

Model Questions (Philosophy)

History of Western Philosophical Thoughts - 1

Con-2

1. a) Who said, 'No man can ever step into the same river twice'?
- b) Who declared, 'One alone is real'?
- c) What, according to Thales, is the first principle of the universe?
- d) Who advocated for a 'two-world' theory?
- e) What technical name does Plato give to the objective concepts?
- f) What is 'being qua being' according to Aristotle?
- g) Who, among the philosophers, adapted the geometrical method?
- h) How does Descartes define substance?
- i) Whom does Aristotle refer to by using the epithet 'matterless form'?
- j) Who refused the 'Cartesian theory of innate ideas'?
- k) What, according to Spinoza, is the ideal method of philosophizing?
- l) Mention any law of thought that forms the basis of truths of reason.
- m) What is rationalism?
- n) Who were the atomist in Greek Philosophy?
- o) Who was the advocate of the doctrine of flux in Greek Philosophy?
- p) Which of the proofs for the existence of God was rejected by Aquinas?

2. Very Short Type:

- a) What, according to Anaximander, is the ultimate reality?
- b) What is atom, according to Democritus?
- c) State Aristotle's notion of material cause.
- d) How does Plato explain the relation between a universal and particulars?

- e) What is the 'blind man' argument, acc. to Aristotle?
- f) What are the two theories that Plato seeks to refute in his theory of knowledge?
- g) What are the attributes of substance, according to Spinoza?
- h) How does Spinoza understand the relation between mind and body?
- i) What, according to Descartes is substance?
- j) What is meant by 'natura naturata'?
- k) Do we fully know God? State St. Augustine's view.
- l) What is atomism?
- m) What is the law of sufficient reason, acc. to Leibniz?
- n) What is monad?
- o) State the law of identity of indiscernibles.

3. Short Type:

- a) What is knowledge, acc. to Plato? What are its different levels?
- b) Why does Plato hold that right opinion is not knowledge?
- c) Give an account of Aristotle's theory of form and matter.
- d) How does Aristotle reduce his four causes into the dualistic principle of form and matter.
- e) Explain the Cartesian version of ontological argument for God's existence.
- f) Bring out the significance of Spinoza's distinction between 'Natura naturans' and 'Natura naturata'.
- g) Distinguish between truths of reason and truths of facts with example.
- h) How does Spinoza explain the relation between mind and body?

i) elucidate Parmenides doctrine of Being.

j) expound the 'Idoles' of Bacon.

4. Essay Type :

a) Give a brief account of Plato's theory of Ideas.

b) Bring out the full significance of Descartes's method of 'cogito ergo sum'.

c) Explain Spinoza's theory of substance.

d) Give an account of Leibniz's theory of monads.

e) Give an account of Spinoza's theory of knowledge.