

**MAULANA AZAD COLLEGE**  
**DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY**  
**MODEL QUESTIONS for SEM 1 CC2**  
**HISTORY OF WESTERN PHILOSOPHY**

**A. OBJECTIVE TYPE (Each question carries 1 marks)**

1. "Water is the basic stuff of the universe"- Who said this?
2. Which philosopher told that " Air is the first principle of the world" ?
3. "All things are exchanged for fire and fire for us"- who made the statement ?
4. What according to Empedocles are four periods of the world of change?
5. Who expounded the theory of 'Nous'?
6. What was the main doctrine of 'Sophist's Philosophy'?
7. 'Man is the measure of all things' - who made this statement ?
8. Who refuted the contention of the Sophists that 'Knowledge is perception'?
9. What according to Plato are the different levels of knowledge?
10. What does Aristotle mean by the word 'cause'?
11. What according to Aristotle is the fundamental difference between 'form' and 'matter'?
12. What is meant by 'Essence' - write following St. Thomas Aquinas.
13. Who wrote Discourse on Method and Meditation?
14. What is Cartesian Method?
15. What are the two operations of mind acc.to Descartes?
16. Who says 'Cogito ergo sum'?
17. What are the criterion of Truth according to Descartes?
18. What are the main characteristic of Innate idea ?
19. What are the different stages of knowledge according to Spinoza?
20. Is God immanent or external cause of the world according to Spinoza?
21. Why Spinozistic philosophy is known as pantheistic philosophy?
22. What are the different types of modes?

**SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (Each question carries 5 marks)**

1. Explain briefly the philosophical view of Thales.
2. "All is in flux"- Analyse in brief the inner significance of the statement.
3. On what grounds Parmenides may be called an advocate of 'Materialism'.
4. Explain after Empedocles the concept of 'Love' and 'Hate' or 'Strife'.
5. What is the nature of 'Nous' ? Explain in brief, following Anaxagoras.
6. Write in brief the contribution of Democritus , in formulating the theory of 'Atomism'.
7. Explain briefly the inner meaning of the statement- 'Man is the measure of all things'.
8. Give a brief account of Plato's theory of Forms.
9. Explain in brief Aristotle's view on Universal.
10. Is the distinctions between 'existence' and 'essence' - a real distinction? Write in brief.
11. What are the features of Descartes's Method of doubt?
12. Briefly explain 'hyperbolic doubt'.
13. What are relation between natura naturata and natura naturans.
14. Briefly state three kinds of knowledge after Spinoza.
15. Distinguish between Truths of Reason and Truths of Fact.
16. Write notes on Law of Pre –established Harmony.

**BROAD TYPE QUESTIONS ( Each question carries 15 marks.)**

1. Give a critical account of the Philosophical view of Democritus.
2. Explain how Parmenides described the theory of 'Being' ?
3. Elucidate how Heraclitus explained the conception of 'Being' and 'Not being' ?
4. How did Empedocles reconcile between two opposite theories - the theory of Permanence and the theory of Change ?
5. Explain the main thesis of Anaxagoras's Philosophy.
6. State exactly the nature of 'Nous' - Is it material force or immaterial force?
7. a) "Is true judgement knowledge" ? Explain after Plato.  
b) What according to Plato is proper knowledge?
8. What are the sources of Plato's doctrine of ideas? Discuss the characteristics of ideas in Plato's theory?
9. Explain Aristotle's critique of Plato's theory of forms.
10. Discuss Aristotle's view on cause. How does he attempt to explain four causes?
11. What is matter and form according to Aristotle? Explain after Aristotle the relation between form and matter.
12. Explain how Thomas Aquinas proposed distinction between 'essence' and 'existence' of a being? Is this distinction real or conceptual?
13. Explain after Thomas Aquinas , What is faith? What is reason ? What is relation between faith and reason?
14. Critically explain the Cartesian dictum 'Cogito ergo sum'. Is it an inferential truth?
15. Discuss critically Descartes' arguments for the existence of God.
16. How does Spinoza define 'Substance'? What are the main features of 'Substance'?
17. What is an attribute according to Spinoza? How does he explain the relation between substance and attributes?
18. What is 'monad' according To Leibnitz? Bring out the important characteristics of Leibnitz's monads.