

Introduction to Philosophy
Practice Exam Two

True or False A = True, B= False

1. When something has admirable beauty, that simply means that it is pleasurable.
2. According to Dr. Adler every need is a right desire.
3. According to Dr. Adler one can want too much liberty and too much equality.
4. Goodness is the right relation between objects of every sort and the state of our desires.
5. The objective aspect of an object's beauty is called "admirable beauty."
6. An apparent good is something you need.
7. Some moral goods are universal regardless of belief or understanding.
8. Anything that a human needs, they have a right to.
9. The Doctrine of unity of truth states that there cannot be any conflict between truths.
10. Real goods are those to which we have a natural right.
11. The objective and subjective aspects of beauty are necessarily interdependent.
12. According to Dr. Adler, beauty is "a way of seeing."
13. Every need is a right desire.
14. Beauty is strictly a matter of taste.
15. St. Thomas Aquinas said, "The beautiful is that which gives us pleasure upon being seen."
16. Faith requires accepting something with insufficient evidence, thus it is always irrational.
17. Real goods are relative to individual desires and are, therefore, subjective.
18. There is nothing good or bad, but thinking makes it so.
19. According to Dr. Adler, "ought" refers to a need you are morally obliged to fulfill.
20. Virtue alone is all that's needed for a good life.
21. Socrates' goal was to help his society to understand virtue in an abstract way.

22. While archeologists don't know the exact number, it is known that Socrates wrote at least 15 different treatises.
23. Enjoyment is not beauty, but beauty is enjoyed.
24. Appreciation of beauty is an intellectual act.
25. Socrates is known for saying, "Man is the measure of all things."
26. Socrates argued that the right or the good is defined in terms of what advances one's own agenda and their own vested interests.
27. For Plato ideas have ontological status.

Multiple Choice Select the *best* answer.

28. 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
29. Which best describes human beings?
 - A. They have a universal invariant nature.
 - B. Their nature depends upon their culture.
 - C. They have no "nature."
 - D. Whether or not humans have a "nature" depends on what one believes.
30. Which qualities are necessary for a satisfying work of art?
(Fill in all the bubbles that apply.)
 - A. unity
 - B. complexity
 - C. symmetry
 - D. representationalism
31. The essence of tragedy is:
 - A. sadness
 - B. the conflict of goods.
 - C. the pursuit of happiness.
 - D. the selection of a bad choice when an obvious good choice was available.
 - E. none of the above.
32. _____ is the ultimate good.
 - A. Knowledge
 - B. Happiness
 - C. Liberty
 - D. Life
 - E. All of the above

33. Our natural freedom consists in_____.
- A. freedom of the will
 - B. moral freedom
 - C. favorable external circumstances
 - D. the freedom that existed before governments existed
 - E. all of the above
34. Being a law unto oneself is called _____.
- A. autonomy
 - B. freedom
 - C. license
 - D. liberty
 - E. all of the above
35. Which of the following describe an unalienable right?
- A. Antecedent to all governments
 - B. Given by governments
 - C. Something that does not exist when there is law.
 - D. Something created by human beings.
 - E. None of the above.
36. Under what circumstance can you make moral judgments about others?
- A. When you really understand what's good for you.
 - B. When you become a philosophy professor.
 - C. It is never reasonable to make moral judgments about others.
 - D. When you understand the common human nature that everyone shares.
 - E. Both A. and D.
37. Regarding moral truth:
- A. The truth lies in conformity to right desire.
 - B. The truth lies in what is accepted by the group.
 - C. The truth lies in conformity to what one wants.
 - D. The word "truth" is inappropriate, because morality is subjective.
38. Pantheism is the belief that:
- A. God is omnipresent.
 - B. Everything is god.
 - C. God created everything.
 - D. There is no god.
 - E. The universe is made up of many things.
39. The branch of philosophy that studies the nature and fundamental features of being is called:
- A. Atomism
 - B. Dualism
 - C. Epistemology
 - D. Ontology
 - E. Monism

40. Parmenides and Heraclitus represented two opposite positions in which great debate:
- A. forms vs. essence B. nature vs. nurture
 C. The Good vs. Reason D. permanence vs. change
41. Which of the following can there NOT be too much of?
- A. Freedom B. Liberty
 C. Justice D. Equality
42. The claim, "Slavery is wrong," is:
- A. a matter of opinion.
 B. true, because most people agree that slavery is wrong.
 C. is true because of an inherent nature of human beings.
 D. can never truly be proven one way or the other.
 E. is false.
43. The Sophists were:
- A. contemporaries of Socrates and Plato who believed that "The Good" was a relative term.
 B. philosophers who refused to take money for their services.
 C. predecessors to Socrates who argued over the nature of being and the makeup of the material world.
 D. Spartan foot soldiers who fought against Athens in the civil war that began in 431 B.C.
44. Who is the famous originator of the saying, "Know thyself?"
- A. Anaximander B. Aristotle
 C. Heraclitus D. Protagoras
 E. Socrates
45. According to Dr. Adler, real good corresponds to:
- A. an apparent good. B. a desire.
 C. a need. D. a want.
46. Unalienable rights are:
- A. given to people by their government.
 B. relative to a culture.
 C. inherent in the nature of human beings.
 D. are not real but are ideal, so they can never be truly protected.
 E. both b) and d)
47. The Sophists advocated which idea that Socrates fought most vigorously?
- A. Atomism B. Dualism
 C. Idealism D. Relativism

48. 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
49. With which of the following crimes is Socrates charged?
- A. Insubordination
 - B. Tax evasion
 - C. Corruption of the youth
 - D. Adultery
50. According to Socrates, learning is a kind of:
- A. gift of the gods.
 - B. political skill.
 - C. recollection.
 - D. virtue.
51. What is one reason for Socrates' disregard for death?
- A. He has lived a life without sin.
 - B. He does not wish to grovel in front of the court.
 - C. His knowledge of the afterlife.
 - D. He believes considerations of virtue outweigh those of life and death.
52. What is Socrates' particular, quintessentially human wisdom?
- A. His ability to resist the temptation of his senses.
 - B. His awareness of how little he truly knows.
 - C. His comprehension of human nature.
 - D. His understanding of the meaning of virtue.
53. In class we discussed The Apology of Socrates. The word "apology" here refers to...
- A. Socrates being sorry for what he has done.
 - B. Socrates defending himself against his accusers.
 - C. Socrates demanding that the Sophists say they are sorry for their actions.
 - D. Plato's disagreement with Socrates about the "forms."
54. Socrates said which of the following:
- A. "Might makes right."
 - B. "There is no distinction between truth and opinion."
 - C. "Truth is 'what works.'"
 - D. "I am wiser than they for this reason along; I am wise enough to know how ignorant I am."
 - E. All of the above

55. The common element in all the forms of the Socratic Method we discussed is...
- A. They are methods of debating.
 - B. They are methods for winning an argument.
 - C. They are impermissible in a court of law.
 - D. They are methods of asking questions.
56. The end, goal, or purpose of a thing is called:
- A. telos
 - B. archei
 - C. episteme
 - D. its ontological status
57. Plato is best described as:
- A. a realist.
 - B. an idealist.
 - C. a pragmatic philosopher.
 - D. both a realist and an idealist.
58. What was the name of Plato's school?
- A. Athens
 - B. Alexandria
 - C. The Parthenon
 - D. The Academy
 - E. The University
59. Plato would best be described as:
- A. a rationalist
 - B. an empiricist
 - C. someone who sought to rationalize
 - D. a Sophist
60. According to Plato, what is the lowest grade of cognitive activity?
- A. Belief
 - B. Confusion
 - C. Imagination
 - D. Thought
61. 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
62. 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.

63. According to tradition, what did the sign say at the entrance of Plato's academy?
- A. Abandon all hope, ye who enter here.
 - B. Enter ye in at the strait gate for wide is the gate, and broad is the way that leadeth to destruction.
 - C. Let none but geometers enter here.
 - D. Let none but philosophers enter here.

Answer Key for Test "Intro Practice Test 2 S17", 3/29/17

No. in No. on

Q-Bank	Test	Correct Answer
1	6	1 F
1	7	2 T
1	10	3 T
1	14	4 T
1	126	5 T
1	134	6 F
1	137	7 T
1	148	8 T
1	153	9 T
7	3	10 T
1	9	11 F
1	129	12 F
1	139	13 T
1	125	14 F
1	128	15 T
10	10	16 F
1	5	17 F
1	157	18 F
1	135	19 T
1	53	20 F
1	119	21 F
1	120	22 F
1	131	23 T
1	130	24 T
1	159	25 F
1	226	26 F This is what Gorgias, one of the Sophists argued. It is the opposite of Socrates' position.
1	152	27 T
4	4	28 License
10	151	29 They have a universal invariant nature.
4	35	30 A, b, and c
1	149	31 The conflict of goods. (When one must embrace a certain amount of evil in order to gain the good they want.)
1	187	32 Happiness
4	3	33 Freedom of the will
4	5	34 Autonomy
4	29	35 Antecedent to all governments
1	147	36 Both A and D
1	136	37 The truth lies in conformity to right desire.
1	83	38 Everything is god.
1	37	39 Ontology
1	23	40 Permanence vs. change
4	2	41 Justice
10	149	42 Is true because of an inherent nature of human beings
1	24	43 Contemporaries of Socrates and Plato who believed that "The Good" was a relative term.
1	26	44 Socrates
1	31	45 A need.
1	35	46 Inherent in the nature of human beings.
1	38	47 Relativism
1	118	48 To lead out of ignorance

Answer Key for Test "Intro Practice Test 2 S17", 3/29/17

No. in No. on

<u>Q-Bank</u>	<u>Test</u>	<u>Correct Answer</u>
1 166	49	Corruption of the youth
1 172	50	Recollection.
1 171	51	He believes considerations of virtue outweigh those of life and death.
1 168	52	His awareness of how little he truly knows.
1 219	53	Socrates defending himself against his accusers.
1 227	54	I am wiswer than..."
1 236	55	They are methods of asking questions.
1 121	56	Telos
1 34	57	Both a realist and an idealist.
1 72	58	Academy
1 95	59	A rationalist
1 163	60	Imagination
1 162	61	The sun
1 151	62	The idea of a chair.
1 220	63	Let none but geometers enter here.