

2014

PHILOSOPHY

(Major)

Paper : 4·2

(History of Modern Western Philosophy)

Full Marks : 80

Time : 3 hours

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

1. Answer the following : 1×10=10

(a) "Hume's scepticism is the logical outcome of Locke's empiricism." Is it true?

(b) Which of the following is True for Kant?

(i) "Knowledge of Phenomena alone is possible and Noumena remains unknown and unknowable."

(ii) "Knowledge of Noumena alone is possible and Phenomena remains unknown and unknowable."

- (c) According to Hume, "Sensation is external perception and reflection is internal perception". Is it correct?
- (d) Who is the author of the book, *An Inquiry Concerning Human Understanding*?
- (e) What is the chief issue of Locke for which Berkeley has severely criticised Locke?
- (f) How many categories are recognised by Kant?
- (g) "There is nothing in the intellect which was not previously given in the senses." Which view is associated with this statement?
- (h) "Kant's philosophy is known as a reconciliation between empiricism and rationalism." Is it true?
- (i) "Percepts without concepts are blind and concepts without percepts are empty." Who is associated with this statement?
- (j) Among the following philosophers, who is the empiricist?
Descartes, Locke, Spinoza

2. Answer briefly the following : $2 \times 5 = 10$

- (a) Give two reasons that space and time are *a priori* forms of perception according to Kant.
- (b) What are various ideas according to Locke?
- (c) Explain two arguments put forward by Locke in favour of primary and secondary qualities.
- (d) Give two points about the origin of ideas in Hume's philosophy.
- (e) "Kant divided the world into two classes." What are they?

3. Answer any *four* of the following : $5 \times 4 = 20$

- (a) Is Hume a consistent empiricist? Explain.
- (b) Explain the significance of the Kantian dictum, "understanding makes nature".
- (c) How has Kant effected a Copernican revolution in the history of modern philosophy?
- (d) Explain critically the scepticism of Hume.

- (e) Explain critically Hume's idea of Causation.
- (f) Write a short note on Kant's theory of knowledge.

4. Answer any *four* of the following : 10×4=40

- (a) Why is Kant's philosophy called a critical philosophy?
- (b) What are the main features of Hume's philosophy?
- (c) Explain critically Locke's theory of Ideas.
- (d) Explain Kant's distinction between Phenomena and Noumena. Is he justified in retaining the notion of things-in-themselves?
- (e) Explain critically Hume's reason for questioning the idea of the Self.
- (f) Critically discuss Kant's category of space and time.
- (g) Explain critically the role of sensation and reflection in Hume's philosophy.
- (h) What is innate idea? Explain the arguments presented by Locke against the theory of innate ideas.

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