

Multiple Choice Pick the *best* answer.

1. Which of the following is NOT an example of an accident of men:
 - A. Fat
 - B. Rich
 - C. Tall
 - D. Human
 - E. Asian

2. It was said in class that we must approach head-on the dominant belief regarding the creation story and the problems it has. The dominant creation story in our culture is:
 - A. The Dharma Wheel
 - B. The Genesis account (The Bible)
 - C. Evolution
 - D. Static Interactionism
 - E. none of the above

3. 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

4. In what sense is it factually true that all are equal?
 - A. All societies are equal.
 - B. We're all human beings with the same species specific qualities.
 - C. We should all have equal amounts of wealth.
 - D. We are equal in EVERY way.
 - E. All of the above.

5. 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.

6. _____ holds that prior to man's laws and customs there is nothing just or unjust, only customs.
- A. Natural law
 - B. Positivism
 - C. Just law theory
 - D. Aristotle
7. Argument: We are better off believing in God because if we are wrong, we've lost nothing. However, if we believe there isn't a God and we're wrong, we've lost everything." This is called:
- A. Pascal's Wager
 - B. the Humean Fork
 - C. Cartesian Dualism
 - D. the Pragmatic Argument
8. We often talk about the creator being as being holy, sovereign, righteous, just, merciful, etc. But it is generally accepted that the creator is not *part* holy, *part* just, *part* merciful, etc. but is...
- A. univocal
 - B. equivocal
 - C. analogical
 - D. becoming
 - E. also part evil
9. 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
10. St. Thomas makes an argument for God's existence that says that since no thing (or series of things) can move itself, there must be a first source of all motion. What idea is this most similar to?
- A. The Platonic form of "The Good."
 - B. Aristotle's "Unmoved Mover."
 - C. Thales hylozoistic notion of water.
 - D. Zeno's paradox of motion.
11. The idea that universals are not things, but names is called:
- A. Forms
 - B. Nominalism
 - C. Allegories
 - D. Analogies
 - E. Materialism

12. An illegitimate or unjust exercise of one's circumstantially conferred ability to do as one pleases is called_____.
- A. license
B. freedom
C. temperance
D. epicurianism
13. The _____ argue that the man-made law of the state provides the only prescriptive oughts that human beings are compelled to obey.
- A. naturalists
B. positivists
C. despots
D. Aristotelians
E. None of the above
14. _____ is the ultimate good.
- A. Knowledge
B. Happiness
C. Liberty
D. Life
E. All of the above
15. 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
16. Which best describes the nature of evil discussed in class? (This is Augustine's conception of evil.)
- A. A part of reality that is in constant struggle with good.
B. A powerful counterpart to good.
C. Something that must exist in order for there to be good.
D. The soul represents good, while the body represents evil.
E. Not a real feature of reality, but a lack, an incompleteness.
17. What is the reason Plato uses the story of the Ring of Gyges?
- A. To show that one might want to use the ring for good.
B. To remove the consideration that people are good because they don't want to get caught.
C. To show that people want to be good even if they are invisible.
D. To prove that if one is invisible, there is no reason for a person to be good.
E. All of the above

18. What did Aristotle say is the instrument we need in order to construct real knowledge?
- A. physics
 - B. res noumina
 - C. logic
 - D. the unmoved mover
 - E. accidens
19. Which, if any of the following are compatible with the philosophical concept of **materialism**? (**Bubble all that apply.**)
- A. Darwinian evolution
 - B. The brain and the mind are one in the same.
 - C. A creator being.
 - D. Humans have a soul.
 - E. The Big Bang Theory
20. 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.
21. 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
22. 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
23. Which of the following can there NOT be too much of?
- A. Freedom
 - B. Liberty
 - C. Justice
 - D. Equality
24. Treating equals equally and unequals unequally is the definition of _____.
- A. fairness
 - B. justice
 - C. democracy
 - D. liberty

25. 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.

True or False True = A; False = B

26. All should have political power equally.
27. Every event must have a cause, but not every cause can have a cause.
28. Liberty is subject to just restraint.
29. A person can have as much freedom as justice allows.
30. Aristotle believed any virtue can be corrupted by defect.
31. When we say that a supreme being is omniscient, we mean that the being knows all truths.
32. According to Adler, equality is the most difficult of the great ideas.
33. According to natural law theory, legislatures have an obligation to write law in accordance with natural law and courts have the obligation to adjudicate based on positive law.
34. The formal cause is that for which a thing is made.
35. Humans are unequal because we have all the qualities in different degrees.
36. Positivists argue that there are natural unalienable rights.
37. Equals should be treated equally and unequals treated unequal in their proportion to their inequality.
38. Justice deals primarily with what is or isn't fair.
39. Unalienable rights are given by governments.
40. For Aristotle, all substance is a combination of form AND matter.
41. According to Aristotle's theory of substance, all individual entities exist as primary substance.
42. Alder says that justice requires that there be no inequalities.
43. Equality of condition consists in an equality in the *initial* conditions.

44. 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.
45. According to Dr. Adler, how is one's value of contribution best determined?
- A. The state
 - B. Supply and demand
 - C. No one can make that determination
 - D. Democracy
 - E. All of the above
46. The Argument from Evil is intended to prove that God does NOT exist.
47. One needs virtue to lead a good life.
48. Cultural and ethnic differences are superficial in light of human nature.
49. Virtue is something one can possess in part, as in the situation where someone is good at their job, but sometimes cheats on her husband.
50. According to Aristotle, when something is changing, it is moving from actuality to potential.
51. Potentiality must precede actuality.
52. Match the Four Causes with the definition.
- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| 1. Formal Cause | A. That out of which a thing is made. |
| 2. Material Cause | B. That which determines what a thing is. |
| 3. Efficient Cause | C. That for which a thing is made |
| 4. Final Cause | D. That by which a thing is made |

Answer Key for Test "Practice Final FALL 2018", 12/5/18

No. in Q-Bank	No. on Test	Correct Answer
3	97	1 Human
3	84	2 Evolution
3	85	3 The Argument from Design
4	38	4 We're all human beings...
3	7	5 Argues that a perfect being necessarily exist.
1	229	6 Positivism
3	83	7 Pascal's Wager
3	113	8 Univocal (The nature of this being is indivisible.)
1	230	9 Improbability, specification of pattern, and information
2.1	19	10 Aristotle's "Unmoved Mover."
2.1	67	11 Nominalism
4	4	12 License
4	75	13 Positivists p. 199
1	187	14 Happiness
4	9	15 Libertarians
2.1	81	16 Not a real feature of reality, but a lack, an incompleteness. (Similar to #3 in test data base.)
4	47	17 To remove the consideration that people are good because they don't want to get caught.
1	224	18 Logic
2.1	82	19 Darwinian evolution, The brain and the mind are one in the same, The Big Bang Theory
2.1	75	20 Chance has no influence...
3	78	21 Pragmatic
3	93	22 A personal being
4	2	23 Justice
4	13	24 Fairness
3	92	25 Pure potentiality.
4	40	26 F
3	80	27 T
4	53	28 T
4	56	29 T
2.1	51	30 T
1	234	31 T
4	37	32 T
2.1	76	33 T
1	233	34 F
4	39	35 T
4	52	36 F They argue the opposite.
4	43	37 T
4	50	38 F pp. 188-9 in Six Great Ideas
4	54	39 F
3	100	40 T Similar to 110.
1	221	41 T
4	11	42 F
6	1	43 F The correct answer would be equality of opportunity.

Answer Key for Test "Practice Final FALL 2018", 12/5/18

No. in Q-Bank	No. on Test	Correct Answer
8	1 44	T
1	253 45	Supply and demand Video on equality
3	82 46	T
4	48 47	T
4	42 48	T
4	45 49	F
1	222 50	F
3	102 51	F
1	225 52	Formal Cause is that which determines what a thing is. Material cause is that out of which a thing is made. Efficient cause is that by which a thing is made. Final cause is that for which a thing is made; it's purpose.