

63/1 (SEM-3) CC5/PHLHC3056

2023

PHILOSOPHY

Paper : PHLHC3056

(Western Philosophy : Descartes to Kant)

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 32

Time : 3 hours

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

1. Choose the correct answer (any six) : 1×6=6

**(a) Who is known as the “father of modern
western philosophy”?**

(i) Spinoza

(ii) Kant

(iii) Descartes

(iv) Locke

(2)

- (b) Who defined substances as a centre of force?
- (i) Descartes
 - (ii) Spinoza
 - (iii) Leibniz
 - (iv) Kant
- (c) *Critique of Pure Reason* is written by
- (i) Locke
 - (ii) Berkeley
 - (iii) Hume
 - (iv) Kant
- (d) Name the philosopher who declared that 'God and Nature are One'.
- (i) Descartes
 - (ii) Leibniz
 - (iii) Spinoza
 - (iv) Berkeley

(3)

- (e) How many attributes, the substance have according to Spinoza?
- (i) One
 - (ii) Two
 - (iii) Infinite
 - (iv) None of the above
- (f) Which of the following philosopher is regarded as a hideous atheist?
- (i) Descartes
 - (ii) Hume
 - (iii) Spinoza
 - (iv) Leibniz
- (g) Which of the following philosophers divided qualities of things into primary and secondary?
- (i) Locke
 - (ii) Kant
 - (iii) Hume
 - (iv) Spinoza

(h) Which of the following philosophers is pluralist?

(i) Spinoza

(ii) Kant

(iii) Leibniz

(iv) Descartes

(i) The author of *A Treatise of Human Nature* is

(i) Kant

(ii) Locke

(iii) Hume

(iv) Berkeley

(j) 'Cogito ergo sum' is related to which philosopher?

(i) Descartes

(ii) Hume

(iii) Kant

(iv) Spinoza

2. Answer the following questions (any five) : $2 \times 5 = 10$

(a) State the meaning of 'monism'. Name one monistic philosopher.

(b) To whom the term 'causa sui' is applied according to Spinoza? Explain its meaning.

(c) State two important points about cogito (Self) in the philosophy of Descartes.

(d) Name the two attributes of substance which the human mind can know as laid down by Spinoza.

(e) What are the two kinds of activity of monads according to Leibniz?

(f) Define substance according to Descartes.

(g) Write two books authored by Spinoza.

3. Answer the following questions (any six) : $5 \times 6 = 30$

(a) State about the four rules of Descartes' method of philosophy.

(b) Write a short note on feature of substance after Spinoza.

(6)

- (c) "Every determination is negation." Explain the statement with reference to its context.
- (d) Write a short note on mind-body dualism of Descartes.
- (e) Write a brief note on the nature of God or Supreme Monad in the philosophy of Leibniz.
- (f) What is Hume's causation? Explain.
- (g) Explain Berkeley's 'Esse est percipi'.
- (h) Write a short note on Hume's 'ideas and impressions'.
- (i) Explain the possibility of Kant's synthetic a priori.
- (j) Distinguish between rationalism and empiricism theory of knowledge.

4. Answer the following questions (any two) : $10 \times 2 = 20$

- (a) Examine critically Descartes' philosophical method of doubt.
- (b) Discuss critically Spinoza's views on attributes and modes.

(7)

- (c) Discuss critically the theory of preestablished harmony of Leibniz.
 - (d) What is theory of causation according to Hume? Discuss.
5. Answer the following questions (any one) : 14
- (a) Explain Leibniz's theory of monads. What is the meaning of the expression 'monads are windowless'?
 - (b) Discuss critically Spinoza's view on substance.
 - (c) Discuss elaborately Kant's categories of deduction.

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