



COOCH BEHAR PANCHANAN BARMA UNIVERSITY
B.A. Honours Part-II Examinations, 2017

PHILOSOPHY-HONOURS

PAPER-PHIH-III

Time Allotted: 4 Hours

Full Marks: 100

*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

Answer any *two* questions from the following 20×2 = 40

1. Explain Plato's conception of the human soul and its parts. How does he establish the immortality of the soul? 10+10
2. Discuss in detail Aristotle's arguments against Plato's theory of Forms. Are these arguments satisfactory? 16+4
3. What is Descartes' concept of method of doubt? How is 'Cogito ergo sum' established by the method of doubt? 10+10
4. Discuss after Leibnitz the distinction between 'truths of reason' and 'truths of fact'? Is this distinction final? 16+4
5. Explain and illustrate Locke's definition of knowledge. Discuss the different forms of knowledge recognized by Locke. Do you consider that Locke's view on knowledge is consistent with his empiricism? 5+10+5

Section-II

6. Answer any *four* questions from the following: 10×4 = 40
- (a) Explain and examine the ontological argument for the existence of God as formulated by Descartes.
 - (b) How does Berkeley refute Locke's distinction between primary and secondary qualities?
 - (c) Explain critically Hume's theory of self.
 - (d) Explain briefly Aristotle's doctrine of four-fold causes.
 - (e) Discuss, after Spinoza, Parallelism as a theory of mind-body relation.
 - (f) Discuss after Hume the distinction between impressions and ideas.
 - (g) Explain in detail the possibility of synthetic a priori judgments after Kant.
 - (h) Explain and illustrate Kant's distinction between analytic and synthetic judgments.

Section-III

7. Answer any *ten* questions from the following with brief justification, 2×10 = 20 wherever necessary:
- (a) "Man is the measure of all things". — Who said this and why?
 - (b) How does Spinoza define attribute?
 - (c) What are the different types of ideas according to Descartes?
 - (d) What does Plato mean by world-soul?
 - (e) What is 'pre-established harmony'?
 - (f) What, according to Leibnitz, is a monad?
 - (g) Can Spinoza be called a pantheist?
 - (h) What are the different kinds of knowledge? Discuss after Spinoza.
 - (i) Why is Hume called a sceptic?
 - (j) Who says that mind is a 'tabula rasa'? What does the word mean?
 - (k) Can Berkeley be called a Solipsist?
 - (l) What is the significance of 'esse est percipi'?
 - (m) What is an intuition (Kant)?
 - (n) What is an a-priori knowledge (Kant)?