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.
   a. intrinsic
   b. extrinsic
   c. moral
   d. ethical

9. One of the developers of utilitarianism was
   a. Aristotle
   b. Mill
   c. Nietzsche
   d. Marx

10. Immanuel Kant is known for his
    a. hedonism
    b. categorical imperative
    c. natural law theory
    d. utilitarianism

11. That all knowledge about the world is based on sense experience is the view of.
    a. Rationalism
    b. Empiricism
    c. Transcendentalism
    d. Materialism

12. According to Kant, the world we experience
    a. is unknowable
    b. is called the “noumenon”
    c. is constructed by the mind
    d. is the realm of illusion

13. Hume analyzes causation in terms of
    a. an inductive certainty
    b. a perceived necessary connection
    c. a pattern of constant conjunction
    d. a logical conjunction

14. Locke’s conceived of primary qualities as including
    a. size, shape, and color
    b. motion, shape, and size
    c. color, texture, and smell
    d. smell, shape, and weight
15. According to Locke, the mind is like a
a. computer
b. filing cabinet
c. a piece of blank paper
d. a cluttered desk

16. Descartes’ first fundamental truth was
a. “I think therefore I am”
b. “Seeing is believing”
c. “God is not a deceiver”
d. “To be is to be perceived”

17. The _____ argues that order in nature implies that God exists.
a. Ontological argument
b. Cosmological argument
c. Design argument
d. Pantheist argument

18. The ________ argues that since an infinite causal chain is impossible, God must be an uncaused cause.
a. Ontological argument
b. Cosmological argument
c. Design argument
d. Pantheist argument

19. The problem of evil arises from the combination of these characteristics of God in much of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam:
a. Omnipotence, omniscience, omnibenevolence
b. Omnipotence, omniscience, omnipresence
c. Omnipotence, eternal existence, omnipresence
d. Omnipresence, eternal existence, impassibility

20. A way of stating the ontological argument is
a. God is the first cause
b. God is the designer
c. God’s perfection entails his existence
d. God is necessary for life to have meaning