

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Chapter 1—The Nature of Philosophy

True / False

1. Philosophy begins with wonder.

a. True

b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*POINTS:* 1

2. Perictione suggests that philosophy is ultimately a search for an understanding of why we and our universe are here.

a. True

b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*POINTS:* 1

3. Socrates held that the gods agreed on what is holy.

a. True

b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*POINTS:* 1

4. Crito was unwilling to help Socrates escape from jail.

a. True

b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*POINTS:* 1

5. When people talk about getting along, they generally mean satisfying their maintenance needs.

a. True

b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*POINTS:* 1

6. Plato tells the Allegory of the Cave in the *Republic*.

a. True

b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*POINTS:* 1

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7. Holbach was a determinist.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*POINTS:* 1

8. The list of topics on which we can philosophize is strictly limited.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*POINTS:* 1

9. To evaluate a philosopher's claim we need to identify the premises and conclusion of his or her argument.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*POINTS:* 1

10. In assessing an argument we need only look at its logical form.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*POINTS:* 1

### Multiple Choice

11. What is the goal of philosophy?

- a. Autonomy
- b. Angst
- c. Authority
- d. Ambivalence

*ANSWER:* a

*POINTS:* 1

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12. Who wrote of the Allegory of the Cave?

- a. Plato
- b. Aristotle
- c. Gyges
- d. Epicurus

*ANSWER:* a

*POINTS:* 1

13. Epistemology literally means

- a. the study of knowledge.
- b. the study of the reality.
- c. the study of whether humans are free or unfree.
- d. the study of morality.

*ANSWER:* a

*POINTS:* 1

14. Gail Stenstad is a

- a. Greek theologian.
- b. Platonic philosopher.
- c. Feminist philosopher.
- d. Religious theologian.

*ANSWER:* c

*POINTS:* 1

15. Karma means literally

- a. action.
- b. movement.
- c. rightness.
- d. fate.

*ANSWER:* a

*POINTS:* 1

16. The idea of karma can combine

- a. rightness and wrongness.
- b. determinism and freedom.
- c. the whole and the part.
- d. life and death.

*ANSWER:* b

*POINTS:* 1

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17. Who said that whatever the gods love is holy?

- a. Socrates
- b. Plato
- c. Euripides
- d. Euthyphro

*ANSWER:* d

*POINTS:* 1

18. According to whom does philosophical knowledge free us from the cycle of birth, suffering, death, and rebirth?

- a. Plato
- b. Aristotle
- c. Krishna
- d. Buddha

*ANSWER:* d

*POINTS:* 1

19. What does philosophy literally mean?

- a. Love of knowledge
- b. Love of nature
- c. Love of wisdom
- d. Love of life

*ANSWER:* c

*POINTS:* 1

20. The view of philosophy as the activity of examining our assumptions and beliefs about ourselves and the universe around us was expressed by

- a. Plato.
- b. Perictione.
- c. Aristotle.
- d. Buddha.

*ANSWER:* b

*POINTS:* 1

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21. What philosopher argues for determinism, the view that all things and all human beings are unfree?
- a. Paul Henri d'Holbach
  - b. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan
  - c. Viktor Frankl
  - d. Plato

*ANSWER:* a

*POINTS:* 1

22. What philosopher argued that service toward others is our primary moral duty?
- a. Aristotle
  - b. Mahatma Gandhi
  - c. Plato
  - d. Harry Browne

*ANSWER:* b

*POINTS:* 1

23. What subfield of philosophy is concerned with moral values and moral principles?
- a. Theology
  - b. Ethics
  - c. Metaphysics
  - d. Epistemology

*ANSWER:* b

*POINTS:* 1

24. What subfield of philosophy is concerned with the ultimate characteristics of reality or existence?
- a. Epistemology
  - b. Axiology
  - c. Metaphysics
  - d. Science

*ANSWER:* c

*POINTS:* 1

25. What does philosophy begin with?
- a. Wonder
  - b. Despair
  - c. Confusion
  - d. Autonomy

*ANSWER:* a

*POINTS:* 1

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26. Philosophy is the love and pursuit of

- a. pleasure.
- b. wisdom.
- c. wonder.
- d. angst.

*ANSWER:* b

*POINTS:* 1

27. The Allegory of the Cave does not suggest that philosophy is an activity

- a. that has the aim of freedom.
- b. that examines the most basic assumptions of human existence.
- c. that is fruitless.
- d. that is difficult.

*ANSWER:* c

*POINTS:* 1

28. Perictione saw philosophy as a search for

- a. understanding.
- b. pleasure.
- c. equity.
- d. love.

*ANSWER:* a

*POINTS:* 1

29. When we philosophize we are always engaged in

- a. doubting.
- b. sensing.
- c. a fruitful endeavor.
- d. reasoning.

*ANSWER:* d

*POINTS:* 1

30. Good reasoning is a key not only to philosophy, but to

- a. success in getting what you want out of life.
- b. generating anxiety.
- c. generating doubt.
- d. failure to live a proper human life.

*ANSWER:* a

*POINTS:* 1

## Chapter 1—The Nature of Philosophy

### Completion

31. \_\_\_\_\_ means "the study of knowledge."

*ANSWER:* Epistemology

*POINTS:* 1

32. \_\_\_\_\_ is the view that all things and all human beings are unfree because everything that happens does so in accordance with some law.

*ANSWER:* Determinism

*POINTS:* 1

33. \_\_\_\_\_ is the study of the most general characteristics of reality.

*ANSWER:* Metaphysics

*POINTS:* 1

34. \_\_\_\_\_ is the study of morality.

*ANSWER:* Ethics

*POINTS:* 1

35. Socrates claimed that he had a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ to obey the law.

*ANSWER:* obligation

*POINTS:* 1

36. Genevieve Lloyd is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ philosopher.

*ANSWER:* feminist

*POINTS:* 1

37. The freedom of being able to decide for yourself what you will believe is called \_\_\_\_\_.

*ANSWER:* autonomy

*POINTS:* 1

38. Gail Stenstad calls the male approach to knowledge \_\_\_\_\_ thinking.

*ANSWER:* theoretical

*POINTS:* 1

39. There is usually something wrong with philosophical claims that are \_\_\_\_\_ or ambiguous.

*ANSWER:* vague

*POINTS:* 1

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40. A claim together with its supporting reasons is called an \_\_\_\_\_.

*ANSWER:* argument

*POINTS:* 1

### Essay

41. What is Plato's Myth of the Cave, and how does it illustrate the challenges and advantages associated with philosophy?

*ANSWER:* Answers may vary.

*POINTS:* 1

42. Do you think that we have an obligation to obey the law? What if the law is unjust? Would we still have an obligation to obey it? Or would we instead say that the law in question was not properly a law, since it was unjust? What do your answers to these questions tell you about (a) your views concerning the nature of law; (b) your views concerning the nature of obligation?

*ANSWER:* Answers may vary.

*POINTS:* 1

43. Do you agree with Harry Browne that ethics is just a sham? Why, or why not?

*ANSWER:* Answers may vary.

*POINTS:* 1

44. After reading this chapter do you believe that philosophy is a discipline with a distinct subject-matter, like physics is, for example, or do you believe that it consists more of a set of techniques? Explain and illustrate your answer.

*ANSWER:* Answers may vary.

*POINTS:* 1

45. Would you prefer to be happy and ignorant, or unhappy, yet wise? Explain your answer.

*ANSWER:* Answers may vary.

*POINTS:* 1