

PHL 2361 Introduction to Philosophy

20 Questions

1. From the Greek the word **philosophy** means
 - a. Knowledge of the truth
 - b. Wisdom and virtue
 - c. Inner sight
 - d. The love of wisdom

2. Thomas Hobbes believed that _____
 - a. Humans are basically altruistic
 - b. Humans desire power over others
 - c. Humans are deeply religious
 - d. Humans are fundamentally free

3. For the people in Plato's myth of the cave, what they thought was real consisted of nothing but
 - a. Mathematical propositions
 - b. Theatrical performances
 - c. Shadows on the wall
 - d. Religious beliefs

4. The Pre-Socratic philosophers produced
 - a. A religious basis for conventional morality
 - b. A justification for the authority of religion
 - c. An understanding of the difference between good and bad poetry
 - d. Nonreligious explanations of nature

5. If it is your time to die, then you will die expresses the view of
 - a. Fatalism
 - b. Determinism
 - c. Rationalism
 - d. Liberalism

6. Metaphysics is the study of
 - a. The origins of language
 - b. The meaning of truth
 - c. The nature and structure of reality
 - d. Knowledge and related concepts

7. Epistemology is the study of
 - a. Knowledge and related concepts
 - b. The origins of language
 - c. The nature and structure of reality
 - d. The foundations of human behavior

8. Something has _____ value when it is valued for its own sake.
- intrinsic
 - extrinsic
 - moral
 - ethical
9. One of the developers of utilitarianism was
- Aristotle
 - Mill
 - Nietzsche
 - Marx
10. Immanuel Kant is known for his
- hedonism
 - categorical imperative
 - natural law theory
 - utilitarianism
11. That all knowledge about the world is based on sense experience is the view of.
- Rationalism
 - Empiricism
 - Transcendentalism
 - Materialism
12. According to Kant, the world we experience
- is unknowable
 - is called the "noumenon"
 - is constructed by the mind
 - is the realm of illusion
13. Hume analyzes causation in terms of
- an inductive certainty
 - a perceived necessary connection
 - a pattern of constant conjunction
 - a logical conjunction
14. Locke's conceived of primary qualities as including
- size, shape, and color
 - motion, shape, and size
 - color, texture, and smell
 - smell, shape, and weight

15. According to Locke, the mind is like a
- computer
 - filing cabinet
 - a piece of blank paper
 - a cluttered desk
16. Descartes' first fundamental truth was
- "I think therefore I am"
 - "Seeing is believing"
 - "God is not a deceiver"
 - "To be is to be perceived"
17. The _____ argues that order in nature implies that God exists.
- Ontological argument
 - Cosmological argument
 - Design argument
 - Pantheist argument
18. The _____ argues that since an infinite causal chain is impossible, God must be an uncaused cause.
- Ontological argument
 - Cosmological argument
 - Design argument
 - Pantheist argument
19. The problem of evil arises from the combination of these characteristics of God in much of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam:
- Omnipotence, omniscience, omnibenevolence
 - Omnipotence, omniscience, omnipresence
 - Omnipotence, eternal existence, omnipresence
 - Omnipresence, eternal existence, impassibility
20. A way of stating the ontological argument is
- God is the first cause
 - God is the designer
 - God's perfection entails his existence
 - God is necessary for life to have meaning