

**2020/TDC(CBCS)/ODD/SEM/
PHPDSE-501T(H/P)/062**

**TDC (CBCS) Odd Semester Exam., 2020
held in March, 2021**

**PHILOSOPHY
(5th Semester)**

Course No. : PHPDSE-501T

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 28

Time : 3 hours

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

Honours students will answer Group—A and
Pass students will answer Group—B

GROUP—A

(For Honours Students)

Course No. : PHPDSE-501T (H)

(Greek Philosophy)

SECTION—A

Answer/Choose the correct option any *twenty* of the
following : 1×20=20

1. “Zero supports Parmenides in the doctrine of Being.” Is it true?

2. True Being is absolutely one/two.
3. "Being is absolutely not static." Is it true?
4. 'Multiplicity' and 'Motion'—Name a philosopher that has given arguments against these.
5. "All things are numerable and can be counted." Who advocated this?
6. Name the Greek philosopher who has given absolute importance to number.
7. Name the Greek philosopher who advocated 'atomism'.
8. Is Zeno the supporter of Being?
9. "Only Becoming is, and Being, permanence, identify these are illusion." Who advocated this?
10. "For into the same river no man can enter twice." Who says this?
11. "'Strife' is the father of all things." Who says this?
12. "God is day and night, summer and winter, war and peace, satiety and hunger." Who says this?
13. Does Parmenides advocate Being?

14. According to Parmenides, where does truth lie?
15. Who is the ancient philosopher whose book is known as the *Way of Truth*?
16. Is Parmenides the father of idealism or materialism?
17. Who said—"Man is the measure of all things"?
18. "Perception is the only source of knowledge."
Name the Greek philosopher who advocated this.
19. Who is the father of Philosophy?
20. What is the Sophists' concept of man?
21. What does Socrates mean by 'know thyself'?
22. Who is the earliest known Sophist?
23. "Of what is, that it is; of what is not, that it is not." Who says this?
24. "What seems true to me is true for me, what seems true to you is true for you." Who advocated this?
25. What according to Plato is the ultimate reality?

26. Mention one major book of Plato.
27. In which dialogue Plato developed his concept of justice?
28. Does Plato believe in Soul?
29. Is perceptual knowledge true according to Plato?
30. "According to Plato, ideas are particular." Is it true?
31. Mention one characteristic of Plato's theory of ideas.
32. Does Plato accept opinion as knowledge?
33. How many realities are there according to Aristotle?
34. What is meant by change according to Aristotle?
35. What is the formal cause of a human being?
36. Give an example of final cause according to Aristotle.
37. What is form according to Aristotle?
38. What does Aristotle mean by metaphysics?

39. Mention any point of similarity between Plato and Aristotle.
40. What does Aristotle mean by nature?

SECTION—B

Answer any *five* of the following questions : $2 \times 5 = 10$

41. Mention any two opposites as the constituent of world according to Pythagoras.
42. "Everything is numerical and counted." Give any two reasons as given by Pythagoras.
43. What is flux according to Heraclitus?
44. What is Being of Parmenides?
45. Who are Sophists?
46. What is the philosophical idea of Gorgias?
47. What is Plato's justice in state?
48. What is Plato's justice as in individual?
49. Mention any two major works of Aristotle.
50. Name four causes of Aristotle.

SECTION—C

Answer any *five* of the following questions : $8 \times 5 = 40$

51. Describe the main characteristics of pre-Socratic philosophy.

52. Explain briefly atomism in Greek philosophy.

53. Describe briefly Democritus' doctrine of Flux and Logos.

54. Explain the nature of Being as advocated by Parmenides.

55. Explain the statement—"Man is the measure of all things".

56. "Virtue is knowledge." Discuss after Socrates.

57. What does Plato mean by philosopher king? Discuss.

58. Explain Plato's theory of justice.

59. Discuss Aristotle's philosophy of nature.

60. "Form and matter are correlative." Discuss after Aristotle.

GROUP—B

(For Pass Course Students)

Course No. : PHPDSE-501T (P)

(**Contemporary Western Philosophy**)

SECTION—A

Answer any *twenty* of the following questions : $1 \times 20 = 20$

1. What is philosophy according to Russell?
2. What is the relation between Logic and Philosophy according to Russell?
3. What kind of philosophy is propounded by Russell?
4. Did Russell tell anything about the reality of external world?
5. Which philosopher has propounded the 'theory of description'?
6. Who has written the book, *Principia Mathematica*?
7. Who propounded logical atomism?
8. Is it true that 'theory of description' has a significant contribution in the field of philosophical language?

9. Do logical positivists accept the theory of logical atomism?
10. Which philosophical doctrine is fundamental to logical positivism?
11. Write the name of two prominent logical positivists.
12. What are the sources of knowledge according to logical positivists?
13. Which group of philosophers says that metaphysical statements are meaningless?
14. Which philosophical school employed the method of 'verifiability theory of meaning' to demonstrate whether a statement is meaningful or meaningless?
15. Why Carnap, the logical positivist, suggested that metaphysics has no 'theoretical' content?
16. Write one criticism of logical positivism.
17. Who has developed the doctrine of 'language game' in philosophy?
18. To which theory the view that "language has multiple functions to perform" is related?

19. Who said—"Where of one cannot speak, there is one must be silent"?
20. What is the main aim of Wittgenstein in the *Tractatus*?
21. What does language game show us?
22. When Wittgenstein says "My spade is turned", what does he mean?
23. What is language in the *Tractatus* view?
24. According to the verifiability criterion of factual meaning, nothing unverifiable can be meaningful. Is it true?
25. Who is the founder of phenomenology in philosophy?
26. What is the primary objective of phenomenology?
27. What is the meaning of 'noema'?
28. What is the natural human ego being reduced to in phenomenological reduction?
29. Who thought that the way to do philosophy was to study consciousness?
30. Which point of view is central to the phenomenological method?

31. Who is the author of the book, *Philosophy of Arithmetic*?
32. Who is the author of the essay *Philosophy as Rigorous Science*?
33. Which view is common in all existentialists?
34. Write the name of two theistic existentialists.
35. Write the name of two atheistic existentialists.
36. Who is the author of the book, *Being and Nothingness*?
37. What is the starting point of existentialism, according to Sartre?
38. What does Sartre mean by 'anguish'?
39. When did existentialism begin?
40. Who is known as the father of existentialism?

SECTION—B

Answer any *five* of the following questions : $2 \times 5 = 10$

41. What is the meaning of 'analysis' in Bertrand Russell's philosophy?

42. "Logic as the essence of philosophy." Explain very briefly this statement after Russell.
43. What is logical positivism?
44. Write two causes of the downfall of logical positivism.
45. Write the name of two books written by Ludwig Wittgenstein.
46. What does Wittgenstein mean by 'family resemblance'?
47. What are the basic features of Husserl's phenomenology?
48. What is 'noesis'?
49. What is theistic existentialism?
50. What is atheistic existentialism?

SECTION—C

Answer any *five* of the following questions : 8×5=40

51. Explain Bertrand Russell's logical atomism.
52. Critically explain the theory of description.

53. Explain the 'principle of verification' which is fundamental to the school of logical positivism.
54. Critically explain the 'Elimination of Metaphysics' by logical positivists.
55. Explain the picture theory of meaning in Wittgenstein's *Tractatus*.
56. What is Language Game? Discuss.
57. What is phenomenology? Discuss phenomenology as a philosophical method with reference to Husserl.
58. Is consciousness always intentional? Discuss with reference to Edmund Husserl.
59. What is existentialism? Discuss the salient features of existentialism.
60. Sartre claims that his own belief is that for human 'existence precedes essence'. What does he mean by this? Explain.
