

Department of philosophy

Paper-C. C-1

General philosophy

Question Bank

Unit-1

Q. 1. Fill up the Blanks

1. Philosophy literally means _____
2. Philosophy is the art of _____
3. _____ is the task of philosophy
4. Philosophy is the _____ analysis of the popular and scientific concepts.
5. Philosophy is the _____ attempt to have a world view.
6. Philosophy is not concerned with the _____ view of the world.
7. Science give us _____ view of the world.
8. Philosophy the interpretation of _____
9. Philosophy is the criticism of both _____ and _____
10. _____ is said to be the origin of philosophy
11. Metaphysics is the theory of _____
12. Axiology is the theory of _____
13. Cosmology deals with _____ of the world
14. Epistemology deals with the _____
15. The method of philosophy is _____ and _____
16. Religion is the matter of _____ whereas philosophy is the matter of _____.
17. In _____ we break the harmony of spiritual enjoyment
18. The knowledge of religion is _____ where as the knowledge of philosophy is _____

Q. 2. Short type of questions (one and two sentences only)

- a. What do you mean by philosophy?
- b. What is the scope of philosophy?
- c. What is the function of philosophy?
- d. What is the method of philosophy?
- e. What do you mean by Epistemology ?
- f. What do you mean by Metaphysics?
- g. What is Axiology?
- h. What is science?
- i. What is the relation between philosophy and religion?
- j. What is the relation between philosophy and science?
- k. What do you mean by ontology?
- l. Distinguish between epistemology and metaphysics
- m. What is cosmology?
- n. What do you mean by cosmogony?

Q. 3 Short questions (75 words)

- a. What do you mean by philosophy?
- b. What is the scope of philosophy?
- c. What is the function of philosophy?
- d. What is the method of philosophy?
- e. What do you mean by Epistemology ?
- f. What do you mean by Metaphysics?
- g. What is Axiology?
- h. What is science?
- i. What is the relation between philosophy and religion?
- j. What is the relation between philosophy and science?
- k. What do you mean by ontology?
- l. Distinguish between epistemology and metaphysics
- m. What is cosmology?
- n. What do you mean by cosmogony?

Q. 4. Long type questions (300 words)

1. State and explain the nature and function
2. What is philosophy? How is it related to science ?
3. What is philosophy? How is it related to religion?
4. Discuss the method of philosophy

Unit-2

Q. 2. Fill up the blanks

1. _____ advocates scientific or critical realism.
2. _____ makes the distinction between primary and secondary quality.
3. According to _____ our ideas are exact copies of external real things and their qualities.
4. For idealism _____ is the primary reality.
5. For idealism _____ is the mind dependent.
6. _____ and _____ are the two forms of idealism.
7. Hegel is an advocate of _____
8. Berkeley is an advocate of _____
9. Kant is an exponent of _____
10. Berkeley admits the existence of _____ alone is real.
11. According to solipsism _____ is real.
12. 'To be is to be perceived' is the famous notion of _____
13. Pluralism is the antithesis of _____
14. Monism starts with _____
15. Spiritualistic pluralism regards _____ - as spiritual
16. Atomism is _____ pluralism.
17. _____ is the father of spiritualistic pluralism.

18. According to spiritualistic pluralism _____ are self-active and developed from within.
19. Monads are _____
20. According to atomistic pluralism _____ is composed of material atoms.
21. _____ advocated dualism.
22. Plato believe in two fundamental reality _____ and _____
23. Monism believe in __ fundamental reality.
24. Spinoza is an exponent of _____
25. Hegel is an exponent of _____

Q. 2. Short type of questions (answer two or three sentences only)

- a. What is the pluralism?
- b. What is popular realism?
- c. What do you mean by idealism?
- d. What is subjective idealism?
- e. What do you mean by solipsism?
- f. What is objective idealism?
- g. What do you mean by Esse est percipii.
- h. What do you mean by critical realism?
- i. What is spiritualistic pluralism?
- j. What is Atomism?
- k. What do you mean by Dualism?
- l. What is Abstract monism?
- m. What is concrete monism?
- n. What is substance?
- o. What do you mean by Universal?
- p. What do you mean by Monad?

Q. 3.Short type questions (75 words)

- q. What is the pluralism?
- r. What is popular realism?
- s. What do you mean by idealism?
- t. What is subjective idealism?
- u. What do you mean by solipsism?
- v. What is objective idealism?
- w. What do you mean by Esse est percipii.
- x. What do you mean by critical realism?
- y. What is spiritualistic pluralism?
- z. What is Atomism?
- aa. What do you mean by Dualism?
- bb. What is Abstract monism?
- cc. What is concrete monism?
- dd. What is substance?
- ee. What do you mean by Universal?

ff. What do you mean by Monad?

Q. 4. Long type questions (300 words)

1. Critically explain the nature of Abstract monism.
2. Critically discuss Atomistic theory of Democritus.
3. Critically discuss monadism of Leibtniz.
4. Explain concrete monism of Hegel.
5. What is subjective idealism? Discuss.
6. Briefly describe the nature of substance
7. Describe Plato's theory of universal.
8. Discuss the problem of universal.

Unit-3.

Q. 1. Fill up the blanks.

- a. A state of affairs is a _____ in the world.
- b. A proposition is true, if it corresponds with a fact, it expressed _____ theory of truth.
- c. A proposition is true if it _____
- d. A proposition is true when it describes the _____
- e. There are _____ sources of knowledge.
- f. The most obvious source of knowledge is _____
- g. Illusion and hallucinations are _____
- h. Knowledge is expressed in _____
- i. Reasoning may of two kinds _____ And _____
- j. Reasoning is an _____
- k. Reason is an _____
- l. Authority is taken as _____ of knowledge.
- m. Authority is not a _____ source of knowledge.
- n. Intuition is an _____ experience.
- o. _____ source of knowledge helps us to realise something to be true by means of a dream or a vision.
- p. Faith is an _____ belief in something
- q. Descartes mathematical methods consists in _____ and _____
- r. The ideas created by the mind by the conjunction of Ideas are called _____
- s. Cogito ergo sum expressed as _____
- t. Spinoza starts his investigation with the _____
- u. Empiricism is a reaction against _____
- v. For Locke mind is a _____ in the beginning.
- w. Locke is an _____ philosopher
- x. Descartes is known as _____
- y. Spinoza is known as _____

Q. 2 Short type of questions (Answer two or three sentences only)

- a. What do you mean by cogito ergo sum?
- b. What is Adventitious idea?
- c. What is factitious ideas?
- d. What do you mean by innate idea?
- e. What is intuition?
- f. What is deduction?
- g. What is 'Causa sui' for spinoza?
- h. What is the refutation of innate idea?
- i. What is primary quality ?
- j. What is the secondary quality?
- k. What do you mean by hallucinations?
- l. What is sense -experience?
- m. What is deductive argument?
- n. What is inductive argument?
- o. What is reason ?
- p. What is Authority?
- q. What is knowledge?
- r. What do you mean by intuition?
- s. What is revelation?
- t. Write truth as coherence
- u. Write truth as correspondence
- v. What is empiricism?
- w. What is rationalism?
- x.

Q. 3. Short type questions (75words)

- a. What do you mean by cogito ergo sum?
- b. What is Adventitious idea?
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- r. What do you mean by intuition?

- s. What is revelation?
- t. Write truth as coherence
- u. Write truth as correspondence
- v. What is empiricism?
- w. What is rationalism?

Q. 4. Long type questions (300 words)

- a. What is truth? Examine the view of truth as correspondence, as coherence and as what works. How is it related to belief?
- b. Explain truth as correspondence.
- c. Discuss truth as coherence.
- d. What are the sources of knowledge?
- e. What is knowledge? State the condition that justify our claim to know a proposition.
- f. How much evidence in support of our belief in a proposition is necessary to declare that we know it and not merely believe it? Distinguish between the weak and the strong sense of knowing.
- g. What is Empiricism? Discuss
- h. What is rationalism? Discuss

UNIT-4

1. Q1. FILL UP THE BLANKS

2. According to Hedonism, hedone or _____ is the ultimate standard of morality.
3. _____ regards reason is the hand-maid of passions.
4. Hedonism is based on the metaphysical assumption that the self is purely _____ - in nature
5. Hedonism is based on the psychological assumption that man naturally seeks _____ and avoids _____
6. Psychological hedonism hold that pleasure is the _____ - _____ object of desire.
7. Ethical hedonism holds that pleasure is the _____ object of desire.
8. _____ says Nature has placed mankind under the governance of two sovereign master, pleasure and pain.
9. _____ says to think of an object as desirable , and to think of it as pleasant , are one and the same thing.
10. _____ observes that psychological hedonism involves a hysteron proteron, to put the cart before the horse.
11. _____ says, the impulse towards pleasure , if too
12. "The more we seek pleasure the less we get it" is the fundamental _____ of Hedonism. predominant, defeats it's own aim.
13. _____ and _____ base ethical hedonism upon psychological hedonism.
14. _____ does not base ethical hedonism on psychological hedonism.
15. Ethical Hedonism identifies _____ with pleasure.

16. Ethical Hedonism assumes two forms such as _____ and _____.
17. According to egoistic hedonism , the pleasure of the _____ is the moral standard.
18. According to _____ Hedonism general happiness is the moral standard.
19. Egoistic Hedonism assumes two forms such as _____ and _____.
20. According to _____ Hedonism , the pleasure of the body are preferable to those of the soul.
21. According to _____ reason has an important place in our moral life.
22. _____ recognizes only quantitative distinctions of pleasure.
23. _____ recognizes both quantitative and qualitative distinctions of pleasure.
24. _____ describes seven dimensions of pleasure or values.
25. _____ introduced Hedonistic Calculus.
26. _____ says weigh pleasure and weigh pain and as the balance stands will stand the question right and wrong .
27. _____ says, "Each is to count for one, and no one for more than one".
28. _____ introduced moral sanctions.
29. Bentham describes _____ external moral sanctions.
30. Bentham's altruism is gross or _____.
31. _____ recognizes qualitative difference of pleasure.
32. _____ Says, it is quite compatible with the principle of utility to recognize the fact that , that some kind of pleasure are more desirable and valuable than others.
33. _____ introduced sympathy or fellow-feeling as one of the causes to grow from egoism to altruism.
34. _____ speaks of internal sanction of conscience.
35. _____ appeals to the verdict of competent judge to explain the rest of quality .
36. _____ says, "There is no road from each for himself to each for all.".
37. Good is ----- Value.
38. Health is an ----- good

Q.2. Short type of Questions (answer two or three sentences only)

- a. What is good?
- b. What is pleasure?
- c. What is Altruistic Hedonism?
- d. What is egoistic hedonism?
- e. What is Ethical Hedonism?
- f. What is evil?
- g. What is quantitative utilitarianism?
- h. What is qualitative utilitarianism?
- i. What is gross egoistic hedonism?

Q.3. Short type questions (75 words)

- a. What is Altruistic Hedonism?
- b. What is egoistic hedonism?
- c. What is Ethical Hedonism?

- d. What is evil?
- e. What is quantitative utilitarianism?
- f. What is qualitative utilitarianism?
- g. What is Good?
- h. What is pleasure?
- i. What is gross egoistic hedonism?

Q.4. Long type question (300 words)

1. Critically comment on psychological hedonism
2. Critically examine the moral idea of the “greatest happiness of the greatest number”.
3. Explain the distinction between psychological hedonism and ethical hedonism
4. Explain and examine Mill’s Utilitarianism.
5. What do you mean by paradox of hedonism? Can it not be resolved? Discuss.
6. What is the theory of good? Discuss the relation between good and evil