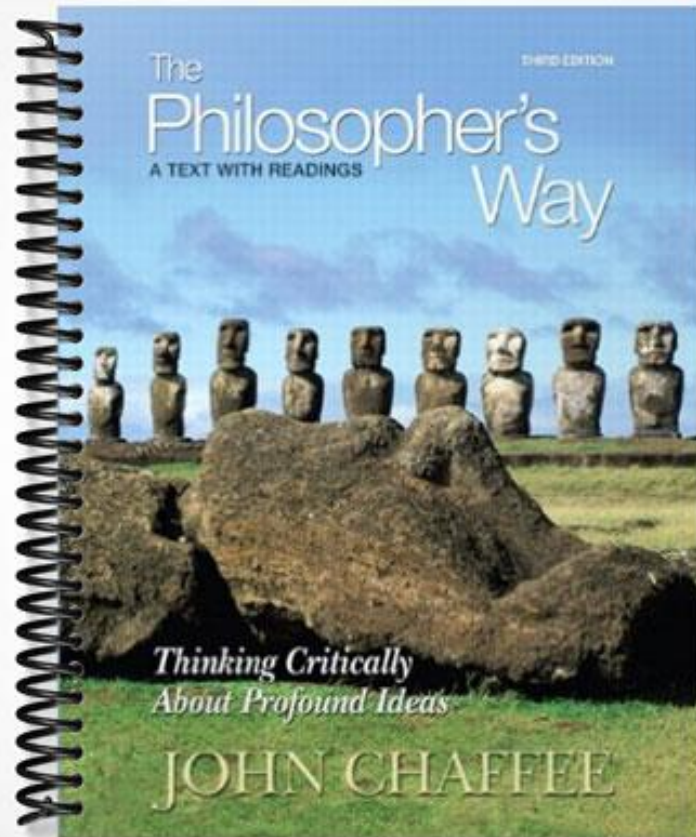


TEST BANK



TEST QUESTIONS

CHAPTER ONE

Multiple Choice Questions

1. "Philosophy," literally defined, means:
 - A love of knowledge.
 - B love of wisdom.
 - C love of rhetoric.
 - D critical thinking.
 - E none of the aboveB

2. Of the following, which is not considered a quality of a critical thinker?
 - A open-minded
 - B mentally active
 - C self-aware
 - D passionate
 - E none of the aboveE

3. The ultimate aim of philosophy is:
 - A complete liberty of the mind.
 - B to achieve independence of any prejudice.
 - C to become moral.
 - D freedom.
 - E all of the aboveE

4. Which of the following are considered deductive argument forms?
 - A modus ponens
 - B disjunctive syllogism
 - C causal reasoning
 - D generalizations
 - E A and BE

5. The branch of philosophy that considers questions about what we can and cannot know is:
 - A metaphysics.
 - B epistemology.
 - C ethics.
 - D logic.
 - E all of the aboveB

- 6 The branch of philosophy that studies beauty, art and, taste is:
- A metaphysics.
 - B ethics.
 - C aesthetics.
 - D logic.
 - E B and C
- C
- 7 The branch of philosophy that studies moral values and principles is:
- A metaphysics.
 - B epistemology.
 - C ethics.
 - D none of the above
 - E all of the above
- C
- 8 Of the following, which is not considered a causal fallacy?
- A questionable cause
 - B post hoc ergo propter hoc
 - C slippery slope
 - D hasty generalization
 - E none of the above
- D
- 9 Of the following, which is not considered a fallacy of relevance?
- A appeal to authority
 - B appeal to emotion
 - C red herring
 - D appeal to personal attack
 - E none of the above
- E
10. Of the following, which is a form of an inductive argument?
- A causal reasoning
 - B empirical generalization
 - C modus tollens
 - D A and B
 - E B and C
- D

True/False Questions

1. Studying philosophy allows one to confront deeper questions of the world and life. T
2. Philosophy helps students enrich their understanding of the world and their own lives. T
3. A categorical syllogism is considered a type of inductive argument. F
4. Critical thinking is a skill that allows people to blindly accept the thinking of others. F
5. There is no difference between “having” a philosophy and “doing” philosophy. F
6. Causal reasoning is considered a type of inductive argument. T
7. Ethics is the study of the ultimate characteristics of reality and existence. F
8. Logic is the branch of philosophy that seeks to establish the rules for correct reasoning, clear understanding, and valid arguments. T
9. The structure of an argument is a group of statements in which there are certain statements offered in support of another statement. T
10. Russell argued that there is absolutely no “value” in studying philosophy. F

Matching Questions

Match the branch of philosophy with the definition.

- A metaphysics
- B epistemology
- C ethics
- D aesthetics
- E logic

- 1 The study of the ultimate characteristics of reality or existence. _____ A
- 2 The study of moral values and principles. _____ C
- 3 The branch of philosophy that seeks to establish the rules for correct reasoning and valid arguments. _____ E
- 4 The study to knowledge. _____ B
- 5 The study of beauty, art, and taste. _____ D

Short Answer Questions

- 1 List the qualities of a critical thinker:

- 2 Outline the process of critical thinking:

Chapter Two

Multiple Choice Questions

1 A method using dynamic questions and intellectual analysis is known as:

- A rhetoric.
- B Socratic method.
- C critical thinking.
- D all of the above
- E none of the above

B

2 Pre-Socratic philosophers attempted to understand the world and life through:

- A reason and observation.
- B superstition and myth.
- C rhetoric.
- D all of the above
- E none of the above

A

3 The sophists exhibited which of the following characteristics:

- A relativism.
- B skepticism.
- C egotism.
- D pragmatism.
- E all of the above

E

4 According to Socrates, _____ is considered the identity of the person.

- A body
- B psyche
- C arête
- D episteme
- E all of the above

B

5 *Arête* is the Greek word for:

- A knowledge.
- B happiness.
- C virtue.
- D soul.
- E all of the above

C

6 *Episteme* is the Greek word for:

- A knowledge.
- B happiness.

- C virtue.
- D soul.
- E none of the above

A

7 _____ argued that all things are in a constant state of flux and the universe is governed by *logos*.

- A Thales
- B Democritus
- C Pythagoras
- D Heraclitus
- E none of the above

D

8 _____ argued that reality is unchanging and eternal, and the world of change is an illusion.

- A Thales
- B Democritus
- C Parmenides
- D Heraclitus
- E all of the above

C

9 *Sophia* is the Greek word for:

- A wisdom.
- B virtue.
- C soul.
- D state.
- E happiness.

A

True/False Questions

1 Irony is a form of rhetoric that has at least two conflicting levels of meaning. T

- 2 The goal of dialectic is to achieve a shallow, vague, nonrational understanding of the most significant areas of human experience. F
3. Socrates believed that “the truth lies within each of us.” T
- 4 Socrates believed that “it was better to suffer wickedness than to commit it.” T
- 5 Socrates believed that “no one unknowingly does evil.” F
- 6 Socrates believed that “we should strive for excellence in some areas of life.” F
- 7 Socrates was committed to making our actions reflect our convictions. T
- 8 Thales argued that water is the primary substance. T
- 9 Heraclitus argued that all things are in a constant state of change and the universe is governed by *logos*. T
- 10 Parmenides argued that reality is changing. F

Matching Questions

Match the pre-Socratic philosopher with their belief.

- A Thales
- B Anaximenes
- C Heraclitus
- D Democritus
- E Anaxagoras
- F Pythagoras
- G Parmenides
- H Socrates

- 1 Reality is unchanging and eternal and change is an illusion. _____ G
- 2 All matter is composed of indivisible atoms. _____ D
- 3 Air is the primary substance. _____ B
- 4 The universe is composed of matter and governed by *nous*. _____ E
- 5 Water is the primary substance. _____ A
- 6 The unexamined life is not worth living. _____ H
- 7 All things are in a constant state of change and the universe is governed by *logos*.
_____ C
- 8 The fundamental principles of the universe are mathematical relations. _____ F