



Karanjia Auto College, Karanjia, Mayurbhanj

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 -Aristotelian period in Greek philosophy?

Q. 3 .Short type questions (75 words)

1. What is philosophy ?
2. What is the method of philosophy?
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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?

Q. 3. Short type questions (75 words)

1. 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?
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)

1. 1. What is knowledge?
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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.. 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.

