

2020

## PHILOSOPHY (Honours)

Paper Code : III - A & B

[New Syllabus]

### 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
-----	---	---	---

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
-----	---	---	---

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।

**Paper Code : III - A**

Full Marks : 20

Time : Thirty Minutes

Choose the correct answer.

Each question carries 1 mark.

1. How many types of causation are accepted by Aristotle —
  - (A) Threefold
  - (B) Fourfold
  - (C) Single
  - (D) None of these
  
2. According to Spinoza mind and matter have —
  - (A) Similar qualities
  - (B) Different qualities
  - (C) Dissimilar qualities
  - (D) No qualities
  
3. A-priori proposition comes from —
  - (A) Concept
  - (B) Pure concept
  - (C) Pure reason
  - (D) Pure rational
  
4. Who says : “Man is the measure of all things”?
  - (A) Socrates
  - (B) Plato
  - (C) Heraclitus
  - (D) Protagoras

5. Anti-scholasticism is the characteristic of \_\_\_\_\_ western philosophy.

(A) post modern

(B) ancient

(C) Medieval

(D) modern

6. \_\_\_\_\_ is the theory of Leibniz.

(A) Solipsism

(B) Dialectics

(C) Pluralism

(D) Idealism

7. The philosophy of Hegel is \_\_\_\_\_ idealism.

(A) Subjective

(B) Objective

(C) Absolute

(D) Critical

8. Epistemological skepticism is the philosophy of \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) David Hume

(B) Immanuel Kant

(C) Leibniz

(D) Karl Marx

9. Plato was primarily concerned to do two things at once, a two-world theory and a —
- (A) Theory of particular
  - (B) Theory of ideas
  - (C) Theory of universal
  - (D) None of the above
10. Who says, “By attribute I understand what the intellect perceives of a substance, as constituting its essence”?
- (A) Descartes
  - (B) Leibniz
  - (C) Kant
  - (D) Spinoza
11. Who says that the soul is not separated from the body?
- (A) Aristotle
  - (B) Kant
  - (C) Mills
  - (D) Plato
12. Plato rejects which theory?
- (A) Knowledge is not perception
  - (B) Knowledge is perception
  - (C) Knowledge of soul
  - (D) Knowledge of God

13. "I cannot doubt my own existence" This is said by —
- (A) Hume
  - (B) Leibniz
  - (C) Descartes
  - (D) Spinoza
14. God is regarded as what according to Leibniz?
- (A) Source of all reality
  - (B) Source of no reality
  - (C) Substance
  - (D) None of these
15. God is known as what according to Spinoza?
- (A) Natura
  - (B) Natura naturans
  - (C) Naturata natura
  - (D) None of these
16. The primary aim of Descartes is —
- (A) To explain the relation between body and mind
  - (B) To prove the existence of God
  - (C) To refute the reality of the external world
  - (D) To reach clear and certain knowledge

17. How many types of ideas are advocated by Locke?
- (A) One
  - (B) Three
  - (C) Two
  - (D) Four
18. “The only things we perceive are our perceptions” — said by whom?
- (A) Locke
  - (B) Berkeley
  - (C) Descartes
  - (D) Hume
19. An essay Concerning Human Understanding was written by —
- (A) Descartes
  - (B) Spinoza
  - (C) Leibniz
  - (D) Locke
20. Which of the following book was written by Hume?
- (A) A Treatise on Human Concepts
  - (B) An Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding
  - (C) An Essay Concerning Human Understanding
  - (D) Metaphysics

P - II (1+1+1) H / 20 (N)

2020

## PHILOSOPHY (Honours)

Paper Code : III - B

[New Syllabus]

Full Marks : 80

Time : Three Hour Thirty Minutes

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

### Group - A

Answer any *four* of the following:

15×4=60

1. Explain Aristotle's doctrine of Forms and Matter. Does the distinction between the actual and the potential follow from the distinction between Forms and Matter? 10+5
2. State and explain the ontological argument for the existence of God as formulated by Descartes. State in this connection the Kantian criticism of the argument. 10+5
3. State and explain Spinoza's theory of psycho-physical parallelism. Is it a satisfactory explanation of the mind-body problem? 10+5
4. Expound Leibniz's doctrine of Monads. 15
5. What does Locke mean by ideas? How does he distinguish between simple and complex ideas? How are complex ideas formed according to him? 3+7+5
6. Give a critical account of Berkeley's idealism. Does Berkeley's idealism lead to solipsism? 10+5
7. Give a critical exposition of Hume's view of causation as constant conjunction. 15

8. Distinguish between rationalism and empiricism. How does Kant try to reconcile between the two extremes? 7+8

**Group - B**

9. Answer any *four* of the following : 5×4=20

- (a) Write a short notes on Spinoza's conception of Intellectual Love of God.
  - (b) Write a short note on Pre-established harmony after Leibniz.
  - (c) Explain Locke's arguments for refuting innate ideas.
  - (d) "Substance is the substratum of qualities" — explain after Locke.
  - (e) How does Berkeley refute Locke's distinction between primary and secondary qualities?
  - (f) Critically explain Hume's theory of self.
  - (g) Are synthetic a priori judgments possible? Explain after Kant.
  - (h) How does Plato refute the view that knowledge is opinion?
-