

5. Is the Critique of Pure Reason psychological in its Method? Does it contain psychological elements?
6. Is Kant's treatment of Inner Sense, in the Schematism of the Categories, consistent with his own principles?
7. Estimate the value of Schopenhauer's objection to Kant's deduction of Causality.
8. What place does Psychology occupy in Kant's general scheme of the Sciences? Examine his view.
9. Is the distinction drawn by Kant between Attraction and Repulsion a valid one?
10. How does Kant account for the antinomial character of Reason? Why does he hold that there are only four Antinomies? Is there any ground for the limitation?
11. Does Physiology help to solve any problem of Philosophy?
12. Is Force the highest category of Thought? Illustrate by referring to the doctrine of the Conservation of Energy.

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ETHICS.

1. Compare Plato's Ideal State with the constitution of a Modern State.
2. The relation of Aristotle's Ethics to his Metaphysics.
3. Compare the social ethics of Plato and Aristotle.
4. The relation of Spinoza to Descartes.
5. "Omnis determinatio est negatio." Show in detail the influence of this principle on the philosophy of Spinoza.
6. "Voluntas non potest vocari causa libera sed tantum necessaria." How was Spinoza led to this conclusion? Criticise his view of the Will.
7. "Summum mentis bonum est Dei cognitio, et Summa mentis virtus Deum cognoscere." Show the connection of this proposition with Spinoza's conception of God.
8. State and criticise Butler's account of Moral Goodness.