

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

- 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 Democrtius
  - 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