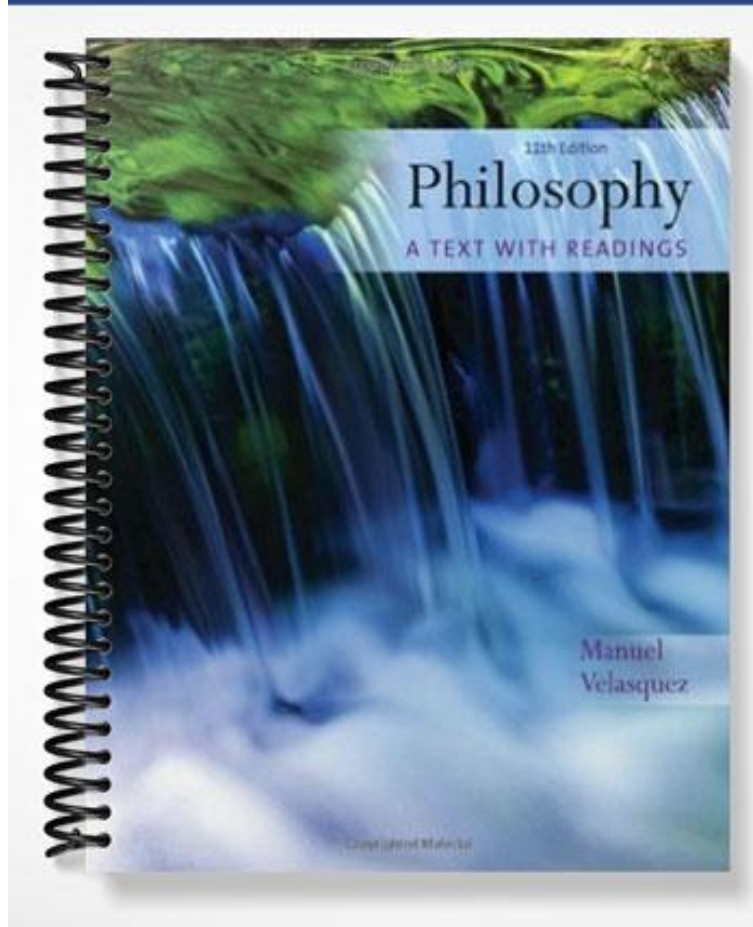


TEST BANK



Chapter 2--Human Nature

Student: _____

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23. In response to claims that chimps and other non-human primates can use language, critics say that ____.
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 - B. researchers have to play elaborate tricks to get the animals to behave as desired
 - C. the animals do not know what the symbols they use mean
 - D. results from such work cannot be duplicated by other researchers
 - E. All of the above
24. According to René Descartes, the mind interacts with the body via the ____.
- A. kidneys
 - B. optic nerves
 - C. aorta
 - D. pineal gland
 - E. inner ear

25. Thomas Hobbes denied the existence of an immaterial mind partly because ____.

- A. he did not want to be forced to use strictly quantitative methods to describe the mind
- B. he disagreed with Copernicus, Galileo, and Kepler
- C. he did not see how an immaterial mind could affect a material body
- D. the mind is not the same thing as the soul
- E. the immaterial mind was a religious concept, and he considered all religion to be false

26. According to J. J. C. Smart, ____.

- A. "brain state" is part of the meaning of the term "sensation"
- B. there is a contingent identity between sensations and brain states
- C. there is an analytic connection between "brain state" and "sensation"
- D. a and b only
- E. None of the above

27. The idea that one kind of reality can be completely understood in terms of another kind is called ____.

- A. scientific
- B. reductionism
- C. realism
- D. explanationism
- E. physicalism

28. The difference between behaviorism and functionalism lies in the different things they say about ____.

- A. what behavior an intelligent organism is capable of
- B. the relation between mind and matter
- C. private mental states
- D. the relation between thought and emotion
- E. a and b only

29. Behind the idea of the Turing test is a ____ view of consciousness.

- A. functionalist
- B. dualist
- C. Platonist
- D. rationalist
- E. feminist

30. Eliminative materialism says that in an adequate theory of human nature, all reference to ____ will have to be given up.
- A. feelings
 - B. beliefs
 - C. desires
 - D. consciousness
 - E. All of the above
31. According to Descartes, the enduring self is characterized by ____.
- A. thought
 - B. emotion
 - C. will
 - D. change
 - E. awareness of God
32. ____ was a Western philosopher whose commitments to empiricism led him to conclude the self was but a fiction.
- A. René Descartes
 - B. Thomas Hobbes
 - C. David Hume
 - D. Immanuel Kant
 - E. C. J. Ducasse
33. ____ teaches that the self is an illusion.
- A. Judaism
 - B. Christianity
 - C. Buddhism
 - D. All of the above
 - E. None of the above
34. Buddhism is characterized by ____.
- A. extreme asceticism
 - B. the view that humans have no self
 - C. the view that all reality is in a constant state of flux
 - D. All of the above
 - E. b and c only

35. *Nirvana* means ____.

- A. eternal life
- B. no self
- C. all is suffering
- D. blowing out
- E. sleep

36. Descartes and Kant both see the self as ____.

- A. illusory
- B. socially defined
- C. independent and self-sufficient
- D. infinite
- E. none of the above

37. According to Hegel, each person depends on other people to provide ____.

- A. spiritual community
- B. information about the world
- C. emotional support
- D. recognition as a free being
- E. None of the above

38. Plato believed his forms ____.

- A. must be real
- B. must exist outside the mind
- C. must exist in a transcendent realm
- D. are inaccessible to human senses
- E. All of the above

39. For Plato, all true knowledge ____.

- A. depends on the senses
- B. is a recollection from a prior existence
- C. is knowledge of geometry
- D. depends on proper teaching
- E. is knowledge of the self

40. Plato believed the forms _____.

- A. are more real than their replicas
- B. are abstractions of the human mind that exist only in the mind
- C. are abstractions of the human mind that exist in spatio-temporal objects
- D. All of the above
- E. a and b only

41. Plato's story about Leontius is used to demonstrate that _____.

- A. reason is separate from appetite
- B. reason is separate from spirit
- C. spirit is separate from appetite
- D. reason is superior to spirit
- E. spirit is superior to appetite

42. In his conversation with Simias, Socrates argues that _____.

- A. the soul is like what is unchanging
- B. the body is like what is changing
- C. the soul should serve the body
- D. All of the above
- E. a and b only

43. In the chariot analogy in Plato's *Phaedrus*, the horses represent _____.

- A. the two ruling classes in the ideal state
- B. the two parts of the soul that obey reason
- C. the male and female elements in the human spirit
- D. virtue and vice
- E. None of the above

44. Plato held that personal happiness and virtue _____.

- A. depend on properly subordinating the parts of the soul so that the whole is harmonious
- B. are possible only in an afterlife
- C. require great wealth
- D. a and b only
- E. a and c only

45. Plato argues that a man is just when _____.

- A. each part within him does what is proper for it to do
- B. he does not take unfair advantage of anyone else
- C. he obeys the laws of the society
- D. he does not criticize others
- E. None of the above

46. Plato held that the best political ruler would be a _____.

- A. Greek
- B. philosopher
- C. lawyer
- D. man
- E. god

47. Aristotle's students included _____.

- A. Socrates
- B. Plato
- C. Alexander the Great
- D. Philo
- E. b and c only

48. Aristotle believed that Plato's forms _____.

- A. do not exist
- B. exist in a transcendent realm
- C. exist in physical objects
- D. b and c only
- E. None of the above

49. For Aristotle, the form of a thing consists of _____.

- A. its unchanging, immaterial essence
- B. the qualities which make it the kind of thing it is
- C. its efficient cause
- D. its physical shape
- E. its intellect

50. Aristotle believed there were ____ different kinds of causes.

- A. two
- B. three
- C. four
- D. five
- E. six

51. The substance of which something is composed is called its ____.

- A. substantial cause
- B. formal cause
- C. efficient cause
- D. material cause
- E. esse

52. The reason or purpose of something is called its ____.

- A. first cause
- B. final cause
- C. rational cause
- D. real cause
- E. formal cause

53. For Aristotle, to say that something has a soul is to say that ____.

- A. it is human
- B. it is alive
- C. it is immortal
- D. it is rational
- E. it is conscious

54. For Aristotle, knowledge of forms depends on ____.

- A. knowledge of mathematics
- B. experiences in a prior life
- C. experiences in this life
- D. All of the above
- E. a and b only

55. For Aristotle, happiness is ____.

- A. to be found in this world
- B. an end that is never a means to anything else
- C. best achieved by regulating one's life according to the dictates of reason
- D. All of the above
- E. a and b only

56. For Aristotle, the natural function of a human being is the exercise of ____.

- A. spirit
- B. appetite
- C. reason
- D. dominion over nature
- E. artistic talent

57. For Aristotle, aiming at the mean ____.

- A. means avoiding both excess and deficiency
- B. will promote happiness
- C. will promote moral virtue
- D. All of the above
- E. a and b only

58. Confucius's *Analects* is ____.

- A. a collection of pithy sayings
- B. a volume of philosophical essays
- C. a loosely connected series of allegorical stories
- D. a book of geometric diagrams and their mystical interpretations
- E. a long poem, with one stanza devoted to each virtue

59. The ethics of Confucius is based on ____.

- A. reason
- B. equality
- C. self-sacrifice
- D. individualism
- E. human nature

60. According to Confucius, virtue _____.
A. is the foundation of a well-ordered society
B. is love for all humanity
C. is the basis of all morality
D. requires self-control
E. All of the above

61. For Confucius, the heart of virtue is _____.
A. honesty
B. reciprocity
C. bravery
D. obedience
E. intelligence

62. According to Confucius, in order to ensure social harmony it is of particular importance that _____ practice virtue.
A. women
B. rulers
C. subjects
D. children
E. teachers

63. Confucius held that the best way for a ruler to instill virtue in his subjects is to _____.
A. have severe penalties for wrongdoing
B. establish a democracy
C. practice virtue
D. educate them
E. All of the above

64. According to Confucius, _____ is the ultimate value.
A. knowledge
B. virtue
C. reason
D. power
E. beauty

65. In "The Lost Soul," the protagonist turns out to be ____.

- A. an accident victim
- B. a psychiatric patient
- C. a criminal awaiting execution
- D. a shipwrecked sailor
- E. None of the above

66. De Weese and Moreland argue that mind must be distinct from brain because ____.

- A. the use of language is a mental function, not a brain function
- B. the enduring self is by definition indestructible
- C. thoughts and emotions belong in the realm of the spiritual, not the material
- D. people can imagine surviving the death of their physical bodies
- E. All of the above

67. Searle rejects property dualism because ____.

- A. it only acknowledges one kind of substance
- B. it does not attempt to explain consciousness
- C. it is still a kind of dualism
- D. it is not dualist enough to be a true dualist theory
- E. None of the above

68. William James decided to believe in free will, ____.

- A. because he rejected determinism
- B. in order to be able to look at life more realistically
- C. after he had abandoned his studies in engineering
- D. after he had been through a period of emotional struggle
- E. because this fit with his socialist political views

69. ____ once wrote: "Reason and routine kept people in a straitjacket which made their living flesh rot beneath it."

- A. Arthur Koestler
- B. Georg Hegel
- C. Jean-Paul Sartre
- D. William James
- E. St. Augustine

70. In the Christian tradition, _____ was influenced by _____.

- A. Plato, Plotinus
- B. Aristotle, Plotinus
- C. Augustine, Plato
- D. Zeno, Plotinus
- E. Plotinus, Augustine

71. René Descartes argued that body and soul must be separate because _____.

- A. if they were the same we could not survive the death of the body
- B. we are created in the image of God
- C. we can conceive of one without the other
- D. All of the above
- E. a and b only

72. According to David Chalmers, mind-body dualism is true in the sense that _____.

- A. either a mind or a body can pass the Turing Test
- B. mind is a different substance from matter
- C. mental properties are not physical properties
- D. one can conceptualize the world as either entirely mental or entirely physical
- E. None of the above

73. The Buddha's followers _____.

- A. were wealthy businessmen
- B. were ascetics
- C. practiced a middle way between asceticism and worldly indulgence
- D. did as they pleased since the Buddha refused to recognize their existence
- E. None of the above

74. _____ believed that all reality is in a constant state of flux.

- A. Heraclitus
- B. The Buddha
- C. Twentieth-century process philosophers
- D. All of the above
- E. a and b only

75. Following the Buddha's death, the core doctrines of Buddhism were passed down through the generations by the ____ school of Buddhism.

- A. Theravada
- B. Mahayana
- C. Mahasanghika
- D. Vajrayana
- E. Soka-Gakkai

76. ____ wrote: "Even if there were a perfect Good that existed apart from the many things in our world which are good, . . . this good would not be anything that we humans can realize or attain."

- A. Plato
- B. Aristotle
- C. Jean-Paul Sartre
- D. Aquinas
- E. Jesus of Nazareth

77. ____ asked: "While you do not know about life, how can you know about death?"

- A. Confucius
- B. Aristotle
- C. Plato
- D. The Buddha
- E. Arthur Koestler

78. Do you agree that humans are basically aggressive and self-interested? Why? What kinds of evidence are relevant to determining this issue?

79. Discuss Thomas Hobbes's view of human nature. How does his belief in materialism view relate to his belief in psychological egoism? Does he make the connection persuasively?

80. Discuss Desmond Morris's claim that even apparently altruistic behavior is genetically self-interested. Do his comments about the "urban explosion" imply that we should resist our impulses to help strangers? Why or why not?

81. Arthur Koestler describes his belief in his own freedom as a crucial element in "jumping off the track" laid out for him by others. Is a belief in one's own freedom really necessary before one can make bold career choices? Explain.

82. Explain, discuss, and evaluate Jean-Paul Sartre's concepts of responsibility, anguish, and bad faith.

83. Identify and discuss the primary features of the existentialist view. What are its major strengths? Weaknesses?

84. Describe the Darwinian view of human nature. What is the main attraction of this view? What are its main weaknesses? Do you see a way to retain the strengths while fixing the weaknesses?

85. Explain Genevieve Lloyd's claim that we cannot simply reject rationalist theories of human nature. Why can't we? Is she correct that no revision of the theory will work? Explain your answer.

86. Present and explain the rationalist view of human nature. How does the theory treat the concepts of reason and emotion? Present the feminist criticisms of such theories. Do you agree with these criticisms? Why? Why not?

87. Some scientists and philosophers say that there is no conflict between science and religion, because they represent different domains of thought. Other thinkers, however, claim that science and religion can, and do, conflict. Discuss this issue. If you believe there is a potential for conflict between science and religion, how would you handle this conflict?

88. Discuss Descartes's argument that our ability to form separate concepts of mind and body demonstrates that they are in fact separate realities.

89. Descartes believes that human beings are unique in their use of reason, because all humans, and only humans, use language. According to some scientists, however, modern research undermines such claims. Which position looks stronger to you? Defend your answer.

90. Functionalism may be considered a type of behaviorism that makes room for "behavior" within the mind/brain. Does this mean that functionalism is essentially no different from old-style behaviorism? Or does the recognition of behavior within the mind/brain make a crucial difference for overcoming objections to behaviorism?

91. Compare and contrast the Buddhist view of self with that of Christianity. Identify the strengths and weaknesses of each.

92. How is the Buddhists' view of self related to their view of constancy and change?

93. Explain Locke's theory of personal identity based on memory. How effectively do you think Locke could answer various objections, like those made by Thomas Reid?

94. Compare Plato's Myth of the Cave with the following claim of David Hume: "The mind is a kind of theatre, where several perceptions successively make their appearance, pass, re-pass, glide away, and mingle in an infinite variety of postures and situations." Are Plato and Hume saying similar things? Explain why or why not.

95. Identical twins are different individuals, even though they may look the same and sound the same when they talk. What if two twins happened to be having the very same thoughts for a period of time? Would they become, temporarily, the same individual? Explain your answer.

96. Present, analyze, and evaluate Plato's views regarding the nature and composition of the self.

97. Recount, explain, and evaluate the metaphor of the soul presented in Plato's *Phaedrus*.

98. Plato argues that when we reason about a circle, we are not reasoning about a physical object because physical objects are never perfectly circular. This is one main basis for Plato's theory of the forms. Discuss Plato's line of reasoning. How persuasive is it?

99. In Plato's view, reason should rule the emotions. David Hume, by contrast, declares (in his *Treatise of Human Nature*) that reason exists to serve our emotions, by enabling us to figure out how to get what we want. Take a side in this dispute, and defend your position.

100. In what ways did Aristotle's view of the forms differ from that of Plato? Identify and discuss their comparative strengths and weaknesses.

101. Present, analyze, and evaluate Aristotle's doctrine of causes.

102. In what ways did Aristotle's view of the self differ from that of Plato? Identify and discuss their comparative strengths and weaknesses.

103. Present, analyze, and evaluate Aristotle's views regarding virtue and happiness.

104. A lump of soft clay can be molded into many different shapes. Does it, according to Aristotle, acquire a different formal cause each time? Or is the formal cause something different from simple physical shape? Note that Aristotle describes the formal cause of a thing as related to "the essential characteristics" of that thing.

105. Discuss the extent to which Aristotle's doctrine of causes can be translated into modern terms. Does the idea of a "material cause" still make sense? How about "final cause"? How could Aristotle defend his account against modern objections?

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107. What are rules of propriety and what role do they play in Confucius's moral philosophy?

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111. Discuss how a traditional dualist would react to Searle's argument for what he calls biological naturalism. How would a materialist like J. J. C. Smart react?

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- E. None of the above

23. In response to claims that chimps and other non-human primates can use language, critics say that ____.

- A. the use of language requires little or no intelligence
- B. researchers have to play elaborate tricks to get the animals to behave as desired
- C. the animals do not know what the symbols they use mean**
- D. results from such work cannot be duplicated by other researchers
- E. All of the above

24. According to René Descartes, the mind interacts with the body via the ____.

- A. kidneys
- B. optic nerves
- C. aorta
- D. pineal gland**
- E. inner ear

25. Thomas Hobbes denied the existence of an immaterial mind partly because ____.
- A. he did not want to be forced to use strictly quantitative methods to describe the mind
 - B. he disagreed with Copernicus, Galileo, and Kepler
 - C.** he did not see how an immaterial mind could affect a material body
 - D. the mind is not the same thing as the soul
 - E. the immaterial mind was a religious concept, and he considered all religion to be false

26. According to J. J. C. Smart, ____.
- A. "brain state" is part of the meaning of the term "sensation"
 - B.** there is a contingent identity between sensations and brain states
 - C. there is an analytic connection between "brain state" and "sensation"
 - D. a and b only
 - E. None of the above

27. The idea that one kind of reality can be completely understood in terms of another kind is called ____.
- A. scientific
 - B.** reductionism
 - C. realism
 - D. explanationism
 - E. physicalism

28. The difference between behaviorism and functionalism lies in the different things they say about ____.
- A. what behavior an intelligent organism is capable of
 - B. the relation between mind and matter
 - C.** private mental states
 - D. the relation between thought and emotion
 - E. a and b only

29. Behind the idea of the Turing test is a ____ view of consciousness.
- A.** functionalist
 - B. dualist
 - C. Platonist
 - D. rationalist
 - E. feminist

30. Eliminative materialism says that in an adequate theory of human nature, all reference to ____ will have to be given up.
- A. feelings
 - B. beliefs
 - C. desires
 - D. consciousness
 - E.** All of the above
31. According to Descartes, the enduring self is characterized by ____.
- A.** thought
 - B. emotion
 - C. will
 - D. change
 - E. awareness of God
32. ____ was a Western philosopher whose commitments to empiricism led him to conclude the self was but a fiction.
- A. René Descartes
 - B. Thomas Hobbes
 - C.** David Hume
 - D. Immanuel Kant
 - E. C. J. Ducasse
33. ____ teaches that the self is an illusion.
- A. Judaism
 - B. Christianity
 - C.** Buddhism
 - D. All of the above
 - E. None of the above
34. Buddhism is characterized by ____.
- A. extreme asceticism
 - B. the view that humans have no self
 - C. the view that all reality is in a constant state of flux
 - D. All of the above
 - E.** b and c only

35. *Nirvana* means ____.

- A. eternal life
- B. no self
- C. all is suffering
- D.** blowing out
- E. sleep

36. Descartes and Kant both see the self as ____.

- A. illusory
- B. socially defined
- C.** independent and self-sufficient
- D. infinite
- E. none of the above

37. According to Hegel, each person depends on other people to provide ____.

- A. spiritual community
- B. information about the world
- C. emotional support
- D.** recognition as a free being
- E. None of the above

38. Plato believed his forms ____.

- A. must be real
- B. must exist outside the mind
- C. must exist in a transcendent realm
- D. are inaccessible to human senses
- E.** All of the above

39. For Plato, all true knowledge ____.

- A. depends on the senses
- B.** is a recollection from a prior existence
- C. is knowledge of geometry
- D. depends on proper teaching
- E. is knowledge of the self

40. Plato believed the forms _____.

- A.** are more real than their replicas
- B. are abstractions of the human mind that exist only in the mind
- C. are abstractions of the human mind that exist in spatio-temporal objects
- D. All of the above
- E. a and b only

41. Plato's story about Leontius is used to demonstrate that _____.

- A. reason is separate from appetite
- B. reason is separate from spirit
- C.** spirit is separate from appetite
- D. reason is superior to spirit
- E. spirit is superior to appetite

42. In his conversation with Simias, Socrates argues that _____.

- A. the soul is like what is unchanging
- B. the body is like what is changing
- C. the soul should serve the body
- D. All of the above
- E.** a and b only

43. In the chariot analogy in Plato's *Phaedrus*, the horses represent _____.

- A. the two ruling classes in the ideal state
- B.** the two parts of the soul that obey reason
- C. the male and female elements in the human spirit
- D. virtue and vice
- E. None of the above

44. Plato held that personal happiness and virtue _____.

- A.** depend on properly subordinating the parts of the soul so that the whole is harmonious
- B. are possible only in an afterlife
- C. require great wealth
- D. a and b only
- E. a and c only

45. Plato argues that a man is just when _____.

- A.** each part within him does what is proper for it to do
- B. he does not take unfair advantage of anyone else
- C. he obeys the laws of the society
- D. he does not criticize others
- E. None of the above

46. Plato held that the best political ruler would be a _____.

- A. Greek
- B.** philosopher
- C. lawyer
- D. man
- E. god

47. Aristotle's students included _____.

- A. Socrates
- B. Plato
- C.** Alexander the Great
- D. Philo
- E. b and c only

48. Aristotle believed that Plato's forms _____.

- A. do not exist
- B. exist in a transcendent realm
- C.** exist in physical objects
- D. b and c only
- E. None of the above

49. For Aristotle, the form of a thing consists of _____.

- A. its unchanging, immaterial essence
- B.** the qualities which make it the kind of thing it is
- C. its efficient cause
- D. its physical shape
- E. its intellect

50. Aristotle believed there were ____ different kinds of causes.

- A. two
- B. three
- C. four**
- D. five
- E. six

51. The substance of which something is composed is called its ____.

- A. substantial cause
- B. formal cause
- C. efficient cause
- D. material cause**
- E. esse

52. The reason or purpose of something is called its ____.

- A. first cause
- B. final cause**
- C. rational cause
- D. real cause
- E. formal cause

53. For Aristotle, to say that something has a soul is to say that ____.

- A. it is human
- B. it is alive**
- C. it is immortal
- D. it is rational
- E. it is conscious

54. For Aristotle, knowledge of forms depends on ____.

- A. knowledge of mathematics
- B. experiences in a prior life
- C. experiences in this life**
- D. All of the above
- E. a and b only

55. For Aristotle, happiness is ____.

- A. to be found in this world
- B. an end that is never a means to anything else
- C. best achieved by regulating one's life according to the dictates of reason
- D.** All of the above
- E. a and b only

56. For Aristotle, the natural function of a human being is the exercise of ____.

- A. spirit
- B. appetite
- C.** reason
- D. dominion over nature
- E. artistic talent

57. For Aristotle, aiming at the mean ____.

- A. means avoiding both excess and deficiency
- B. will promote happiness
- C. will promote moral virtue
- D.** All of the above
- E. a and b only

58. Confucius's *Analects* is ____.

- A.** a collection of pithy sayings
- B. a volume of philosophical essays
- C. a loosely connected series of allegorical stories
- D. a book of geometric diagrams and their mystical interpretations
- E. a long poem, with one stanza devoted to each virtue

59. The ethics of Confucius is based on ____.

- A. reason
- B. equality
- C. self-sacrifice
- D. individualism
- E.** human nature

60. According to Confucius, virtue ____.
- A. is the foundation of a well-ordered society
 - B. is love for all humanity
 - C. is the basis of all morality
 - D. requires self-control
 - E.** All of the above

61. For Confucius, the heart of virtue is ____.
- A. honesty
 - B.** reciprocity
 - C. bravery
 - D. obedience
 - E. intelligence

62. According to Confucius, in order to ensure social harmony it is of particular importance that ____ practice virtue.
- A. women
 - B.** rulers
 - C. subjects
 - D. children
 - E. teachers

63. Confucius held that the best way for a ruler to instill virtue in his subjects is to ____.
- A. have severe penalties for wrongdoing
 - B. establish a democracy
 - C.** practice virtue
 - D. educate them
 - E. All of the above

64. According to Confucius, ____ is the ultimate value.
- A. knowledge
 - B.** virtue
 - C. reason
 - D. power
 - E. beauty

65. In "The Lost Soul," the protagonist turns out to be ____.

- A. an accident victim
- B. a psychiatric patient
- C.** a criminal awaiting execution
- D. a shipwrecked sailor
- E. None of the above

66. De Weese and Moreland argue that mind must be distinct from brain because ____.

- A. the use of language is a mental function, not a brain function
- B. the enduring self is by definition indestructible
- C. thoughts and emotions belong in the realm of the spiritual, not the material
- D.** people can imagine surviving the death of their physical bodies
- E. All of the above

67. Searle rejects property dualism because ____.

- A. it only acknowledges one kind of substance
- B. it does not attempt to explain consciousness
- C.** it is still a kind of dualism
- D. it is not dualist enough to be a true dualist theory
- E. None of the above

68. William James decided to believe in free will, ____.

- A. because he rejected determinism
- B. in order to be able to look at life more realistically
- C. after he had abandoned his studies in engineering
- D.** after he had been through a period of emotional struggle
- E. because this fit with his socialist political views

69. ____ once wrote: "Reason and routine kept people in a straitjacket which made their living flesh rot beneath it."

- A.** Arthur Koestler
- B. Georg Hegel
- C. Jean-Paul Sartre
- D. William James
- E. St. Augustine

70. In the Christian tradition, _____ was influenced by _____.

- A. Plato, Plotinus
- B. Aristotle, Plotinus
- C. Augustine, Plato**
- D. Zeno, Plotinus
- E. Plotinus, Augustine

71. René Descartes argued that body and soul must be separate because _____.

- A. if they were the same we could not survive the death of the body
- B. we are created in the image of God
- C. we can conceive of one without the other**
- D. All of the above
- E. a and b only

72. According to David Chalmers, mind-body dualism is true in the sense that _____.

- A. either a mind or a body can pass the Turing Test
- B. mind is a different substance from matter
- C. mental properties are not physical properties**
- D. one can conceptualize the world as either entirely mental or entirely physical
- E. None of the above

73. The Buddha's followers _____.

- A. were wealthy businessmen
- B. were ascetics
- C. practiced a middle way between asceticism and worldly indulgence**
- D. did as they pleased since the Buddha refused to recognize their existence
- E. None of the above

74. _____ believed that all reality is in a constant state of flux.

- A. Heraclitus
- B. The Buddha
- C. Twentieth-century process philosophers
- D. All of the above**
- E. a and b only

75. Following the Buddha's death, the core doctrines of Buddhism were passed down through the generations by the ____ school of Buddhism.

- A.** Theravada
- B. Mahayana
- C. Mahasanghika
- D. Vajrayana
- E. Soka-Gakkai

76. ____ wrote: "Even if there were a perfect Good that existed apart from the many things in our world which are good, . . . this good would not be anything that we humans can realize or attain."

- A. Plato
- B.** Aristotle
- C. Jean-Paul Sartre
- D. Aquinas
- E. Jesus of Nazareth

77. ____ asked: "While you do not know about life, how can you know about death?"

- A.** Confucius
- B. Aristotle
- C. Plato
- D. The Buddha
- E. Arthur Koestler

78. Do you agree that humans are basically aggressive and self-interested? Why? What kinds of evidence are relevant to determining this issue?

Answer not provided.

79. Discuss Thomas Hobbes's view of human nature. How does his belief in materialism view relate to his belief in psychological egoism? Does he make the connection persuasively?

Answer not provided.

80. Discuss Desmond Morris's claim that even apparently altruistic behavior is genetically self-interested. Do his comments about the "urban explosion" imply that we should resist our impulses to help strangers? Why or why not?

Answer not provided.

81. Arthur Koestler describes his belief in his own freedom as a crucial element in "jumping off the track" laid out for him by others. Is a belief in one's own freedom really necessary before one can make bold career choices? Explain.

Answer not provided.

82. Explain, discuss, and evaluate Jean-Paul Sartre's concepts of responsibility, anguish, and bad faith.

Answer not provided.

83. Identify and discuss the primary features of the existentialist view. What are its major strengths? Weaknesses?

Answer not provided.

84. Describe the Darwinian view of human nature. What is the main attraction of this view? What are its main weaknesses? Do you see a way to retain the strengths while fixing the weaknesses?

Answer not provided.

85. Explain Genevieve Lloyd's claim that we cannot simply reject rationalist theories of human nature. Why can't we? Is she correct that no revision of the theory will work? Explain your answer.

Answer not provided.

86. Present and explain the rationalist view of human nature. How does the theory treat the concepts of reason and emotion? Present the feminist criticisms of such theories. Do you agree with these criticisms? Why? Why not?

Answer not provided.

87. Some scientists and philosophers say that there is no conflict between science and religion, because they represent different domains of thought. Other thinkers, however, claim that science and religion can, and do, conflict. Discuss this issue. If you believe there is a potential for conflict between science and religion, how would you handle this conflict?

Answer not provided.

88. Discuss Descartes's argument that our ability to form separate concepts of mind and body demonstrates that they are in fact separate realities.

Answer not provided.

89. Descartes believes that human beings are unique in their use of reason, because all humans, and only humans, use language. According to some scientists, however, modern research undermines such claims. Which position looks stronger to you? Defend your answer.

Answer not provided.

90. Functionalism may be considered a type of behaviorism that makes room for "behavior" within the mind/brain. Does this mean that functionalism is essentially no different from old-style behaviorism? Or does the recognition of behavior within the mind/brain make a crucial difference for overcoming objections to behaviorism?

Answer not provided.

91. Compare and contrast the Buddhist view of self with that of Christianity. Identify the strengths and weaknesses of each.

Answer not provided.

92. How is the Buddhists' view of self related to their view of constancy and change?

Answer not provided.

93. Explain Locke's theory of personal identity based on memory. How effectively do you think Locke could answer various objections, like those made by Thomas Reid?

Answer not provided.

94. Compare Plato's Myth of the Cave with the following claim of David Hume: "The mind is a kind of theatre, where several perceptions successively make their appearance, pass, re-pass, glide away, and mingle in an infinite variety of postures and situations." Are Plato and Hume saying similar things? Explain why or why not.

Answer not provided.

95. Identical twins are different individuals, even though they may look the same and sound the same when they talk. What if two twins happened to be having the very same thoughts for a period of time? Would they become, temporarily, the same individual? Explain your answer.

Answer not provided.

96. Present, analyze, and evaluate Plato's views regarding the nature and composition of the self.

Answer not provided.

97. Recount, explain, and evaluate the metaphor of the soul presented in Plato's *Phaedrus*.

Answer not provided.

98. Plato argues that when we reason about a circle, we are not reasoning about a physical object because physical objects are never perfectly circular. This is one main basis for Plato's theory of the forms. Discuss Plato's line of reasoning. How persuasive is it?

Answer not provided.

99. In Plato's view, reason should rule the emotions. David Hume, by contrast, declares (in his *Treatise of Human Nature*) that reason exists to serve our emotions, by enabling us to figure out how to get what we want. Take a side in this dispute, and defend your position.

Answer not provided.

100. In what ways did Aristotle's view of the forms differ from that of Plato? Identify and discuss their comparative strengths and weaknesses.

Answer not provided.

101. Present, analyze, and evaluate Aristotle's doctrine of causes.

Answer not provided.

102. In what ways did Aristotle's view of the self differ from that of Plato? Identify and discuss their comparative strengths and weaknesses.

Answer not provided.

103. Present, analyze, and evaluate Aristotle's views regarding virtue and happiness.

Answer not provided.

104. A lump of soft clay can be molded into many different shapes. Does it, according to Aristotle, acquire a different formal cause each time? Or is the formal cause something different from simple physical shape? Note that Aristotle describes the formal cause of a thing as related to "the essential characteristics" of that thing.

Answer not provided.

105. Discuss the extent to which Aristotle's doctrine of causes can be translated into modern terms. Does the idea of a "material cause" still make sense? How about "final cause"? How could Aristotle defend his account against modern objections?

Answer not provided.

106. Present, analyze, and evaluate Confucius's idea of virtue.

Answer not provided.

107. What are rules of propriety and what role do they play in Confucius's moral philosophy?

Answer not provided.

108. Recount, explain, and evaluate Confucius's claim that it is crucial that rulers practice virtue.

Answer not provided.

109. Compare and contrast Aristotle's and Confucius's conceptions of virtue. How does each define virtue? What does each think is the goal of virtue? What are the strengths and weaknesses of each?

Answer not provided.

110. Present, explain, and evaluate De Weese and Moreland's argument for substance dualism.

Answer not provided.

111. Discuss how a traditional dualist would react to Searle's argument for what he calls biological naturalism. How would a materialist like J. J. C. Smart react?

Answer not provided.