

2022

# PHILOSOPHY

(Honours)

Paper Code : III - A & B

(New Syllabus)

Full Marks : 100

Time : Four Hours

Paper Code : III - A

(Marks : 20)

Choose the correct answer.

Each question carries 1 Mark.

1. Which one among the following is real to Plato ?
  - (A) Soul
  - (B) Man
  - (C) Ideas
  - (D) Things
2. Who denies the abstract idea ?
  - (A) Hume
  - (B) Bradley
  - (C) Berkeley
  - (D) Plato
3. What is the name of the theory by which Spinoza seeks to explain the relation between body and mind ?
  - (A) Identity theory
  - (B) Interactionism
  - (C) Parallelism
  - (D) Epiphenomenalism

4. Who says that “Man is the measure of all things” ?
  - (A) Protagoras
  - (B) Aristotle
  - (C) Heraclitus
  - (D) Kant
5. Who rejected the doctrine of innate ideas ?
  - (A) Spinoza
  - (B) Hume
  - (C) Descartes
  - (D) Locke
6. How many substances are recognized by Descartes ?
  - (A) Two
  - (B) Three
  - (C) Four
  - (D) Six
7. ‘Monadology’ is the work of —
  - (A) Plato
  - (B) Aristotle
  - (C) Leibnitz
  - (D) Locke
8. According to Berkeley —
  - (A) Ideas but not the minds exist
  - (B) Minds but not the ideas exist
  - (C) Both ideas and minds exist
  - (D) Neither ideas nor the minds exist
9. Concept of “Unmoved Mover” for God was developed by ?
  - (A) Kant
  - (B) Descartes
  - (C) Plato
  - (D) Aristotle

10. According to whom, "I think, therefore I exist" —
- (A) Leibniz
  - (B) Descartes
  - (C) Berkeley
  - (D) Locke
11. Critique of Pure Reason is written by —
- (A) Berkeley
  - (B) Kant
  - (C) Locke
  - (D) Hume
12. According to Descartes the essence of body is —
- (A) Consciousness
  - (B) Extension
  - (C) Describing
  - (D) None of the above
13. Which one of the following causes does not belong to Aristotle's philosophy ?
- (A) Formal
  - (B) Material
  - (C) Efficient
  - (D) Necessary
14. According to whom 'there is nothing in the intellect which was not previously in the sense' —
- (A) Kant
  - (B) Hume
  - (C) Berkeley
  - (D) Locke
15. Who said that 'concepts without percepts are empty and percepts without concepts are blind' ?
- (A) Locke
  - (B) Berkeley
  - (C) Hume
  - (D) Kant

16. Locke suggests that the idea of substance is —
- (A) Simple idea
  - (B) Complex idea
  - (C) Particular idea
  - (D) General idea
17. Who is the author of the book *Republic* ?
- (A) Aristotle
  - (B) Descartes
  - (C) Plato
  - (D) Leibniz
18. “Esse est percipi” is the dictum of \_\_\_\_\_ .
- (A) Kant
  - (B) Plato
  - (C) Berkeley
  - (D) Descartes
19. Who is the father of modern philosophy ?
- (A) Kant
  - (B) Berkeley
  - (C) Descartes
  - (D) Leibniz
20. The philosopher who distinguishes between ‘matters of fact’ and ‘relations of ideas’ is —
- (A) Descartes
  - (B) Locke
  - (C) Leibniz
  - (D) Hume
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**Paper Code : III - B**

(Marks : 80)

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.  
Candidates are required to give their answers  
in their own words as far as practicable.*

**Section - I**

1. Answer any *four* questions of the following. 15×4=60
- (a) Explain and examine Plato's theory of knowledge. 15
  - (b) How does Descartes arrive at his principle of 'Cogito ergo sum' ? Bring out the implications of the principle. 10+5=15
  - (c) Give a critical account of parallelism regarding the relation between mind and body. 15
  - (d) Explain and examine the theory of Pre-established harmony in the philosophy of Leibniz. 15
  - (e) Discuss the different forms of knowledge admitted by Locke. Do you consider Locke's view of knowledge to be consistent with empiricism ? 10+5
  - (f) What is Aristotle's notion of cause ? Explain. 15
  - (g) What is knowledge ? Explain briefly different forms of knowledge as recognized by Locke. 5+10=15
  - (h) Give a critical account of Berkeley's idealism. Does Berkeley's idealism lead to solipsism ? 10+5=15

**Section - II**

2. Answer any *four* questions of the following : 5×4=20
- (a) Discuss the classification of ideas according to Descartes. 5
  - (b) Write a short note on Hume's skepticism. 5
  - (c) How does Kant reconcile Rationalism and Empiricism ? 5
  - (d) Distinguish between potentiality and actuality after Aristotle. 5
  - (e) "Sense is blind without understanding and understanding is empty without sense"—discuss after Kant. 5
  - (f) Give a brief account of Aristotle's arguments against Plato's theory of ideas. 5
  - (g) Explain in brief the role of God in Descartes's philosophy ? 5
  - (h) Explain Kant's distinction between a-priori and a-posteriori judgments. 5
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