

Multiple Choice Pick the *best* answer.

1. Those who maintain that the only circumstantial equality to which all human beings are entitled is equality of opportunity are called_____.
 - A. libertarians
 - B. democrats
 - C. republicans
 - D. egalitarians
 - E. neo-platonists
2. Which of these is the weakest argument for the existence of God?
 - A. Pragmatic argument
 - B. Argument from design
 - C. First cause argument
 - D. Watchmaker argument
3. (Bubble all correct answers) Aristotle's god is...
 - A. The unmoved mover
 - B. The uncaused cause
 - C. The formal first cause of everything else that exists in the world.
 - D. Pure form
 - E. Eternal being
4. Which of the following is NOT possible?
 - A. Pure actuality
 - B. Pure potentiality
 - C. Being as actuality and being as potentiality corresponding.
 - D. The gradual actualization of the potential as caused something else that is actual.
5. Socrates would have understood the word "educate" to mean:
 - A. to lead out of ignorance
 - B. to instruct
 - C. to teach
 - D. to give information to
 - E. all of the above
6. The argument for God's existence based on the complexity of biological organisms, along with the rest of the universe is called:
 - A. The Theory of Common Descent
 - B. The First Cause argument
 - C. The Argument from Design
 - D. The Pragmatic argument

7. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of Aristotle's unmoved mover?
- A. Pure being
 - B. Eternal
 - C. The ultimate source of all motion
 - D. Uncaused
 - E. A Personal Being
8. To which of the following does Plato compare the Form of the Good?
- A. A line
 - B. The sun
 - C. A cave
 - D. A fire
 - E. A circle
9. The ontological proof. . .
- A. argues that the presence of complexity in the universe suggests a designer.
 - B. shows that thinking entails existence.
 - C. argues that a perfect being necessarily exists.
 - D. argues from a series of causes to a first cause.
 - E. none of the above.
10. Which of the following allow us to recognize intelligence as a cause, when combined? (Bubble all that apply.)
- A. Chance
 - B. Energy
 - C. Improbablility
 - D. Information
 - E. Specification of pattern
11. _____ is the ultimate good.
- A. Knowledge
 - B. Happiness
 - C. Liberty
 - D. Life
 - E. All of the above
12. Which man was the famous student of Aristotle?
- A. Protagoras
 - B. Plato
 - C. Alexander the Great
 - D. Aquinas
 - E. Zeno
13. Which of the following is the one unlimited good?
- A. Justice
 - B. Liberty
 - C. Equality
 - D. Fun

14. How much influence does "chance" have on the the toss of a coin?
- A. 100%
 - B. 50%
 - C. Chance has no influence, being merely a mental construct, it has no power, because it has no being.
 - D. An indeterminate influence, because its presence is difficult to measure.
15. For Plato, which is the most real?
- A. A picture of a chair.
 - B. An particular chair.
 - C. The definition of a chair.
 - D. The idea of a chair.
16. Which of the following is NOT an example of an accident of men:
- A. Fat
 - B. Rich
 - C. Tall
 - D. Human
 - E. Asian
17. Some argue that humans are born pre-programmed with certain information. This information is known as:
- A. tabula rasa
 - B. philosophy
 - C. education
 - D. innate ideas
18. Which of the following can find no basis for the distinction between what *ought* to be desired or done and what *is* desired or done.
- A. positivism
 - B. naturalism
 - C. neither
 - D. both
19. Treating equals equally and unequals unequally is the definition of _____.
- A. fairness
 - B. justice
 - C. democracy
 - D. liberty
20. Who wrote the "Allegory of the Cave"?
- A. Aristotle
 - B. Plato
 - C. Socrates
 - D. Zeno
21. Empiricists claim that:
- A. beliefs cannot be justified.
 - B. knowledge comes through sense experience.
 - C. reason alone can be trusted to provide knowledge.
 - D. we should doubt everything.

37. According to Adler, equality is the most difficult of the great ideas.
38. According to John Locke, the virtuous man is still able to do as he pleases, assuming that laws are just, because he pleases to do what he ought.
39. When we say that a supreme being is omnipotent, we mean that the being knows all truths.
40. According to Aristotle, when something is changing, it is moving from actuality to potentiality.
41. For Plato, there are two worlds, not one.
42. For Aristotle, all substance is a combination of form AND matter.
43. We are under the moral obligation to pursue happiness, which means trying to make good human lives for ourselves by seeking whatever is really good for us.
44. Potentiality must precede actuality.

Answer Key for Test "Practice Final Spring 2017", 5/20/17

No. in Q-Bank	No. on Test	Correct Answer
4	9	1 Libertarians
3	78	2 Pragmatic
1	223	3 A, B, C, D, E
3	92	4 Pure potentiality.
1	118	5 To lead out of ignorance
3	85	6 The Argument from Design
3	93	7 A personal being
1	162	8 The sun
3	7	9 Argues that a perfect being necessarily exist.
1	230	10 Improbability, specification of pattern, and information
1	187	11 Happiness
3	88	12 Alexander the Great
1	228	13 Justice
2.1	75	14 Chance has no influence...
1	151	15 The idea of a chair.
3	97	16 Human
1	93	17 Innate ideas
4	15	18 Positivism
4	13	19 Fairness
1	20	20 Plato
1	28	21 Knowledge comes through sense experience.
1	160	22 The Form of the Good
3	83	23 Pascal's Wager
2.1	70	24 Cosmological argument
3	80	25 T
3	82	26 T
2.1	69	27 F
1	221	28 T
4	48	29 T
4	40	30 F
4	42	31 T
1	234	32 T
1	232	33 T
3	89	34 F
4	52	35 F They argue the opposite.
2.1	49	36 T
4	37	37 T
8	1	38 T
1	231	39 F This describes omniscience.
1	222	40 F It's moving from potentiality to actuality.
1	194	41 T
		p.9
3	100	42 T
7	4	43 T
3	102	44 F