - (g) Distinguish between vidyā and avidyā.
 - (h) How is the condition of man living in saṃsāra described in Kaṭhōpaniṣad?

Group - B

(The Problems of Philosophy)

Section - I

Answer any *four* of the following : 15×4=60

1. Explain after Russell the nature of intuitive knowledge. 15
2. Knowledge by description enables us to go beyond the limits of our private experience. Explain fully. 15
3. What is the principle of induction? What are its two parts? Explain. 5+10
4. Explain Descartes' method of systematic doubt following Russell. 15
5. What is the problem about knowing the universals? Are all universals known only by acquaintance or only by description? Answer following Russell. 15
6. Explain Russell's arguments against idealism. 15
7. Explain and examine Russell's view of correspondence theory of truth. 15
8. Discuss after Russell the relation between appearance and reality. 15

Turn Over

Section - II

9. Answer any *four* of the following :

5×4=20

- (a) Write a note on Russell's notion of relation.
 - (b) What does Russell mean by 'real'? Discuss.
 - (c) Distinguish between science and philosophy.
 - (d) Explain the nature of matter.
 - (e) Distinguish between knowledge, error and probable opinion.
 - (f) Write a note on psychological inference.
 - (g) Distinguish between sense and sense-data.
 - (h) Write a note on three Laws of Thought.
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