

**PHILOSOPHY QUESTION BANK
HISTORY OF EUROPEAN PHILOSOPHY
CC- IX**

Unit - 1

1. Fill up the blanks

- a) Bacon points out four kinds of Idolas, such as.....,, and
- b) is the illusion of reading our own ends or purpose in the things of nature and usually judge them in terms of final causes.
- c) is the illusion of taking peculiarities of mental or bodily structure, education and habit into our judgments.
- d) is the illusion that arises from misuse of words and names.
- e) is the illusion that arises from the dogmas of the philosophers.
- f) Descartes' cogito ergo sum means
- g) Descartes' doubt is called doubt.
- h) Descartes gives two proofs for the existence of God such as and
- i) Descartes' notion of mind – body relation is known as
- j) Descartes is a philosopher.

2. Short Type of Question (One or Two Sentences Only)

- a) What is Bacon Idola?
- b) What is Bacon's Inductive Method?
- c) What is Universal Doubt?
- d) What is Cogito – ergo -sum?
- e) What is interactionism?

3. Short Type Questions (75 words)

- a) What is Bacon Idola?
- b) What is Bacon's Inductive Method?
- c) What is Universal Doubt?
- d) What is Cogito – ergo -sum?
- e) What is interactionism?
- f) What is causal argument of the existence of God
- g) What is Ontological argument for the existence of God?

4. Long Type Questions (300 words)

- a) Discuss Bacon's Inductive Method.
- b) Discuss Bacon's Idola.
- c) Discuss the Universal Doubt of Descartes.
- d) Discuss how the study of the Upanishads is significant with the Systems of Indian Philosophy.
- e) What is causal argument of the existence of God
- f) What is Ontological argument for the existence of God?

Unit - 2

1. Fill up the blanks

- a) Spinoza is a Philosopher.
- b) Spinoza believes in two types of attributes, such as and
- c) Spinoza believes in two types of modes, such as and
- d) Spinoza's Mind-body relation is known as
- e) According to Leibnitz, all ideas are
- f) Leibnitz believes that extension is not
- g) Leibnitz is a philosopher.
- h) The relation between Mind and body according to Leibnitz is called

2. Short Type of Question (One or Two Sentences Only)

- a) What is parallelism”?
- b) What substance?
- c) What monadology”?
- d) What is pre-established harmony?
- e) What is attribute?
- f) What is modes?
- g) What is Natura naturans and Natura naturata?
- h) What is monism?

3. Short Question (75 words)

- a) Why Spinoza is called a monist?
- b) Why Leibniz is called a true rationalist?
- c) Why Spinoza is called a Pantheist?
- d) Why substance is indeterminate?
- e) Why Leibnitz said that all ideas are innate?
- f) What is pre-established harmony?
- g) What is Monadology?
- h) Explain why monads are windowless?
- i) Explain why Leibnitz is called a spiritual pluralist?

4. Long Type Questions (300 words)

- a) Discuss Spinoza's theory of Substance..
- b) Discuss the doctrine of attributes according to Spinoza?
- c) Discuss Spinoza's concept of Parallelism.
- d) Discuss Spinoza a Pantheist.

Unit - 3

1. Fill up the blanks

- a) Locke refuted idea.
- b) Lock is an Philosopher.
- c) According to Locke mind is an chamber.
- d) According to Locke simple ideas are directly known as the contents of actual
- e) According to Locke every object has two types of qualities such as And
- f) The primary qualities are inseparable from
- g) Berkeley is called a Idealist.
- h) Berkeley refuted ideas.
- i) Berkeley refuted the existence of
- j) Esse-est-percipi means to be is to be

2. Short Type of Question (One or Two Sentences Only)

- a) What is substance according to Locke?
- b) Why Locke refuted innate idea?
- c) What is the distinction between primary and secondary qualities?
- d) What is Esse-est-percipi?
- e) What is sensation according to Hume?
- f) Which substances are refuted by David Hume?
- g) Discuss Berkeley as a subjective idealist.
- h) What is Hume's theory of causation?
- i) What is skepticism?

3 Short Question (75 words)

- a) What is Esse-est-percipi?
- b) What is sensation according to Hume?
- c) Which substances are refuted by David Hume?
- d) Discuss Berkeley as a subjective idealist.
- e) What is Hume's theory of causation?
- f) What is skepticism?
- g) What is substance according to Locke?
- h) Why Locke refuted innate idea?
- i) What is the distinction between primary and secondary qualities?

4 Long Type Questions (300 words)

- a) Discuss how Locke refuted innate ideas.
- b) What is substance according to Locke?
- c) What is Esse-est-percipi?
- d) Discuss how Berkeley refuted matter?
- e) Discuss Berkeley as a subjective idealist.
- f) What is Hume's theory of causation?
- g) What is skepticism?

Unit - 4

1. Fill up the blanks

- a) Kant made a reconciliation between And
- b) Kant is called a philosopher.
- c) Kant's revolution is known as
- d) According to Kant Noumena is unknown and
- e) According to Kant synthetic a priori knowledge is
- f) According to Kant there are two a priori conditions of sense perception such as and
- g) According to Kant there are categories of understanding.

2. Short Type of Question (One or Two Sentences Only)

- a) What is philosophy of criticism?
- b) What is space and time according to Kant?
- c) What are the categories of understanding?
- d) What is synthetic a priori judgment?
- e) What is Copernican revolution?

3. Short Question (75 words)

- a) What are the categories of understanding?
- b) What is synthetic a priori judgement?
- c) What is Copernican revolution?
- d) What is philosophy of criticism?
- e) What is space and time according to Kant?

4. Long Type Questions (300 words)

- a) Discuss Kant's reconciliation between Empiricism and Rationalism.
- b) Discuss Kant's Copernican Revolution.
- c) Discuss the Metaphysical and Transcendental exposition of Space and Time.
- d) Discuss the role of categories of understanding in shaping judgements.
- e) Discuss Kant as a critical philosopher.