

2022

PHILOSOPHY

(Honours)

Paper Code : VIII - A & B

[Kāthopaniṣad]

&

[The Problems of Philosophy]

(New Syllabus)

Full Marks : 100

Time : Four Hours

Group - A

Kāthopaniṣad

Paper Code : VIII - A

(Marks : 20)

Choose the correct answer.

Each question carries 1 Mark.

1. Kāthopaniṣad belongs to —
 - (A) Atharva Veda
 - (B) Kṛṣṇa Yajur Veda
 - (C) Sāma Veda
 - (D) Śukla Yajur Veda
2. How many mantras are there in Kāthopaniṣad ?
 - (A) 108
 - (B) 119
 - (C) 118
 - (D) 117

3. Who among these is the father of Naciketā ?

- (A) Yama
- (B) Vājaśravasa
- (C) Kṛṣṇa
- (D) None of them

4. The word Śreyas refers to —

- (A) Good
- (B) Pleasant
- (C) Honour
- (D) Feeling

5. How many wishes Naciketā had from Yama ?

- (A) Four
- (B) Two
- (C) Three
- (D) Seven

6. The mind without _____ is the sufferer.

- (A) Buddhi
- (B) Āsakti
- (C) Pleasure
- (D) Pain

7. The mantra Uttiṣṭhata , Jāgrata quoted as Arise, Awake popularised as —

- (A) Swami Vivekananda
- (B) Swami Avedananda
- (C) Ari Aurovinda
- (D) Gandhiji

8. Intelligent person choose this as human goal —
- (A) Preyas
 - (B) Śreyas
 - (C) Guru
 - (D) Wealth
9. What is the most important boon asked by Naciketā ?
- (A) Knowledge of ātmā
 - (B) When he went back his father should recognise him and be kind to him
 - (C) Ritual for gaining svarga
 - (D) Enjoyment of an emperor
10. Brahmaloaka is known as —
- (A) Viṣṇu -loka
 - (B) Mithyā -loka
 - (C) Mr̥tyu -loka
 - (D) None of the above
11. According to the wise senses are called —
- (A) Roads
 - (B) Feeling
 - (C) Horses
 - (D) Perception
12. Vājaśravasa performed Viśwajit Yajña for —
- (A) Wealth
 - (B) Fame
 - (C) Svarga
 - (D) Mokṣa

13. How did Lord Yama test whether Naciketā was a qualified student ?
- (A) Offered all wealth of heaven and earth
 - (B) Asked what all scriptures he had studied
 - (C) Asked whether he had studied Sanskrit
 - (D) Asked who was his Guru
14. Who among these is the lord of Death ?
- (A) Yama
 - (B) Vājaśravas
 - (C) Kṛṣṇa
 - (D) None of them
15. Lord Yama mentions the two of the following as human goal —
- (A) Śreya and Preya
 - (B) Wealth and Heaven
 - (C) Guru and Śāstra
 - (D) Spouse and Children
16. Among the following philosopher who translated Kaṭhōpaniṣad ?
- (A) Max Muller
 - (B) Edwin Arnold
 - (C) Arthur Schopenhauer
 - (D) Kant
17. Which Upaniṣad is called “The secret of Death” ?
- (A) Mundaka Upaniṣad
 - (B) Chāndogya Upaniṣad
 - (C) Kaṭhōpaniṣad
 - (D) All of these

18. Yama, the God of death, discusses philosophical questions with whom ?

(A) Yājñavalkya

(B) Naciketā

(C) Uddalaka

(D) Śvetaketu

19. In Kaṭhōpaniṣad, it is mentioned that Ātmā as though dwells in the —

(A) Thumb

(B) Heart

(C) Mind

(D) Body

20. What term is used to described experimental knowledge ?

(A) Karma

(B) Bhakti

(C) Raja

(D) Jñāna

Group - A

Kaṭhōpaniṣad

Paper Code : VIII - B

(Marks : 80)

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.
Candidates are required to give their answers
in their own words as far as practicable.*

Section - I

Answer any *four* questions of the following.

15×4=60

1. How does Yama express Śreyas and Preyas in the Kaṭhōpaniṣad ? 15
2. Explain after Kaṭhōpaniṣad the means of self-realization. 15
3. What are the signs of heaven ? What are its limitations ? 10+5
4. Explain the mutual super imposition between Jīva (ego) and the self. What are its implications ? 10+5
5. What is the first boon asked by Naciketā to Yama ? Explain after Kaṭhōpaniṣad . 15
6. What is the gratification of nomenclature of term kaṭha ? 15
7. Give the explanation about the mantra “Atmānaṁ rathinaṁ viddhi sariraṁ rathame va tu Buddhim tu sarathim viddhi maraḥ pragrahameva cha”. 15
8. Explain the relationship between individual self and the supreme self. 15

Section - II

9. Answer any *four* questions of the following : 5×4=20
 - (a) What is Sapta-Doṣa ? Explain after Kaṭhōpaniṣad . 5
 - (b) Explain briefly various conditions of knowing the supreme. 5
 - (c) Who is Aditi ? Explain after Kaṭhōpaniṣad . 5
 - (d) Why inner self is both immanent and transcendent ? Explain. 5
 - (e) Explain the concept of ‘Agni’ after Kaṭhōpaniṣad . 5
 - (f) Explain the process of ‘meditation’. 5
 - (g) What is the difference between vice and virtue, according to Kaṭhōpaniṣad ? 5
 - (h) Explain the concept of mind and body in Kaṭhōpaniṣad . 5

Group - B

The Problems of Philosophy

Paper Code : VIII - A

(Marks : 20)

Choose the correct answer.

Each question carries 1 Mark.

1. Whose is the metaphysical system that reconstructs the universe into a harmonious whole from a single piece ?
 - (A) Kant
 - (B) Hegel
 - (C) Berkeley
 - (D) Leibniz
2. "Is there any knowledge in the world which is so certain that no reasonable man can doubt it" — who made this question ?
 - (A) Descartes
 - (B) Aristotle
 - (C) Kant
 - (D) Russell
3. The notion of 'Absolute idea' is related to —
 - (A) Russell
 - (B) Kant
 - (C) Hegel
 - (D) Descartes
4. "The so and so" — is the form of —
 - (A) Definite Description
 - (B) Indefinite Description
 - (C) Both A and B
 - (D) None of the above

5. Which British Philosopher does Russell believe to mistake in his view of idealism ?
- (A) A. N. Whitehead
 - (B) Berkeley
 - (C) Rene Descartes
 - (D) David Hume
6. Which of the following is Russell's key example of a physical object in the external world ?
- (A) A bottle
 - (B) A window
 - (C) A table
 - (D) A fan
7. Which of the following does Russell use in making his case for object terms and object relation ?
- (A) Othello, Desdemona, Cassio, Hating
 - (B) Hamlet, Ophelia, Polonious, loving
 - (C) Othello, Desdemona, Cassio, loving
 - (D) Synthetic knowledge
8. Which of the following is the best example of a sense-data ?
- (A) A Mind
 - (B) A patch of colour
 - (C) A sheet of paper
 - (D) All of the above
9. The term 'Sense data' is introduced by —
- (A) Moore
 - (B) Russell
 - (C) Hegel
 - (D) Berkeley

10. For which quality “I think, therefore, I am” can be taken as absolute certainty ?
- (A) Momentariness
 - (B) Universality
 - (C) Only clearness
 - (D) Clearness and distinctness
11. “Socrates was a great philosopher”, for Russell the knowledge of Socrates is —
- (A) Knowledge of acquaintance
 - (B) Knowledge of description
 - (C) Intuitive knowledge
 - (D) Knowledge of memory
12. According to empiricist Philosopher, Knowledge comes from —
- (A) Logic
 - (B) Experience
 - (C) Reason
 - (D) Inference
13. What view of realism to Rullell’s critics say his philosophy advocates ?
- (A) Platonic realism
 - (B) Anti-realism
 - (C) Representative realism
 - (D) Neo-realism
14. According to Descartes the essence of body is —
- (A) Extension
 - (B) Consciousness
 - (C) Describing
 - (D) All the above

15. What kind of experience do we have when we experience sense-data ?
- (A) Intuitive
 - (B) Private
 - (C) Public
 - (D) Neutral
16. According to Russell, our immediate knowledge of truths may be called —
- (A) intuitive knowledge
 - (B) descriptive knowledge
 - (C) indirect knowledge
 - (D) All of the above
17. Who are the rationalists philosophers that Russell is interested in ?
- (A) Locke, Descartes, Spinoza
 - (B) Leibniz, Hume and Plato
 - (C) Descartes, Spinoza and Leibniz
 - (D) Descartes, Spinoza and Bradley
18. From what logical process we can gain the knowledge of generalization ?
- (A) Induction
 - (B) Deduction
 - (C) Both A and B
 - (D) Neither A nor B
19. Which of the following book is written by Russell ?
- (A) Introduction to Logic
 - (B) Critique of Pure Reason
 - (C) Problems of Philosophy
 - (D) Leviathan
20. Which British Philosopher does Russell believe to mistake in his view of idealism ?
- (A) Berkeley
 - (B) A. N. Whitehead
 - (C) Rene Descartes
 - (D) David Hume

Group - B

The Problems of Philosophy

Paper Code : VIII - B

(Marks : 80)

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Section - I

Answer any *four* questions of the following.

15×4=60

1. "All the knowledge that we can acquire a-priori concerning existence seems to be hypothetical." — Explain. 15
2. Explain after Russell the nature of Intuitive knowledge. 15
3. Can there be a general statement, which is known to be true but its instance is not known ? Explain. 15
4. Distinguish between 'knowledge by acquaintance' and 'knowledge by description' after Russell. 15
5. Explain Descartes' method of systematic doubt following Russell. 15
6. What is the problem about knowing universals ? Are all universals known only by acquaintance or only by description ? Answer following Russell. 15
7. Explain Russell's arguments against idealism. 15
8. Explain and examine Russell's view of correspondence theory of truth. 15

Section - II

9. Answer any *four* questions of the following : 5×4=20
 - (a) Can the general principle of inference be obtained causally ? 5
 - (b) The value of philosophy is to be sought in its very uncertainty. Explain. 5
 - (c) Distinguish between sense and sense-data. 5
 - (d) What does Russell mean by 'real' ? Discuss. 5
 - (e) Distinguish between science and philosophy. 5
 - (f) Write a note on psychological inference. 5
 - (g) Distinguish between knowledge, error and probable opinion. 5
 - (h) Write a note on Russell's notion of relation. 5
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