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PHILOSOPHY

( Major )

Paper : 4.2

( History of Modern Western Philosophy—II )

Full Marks : 80

Time : 3 hours

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

1. Answer the following as directed : 1×10=10

(a) Who is called pioneer of modern empiricism?

(b) Kant has reconciled both empiricism and \_\_\_\_\_.

( Fill in the blank )

(c) Locke maintains that 'all our knowledge derived from \_\_\_\_\_'.

( Fill in the blank )

(d) Write the name of one Locke's famous book.

- (e) Does Hume believe necessary relation between cause and effect?
- (f) Is Hume a sceptic?
- (g) Is Kant a critical philosopher?
- (h) Name the philosopher who aroused from the dogmatic slumber by Hume scepticism in philosophy.
- (i) How many ideas are there according to Locke?
- (j) Space and time are *a priori* forms of intuition according to Kant.

( Write True or False )

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

- (a) What are 'qualities' according to Locke?
- (b) Phenomenon and noumenon
- (c) Critical philosophy of Kant
- (d) Write the name of two famous books of Kant.
- (e) What is impression?

3. Write short notes on any *four* of the following :

$5 \times 4 = 20$

- (a) Simple ideas
- (b) Sensation and reflection

- (c) Scepticism of Hume
- (d) Kant's concept of time
- (e) Refutation of innate ideas
- (f) Categories of Kant

4. Answer any *four* of the following :  $10 \times 4 = 40$

- (a) Critically examine Locke's theory of empiricism.
- (b) Explain Hume's view on self.
- (c) Explain how 'synthetic judgements are *a priori* possible' according to Kant.
- (d) Explain Hume's view on causation.
- (e) Explain Locke's theory of knowledge.
- (f) What are different kinds of judgement in Kant's philosophy? Discuss.
- (g) Explain Kant's transcendental deduction of categories.
- (h) Discuss Kant's metaphysical and transcendental exposition of the concept of time.

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