

# Department of philosophy

## Paper -C. C-VI

### History of Greek Philosophy

#### Question Bank

#### Unit-1

##### Q. 1. Fill up the blanks

1. Philosophy is an \_\_\_\_\_ rather than a subject.
2. Philosophy is a matter of \_\_\_\_\_ analysis.
3. Philosophy deals with the \_\_\_\_\_ as a whole.
4. Philosophy is an attempt to rise from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ thought.
5. Greek philosophy begins in the \_\_\_\_\_ century.
6. Greek philosophy begins with a question of \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Greek philosophy naturally divided into \_\_\_\_\_ periods.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is known as the first period of Greek philosophy.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ period is the period from the sophist to Aristotle.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ period constitutes the decline and fall of the national thought.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ is known as the chief representative of pre-socratic period.
12. For \_\_\_\_\_ the earth is a disc floating on the water.
13. For Anaximander \_\_\_\_\_ is the fundamental cause of the universe.
14. \_\_\_\_\_ said that Earth was cylindrical.
15. For Thales \_\_\_\_\_ is the fundamental principle of the world.
16. For Anaximenes \_\_\_\_\_ is the fundamental stuff of the world.
17. Pythagoras believe in \_\_\_\_\_
18. Parmenides belongs to \_\_\_\_\_ school.
19. Parmenides philosophy is divided into \_\_\_\_\_ parts.
20. For \_\_\_\_\_ only Being is real.
21. For Heraclitus \_\_\_\_\_ is the ultimate stuff of the world.
22. For \_\_\_\_\_ Reality is Flux and becoming.
23. Democritus was a disciple of \_\_\_\_\_
24. For \_\_\_\_\_ atoms are infinite in number
25. Atoms are ultimate constituents of \_\_\_\_\_
26. Atoms are called \_\_\_\_\_ unit.
27. \_\_\_\_\_ is known as the father of both materialism and idealism.

##### Q. 2. Short type questions ( Answer only in one or two sentences)

1. What is philosophy ?
2. What is the method of philosophy?
3. What is Greek philosophy?
4. Write two salient features of Greek philosophy
5. What is the origin of Greek philosophy?
6. What is the development of Greek philosophy?
7. What is pre-socratic thought?

8. What is the Golden period in Greek philosophy?
9. What is the post -Aristotolian period in Greek philosophy?

**Q. 3 .Short type questions (75 words)**

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**Q. 4.Long type questions (300 words)**

1. What is philosophy? State and explain characteristics of Greek philosophy
2. Discuss origin and development of early Greek thought.
3. What is philosophy? Discuss pre-Socratic period in Greek philosophy

**Unit -2**

**Q. 1. Fill up the blanks**

1. Heraclitus declared that \_\_\_\_\_ alone is real.
2. For Parmenides \_\_\_\_\_ alone is real.
3. For \_\_\_\_\_ reality one eternal and infinite.
4. For Parmenides plurality and change are \_\_\_\_\_
5. Parmenides is one of the chief representative of \_\_\_\_\_ school.
6. For parmenides absolutely real is \_\_\_\_\_
7. Parmenides makes the distinction between sense and \_\_\_\_\_
8. According to parmenides Truth lies only in \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_ was deeply influenced by Parmenides.
10. Heraclitus principle is the direct antithesis of \_\_\_\_\_.
11. For Heraclitus ultimate kind of matter is \_\_\_\_\_
12. According to \_\_\_\_\_ philosopher the more fire, there is, the more life, the more movement.
13. For Democritus the soul is nothing but an aggregate of \_\_\_\_\_
14. For Democritus perception and thought differ only in \_\_\_\_\_
15. According to \_\_\_\_\_ man is the measure of all things.

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

1. What is Being?
2. What do you mean by Becoming?
3. What is the ultimate principle of Parmenides?
4. What do you mean by matter?
5. What is Atom?
6. What do you mean by Flux theory?
7. What is Animism?
8. What is the view of Heraclitus about reality?

**Q. 3. Short type questions (75 words)**

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**Q. 4. Long type questions (300 words)**

1. Discuss the major contribution of the pre-socratic Greek philosophers
2. Sketch out the Atom theory of the Atomists ?
3. Write a short note on ethical principle of Heraclitus
4. What is Being? Discuss the thoughts of Parmenides.

**Unit-3**

**Q. 1. Fill up the blanks**

1. For photography knowledge is \_\_\_\_\_
2. For \_\_\_\_\_ man is the measure of all things
3. \_\_\_\_\_ period of Greek philosophy discuss about the position of man in the universe
4. The teaching of Socrates emphasis on \_\_\_\_\_
5. Socrates founded knowledge upon \_\_\_\_\_
6. For Socrates all knowledge is knowledge through \_\_\_\_\_
7. Socrates makes the distinction between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
8. According to Socrates Virtue is \_\_\_\_\_
9. Virtue with knowledge is known through \_\_\_\_\_
10. The method of enquiry of Socrates was regarded as \_\_\_\_\_
11. For Socrates self is \_\_\_\_\_
12. For Socrates idea of good is \_\_\_\_\_
13. \_\_\_\_\_ is the famous maxim of Protagoras
14. Socratic irony means \_\_\_\_\_

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

1. What is the problem of Socrates?
2. What is called Socratic Method?
3. What is Virtue?
4. What is knowledge?
5. What is Concept?
6. What do you mean by 'know thyself'?
7. What is the teaching of Socrates?
8. What do you mean by Dialectic method?
9. What is conversational method?
10. What is intellectual midwifery?
11. What is Socratic Irony?
12. Why perception is not knowledge?

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6. What do you mean by 'know thyself'?
7. What is the teaching of Socrates?
8. What do you mean by Dialectic method?
9. What is conversational method?
10. What is intellectual midwifery?
11. What is Socratic Irony?
12. Why perception is not knowledge?
13. Reason is the organ of knowledge
14. All knowledge is knowledge through concept
15. Virtue is One
16. What is the ethics of Socrates?

**Q. 4. Long type questions (300 words)**

1. Explain the problem of Socrates .
2. State and explain the Dialectical method of Socrates .
3. Explain the teaching of Socrates.
4. State and explain Socrates Theory of knowledge .
5. Explain ' virtue is identical with knowledge '
6. State and explain Socrates Doctrine of soul.

**Unit-4**

**Q. 1. Fill up the blanks**

1. Aristotle was regarded as \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_ was a student of Plato
3. Actus purus is regarded as \_\_\_\_\_
4. Pure activity is without \_\_\_\_\_
5. For Aristotle matter is regarded as \_\_\_\_\_
6. Form is regarded as \_\_\_\_\_
7. The efficient cause delivers \_\_\_\_\_ - purpose.
8. A cause is regarded as \_\_\_\_\_ antecedent of the effect.
9. According to Plato there are \_\_\_\_\_ types of knowledge.
10. Practical knowledge is known as \_\_\_\_\_ knowledge.
11. Plato says that the idea exist in \_\_\_\_\_
12. Ideas are regarded as \_\_\_\_\_
13. The ideas and concept means \_\_\_\_\_
14. Aristotle was a realist in the sense that \_\_\_\_\_ are in things.
15. There are \_\_\_\_\_ kinds of causes are there for Aristotle.
16. Matter by itself has no \_\_\_\_\_
17. \_\_\_\_\_ makes matter actual.
18. Soul is regarded as \_\_\_\_\_ according to Plato.

19. Plato's ,Dialectics come under \_\_\_\_\_
20. Concept of ' unmoved mover'for God was developed by \_\_\_\_\_.
21. According to Aristotle , God is the \_\_\_\_\_ cause of the world.

**Q. 2. Short type questions ( Answer one or two sentences only)**

1. What is knowledge?
2. What is the theory of knowledge for Plato?
3. What do you mean by ideas for Plato?
4. Write any characteristics of Plato's idea
5. What is the theory of soul for Plato?
6. What is form?
7. What is matter?
8. What is the material cause?
9. What is formal cause?
10. What is efficient cause?
11. What do you mean by final cause.

**Q. 3. Short type questions (75 words)**

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6. What is form?
7. What is matter?
8. What is the material cause?
9. What is formal cause?
10. What is efficient cause?
11. What do you mean by final cause.

**Q.. 4.Long type questions (300 words)**

1. what is knowledge? Explain Plato's theory of knowledge.
2. State and explain Plato's theory of Form.
3. Explain the relation between idea and objects in Plato's philosophy
4. Discuss Plato's doctrine of ethics.
5. Explain Plato's doctrine of soul.

