

**IV/PHIL (iv)**

**2014**

( 4th Semester )

**PHILOSOPHY**

**FOURTH PAPER**

**( History of Western Philosophy )**

*Full Marks : 75*

*Time : 3 hours*

**( PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE )**

*( Marks : 50 )*

*The questions are of equal value*

*Answer any five questions*

1. Critically examine Plato's theory of forms.
2. Explain and examine Aristotle's theory of causation.
3. "The Cartesian doubt is initial, not final." Bring out the implication of the Cartesian doubt.

14G—400/462a

*( Turn Over )*

4. Critically examine Leibniz theory of monadology.
5. Analyze Hume's view of causality. Do you subscribe his view?
6. Distinguish between analytic and synthetic judgements of Kant.
7. Is synthetic a priori judgement possible?
8. Explain in detail the dialectical method of Hegel.
9. Distinguish between simple idea and complex idea in Locke's philosophy.
10. Analyze in detail the historical materialism of Karl Marx.

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( 4th Semester )

**PHILOSOPHY**

**FOURTH PAPER**

**( History of Western Philosophy )**

( PART : A—OBJECTIVE )

( Marks : 25 )

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions*

**SECTION—A**

( Marks : 10 )

**A.** Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct answer given in the brackets : 1×4=4

1. Berkeley is associated with .....

(realism, subjective idealism,  
absolute idealism)

2. Descartes is a .....

(monist, dualist, pluralist)

3. "Substance is the compound of universal and particular" is given by .....

(Plato, Aristotle, Socrates)

4. According to ....., space and time, cognised a priori, are valid for all phenomena but not for noumena.

(Hume, Kant, Locke)

( 3 )

B. Indicate *True (T)* or *False (F)* by putting a Tick (✓)  
mark : 1×4=4

1. For Spinoza, the ultimate reality is one.

( T / F )

2. Leibniz is a rationalist.

( T / F )

3. Hegel is associated with absolute idealism.

( T / F )

4. The distinction between primary and secondary qualities is made by Locke.

( T / F )

C. Match List—I with List—II and Tick (✓) the correct answer from the following codes given below the lists : 1×2=2

<i>List—I</i>	<i>List—II</i>
1. A. Spinoza	1. 'An Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding'
B. Locke	2. 'Ethics'
C. Kant	3. 'An Essay Concerning Human Understanding'
D. Hume	4. 'A Critique of Pure Reason'

Codes :

- (a) A      B      C      D  
1      3      2      4      ( )
- (b) A      B      C      D  
2      3      4      1      ( )
- (c) A      B      C      D  
4      1      2      3      ( )
- (d) A      B      C      D  
2      4      1      3      ( )



( 6 )

SECTION—B

( Marks : 15 )

D. Give short answer to the following questions (any five) : 3×5=15

1. What does *cogito ergo sum* mean?



( 7 )

2. How does Hegel define absolute idealism?

3. What is rationalism?

( 9 )

4. How is knowledge possible according to Plato?

( 10 )

5. How does Spinoza define substance?

6. What is Berkeley's subjective idealism?

7. What is scepticism?

8. Define transcendental idealism.

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