

P - III (1+1+1) H / 21 (N)

2021

PHILOSOPHY (Honours)

Paper Code : VIII-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
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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।

Paper Code : VIII-A

Full Marks : 20

Time : Thirty Minutes

Answer any *one* Group.

Group - A

(Kathopanishad)

Choose the correct answer.

Each question carries 1 mark.

1. The word *upanisad* means —
 - (A) To stand up
 - (B) To sit down
 - (C) To pray
 - (D) To learn

2. Total number of *Upanishad* is —
 - (A) 107
 - (B) 109
 - (C) 108
 - (D) 106

3. *Atman* is compared to city with how many gates ?
 - (A) 21
 - (B) 11
 - (C) 8
 - (D) 9

4. What did Nachiketa's father donate to the priests ?
- (A) Old cows
 - (B) Clothes
 - (C) Money
 - (D) Ornaments
5. Nachiketa returns to the land of living after getting —
- (A) Knowledge about what happens after death
 - (B) Knowledge about philosophy
 - (C) Knowledge about science
 - (D) Knowledge about material world
6. Nachiketa's father performed —
- (A) *Rajasuyo* sacrifice
 - (B) *Visvajit* sacrifice
 - (C) *Ashamedha* sacrifice
 - (D) *Poundareka* sacrifice
7. In kathopanisad the body is compared to —
- (A) Cage
 - (B) Chariot
 - (C) Horse
 - (D) Bundle of matters

8. *Videha mukti* is —
- (A) Freedom to do anything
 - (B) Freedom of movement everywhere
 - (C) Freedom from rebirth
 - (D) None of the above
9. Kathopanisad is written in —
- (A) Monologue form
 - (B) Dialogue form
 - (C) Form of lyric
 - (D) Form of drama
10. Nachiketa is the son of —
- (A) *Vasishtha*
 - (B) *Dadhichi*
 - (C) *Kanwa*
 - (D) *Vajashrava*
11. Nachiketa at first asked for which to *Yama* —
- (A) Fire ritual to gain swarga
 - (B) Pacification of his father
 - (C) Knowledge of self
 - (D) Material wealth

12. Knowledge of self can be obtained —
- (A) Through logical arguments
 - (B) By scriptural knowledge
 - (C) By mere human intelligence
 - (D) Only by internal realization
13. The parable of chariot highlights how —
- (A) We should proceed in our life
 - (B) *Atman*, body and mind relate to human being
 - (C) Nachiketa can return to his father
 - (D) All of the above
14. Knots of the heart are —
- (A) Preyas
 - (B) *Avidya, kama* and *karma*
 - (C) Friends
 - (D) Relatives
15. Why did Nachiketa's father send him to Lord Yama ?
- (A) It was a part of sacrifice
 - (B) Nachiketa wanted to visit *yamaloka*
 - (C) Priests suggested to send Nachiketa
 - (D) Nachiketa was pestering to whom he will be given as *dakshina*

16. Human body is made up of —
- (A) Two elements
 - (B) Three elements
 - (C) Four elements
 - (D) Five elements
17. Nachiketa met Lord *Yama* —
- (A) In the heaven
 - (B) In the hell
 - (C) In the home of his father
 - (D) In *yama's* palace
18. Kathopanishad belongs to —
- (A) The Gita
 - (B) Krishna yajurveda
 - (C) Samveda
 - (D) Atharva veda
19. *Yama*, the God of death, discusses the philosophical questions with —
- (A) Yajnavalka
 - (B) Uddaloka
 - (C) Svetaketu
 - (D) Nachiketa

20. In kathopanisad, there are two chapters. Each chapter is called —

- (A) Canto
- (B) Stanza
- (C) Adhyaya
- (D) Valli

Group - B

(The Problems of Philosophy)

Choose the correct answer.

Each question carries 1 mark.

1. The Problem of Philosophy was written during which intellectual stage of Russell's career?
 - (A) Moderate Realism
 - (B) Constructive Realism
 - (C) Nihilistic Realism
 - (D) Extreme Realism
2. Which of the best example of a universal ?
 - (A) A patch of red
 - (B) A model of the solar system
 - (C) A spatial relation
 - (D) Physical object

3. What is the empiricist view of knowledge ?
 - (A) Knowledge comes from logic
 - (B) Knowledge comes from experience
 - (C) Knowledge comes from reason
 - (D) Knowledge comes from innate ideas

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

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 not covered by Russell in *the Problems of Philosophy* ?
- (A) Nature of Matter
 - (B) Reality
 - (C) Soul
 - (D) All of the above
8. Who among the following philosopher is called father of modern Philosophy ?
- (A) Descartes
 - (B) Russell
 - (C) Hegel
 - (D) Berkeley
9. Russell believes in a _____ reality.
- (A) Imperfect
 - (B) Independent
 - (C) Dependent
 - (D) Fluctuating
10. Monism is advocated by —
- (A) Plato
 - (B) Descartes
 - (C) Spinoza
 - (D) Leibniz

11. Russell in his book *The Problems of Philosophy* concentrates on —
- (A) Knowledge
 - (B) Logic
 - (C) Metaphysics
 - (D) None of the above
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 Descartes the essence of mind is —
- (A) Consciousness
 - (B) Extension
 - (C) Describing
 - (D) None of the above
16. Two principles on which induction is based are —
- (A) Intuitive knowledge and descriptive knowledge
 - (B) Necessary and sufficient conditions
 - (C) Law of gravitation force and causal principle
 - (D) Uniformity of nature and causal principle
17. Who are the empiricists that Russell is interested in ?
- (A) Locke, Berkeley and Descartes
 - (B) Kant, Hume and Plato
 - (C) Plato, Locke and Berkeley
 - (D) Locke, Berkeley and Hume
18. According to whom 'Philosophy is the science and criticism of cognition' ?
- (A) Hume
 - (B) Berkeley
 - (C) Kant
 - (D) Hegel

19. What method of inquiry, a token of Cartesian thought, does Russell use in the beginning of *the Problems of Philosophy* ?
- (A) Analysis
 - (B) Empiricism
 - (C) Doubt
 - (D) Rationalism
20. Whose is the metaphysical system that reconstructs the universe into a harmonious whole from a single piece ?
- (A) Hegel
 - (B) Berkeley
 - (C) Descartes
 - (D) Plato
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2021

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

(Kathopanishad)

Section - I

Answer any *four* of the following.

15×4=60

1. Explain Nachiketa's question in the form of third boon. 15
2. What are the obstacles in gaining the self-knowledge for a seeker who has sharp intellect and valid means of knowledge ? Discuss. 15
3. Discuss the chariot metaphor. How the untamed horses can be controlled? How can the reins be united with the Charioteer ? 8+4+3
4. What was given out in charity as part of sacrifice ? How Nachiketa understood the shortcomings in such charity ? What did he do ? 4+7+4
5. What is Brahman ? What is Atman ? How are they related? Give answer following kathopanishad. 3+3+9
6. Explain the mutual superimposition between Jiva and self. What are the implications? Discuss. 8+7

7. What are the signs of heaven ? What are its limitations ? 8+7
8. Why is the path of pleasure so tempting to most of the people ? What should be done to choose good over pleasure? Discuss. 8+7

Section - II

9. Write any *four* of the following : 5×4=20
- (a) What is the importance of kathopanisad ?
- (b) Explain the process of meditation.
- (c) Following kathopanisad, explain the concept of *Agni*.
- (d) Distinguish between *Jivanmukti* and *Videhamukti*.
- (e) Describe the structure of kathopanisad.
- (f) What is meant by man of inferior intellect ?
- (g) What is meant by *Param* in kathopanisad ?
- (h) Explain the verse '*uttisthata jagrata prapya varan nibidhata*'.

Group - B

(The Problems of Philosophy)

Section - I

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

1. Explain and examine coherence theory of truth after Russell. 15
2. Discuss in details the value of philosophy in Russell's view. 15
3. What is memory? Explain the problem of memory after Russell. 5+10=15
4. How does Russell analyze Hegel's theory? Discuss briefly. 15

5. Discuss after Russell the relation between universal and particular. 15
6. How does Russell criticize Kant's a-priori knowledge ? Explain. 15
7. Explain the controversy between empiricism and rationalism with reference to Russell. 15
8. Distinguish between sense-data and sensation. What according to Russell is the relation between sense-data and physical object ? 5+10=15

Section - II

9. Answer any *four* of the following : 5×4=20
- (a) Briefly state Russell's argument against idealism. 5
- (b) What is intuitive knowledge ? 5
- (c) Write a note on the laws of thought. 5
- (d) Explain the nature of Physical object. 5
- (e) Distinguish between appearance and reality. 5
- (f) Is self-evidence somehow connected with truth ? 5
- (g) What does Russell mean by description ? 5
- (h) What is the principle of Induction ? 5
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