The Philosophical Journey: An Interactive Approach, 7e (Lawhead)

Chapter 1 Introduction to the Philosophical Journey

1) According to Søren Kierkegaard, philosophy is the search for self-understanding.

Answer: TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

2) According to your text, fundamental beliefs are those convictions that cannot be rationally justified.

Answer: FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

3) Epistemology concerns fundamental questions about the nature of reality.

Answer: FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

4) The question "Are mental events really brain events?" is a metaphysical question.

Answer: TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

5) Philosophy of religion is concerned with the religious beliefs of various cultures and how they serve social needs.

Answer: FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

6) Logic is the study of the psychological causes of our beliefs.

Answer: FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

7) The Apology by Plato is an account of Socrates' trial.

Answer: TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

8) Socrates was punished for his ideas by being forced to leave Athens and go into exile.

Answer: FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

9) Plato referred to Socrates' method as "dialectic."

Answer: TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

10) In his discussion with Socrates, Thrasymachus claims that justice is the interest of the stronger.

Answer: TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

11) The Sophists were disciples of Socrates who were dedicated to spreading his teachings.

Answer: FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

12) Socrates argued against the existence of the soul.

Answer: FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

13) In Plato's Allegory of the Cave, the prisoners were glad when their friend told them about the world outside the cave.

Answer: FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

14) Plato believed that there were levels of reality that transcended the world of sense experience.

Answer: TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

15) According to Plato, there is no truth about justice, for everyone has a different opinion about it.

Answer: FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

16) Skepticism is the belief that we cannot have knowledge.

Answer: TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

17) A philosophy can fail the criteria of rational coherence without being contradictory.

Answer: TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

18) One of the six criteria listed in the text for evaluating a philosophy is emotional satisfaction.

Answer: FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

19) An inference to the best explanation attempts to directly prove the truth of a theory.

Answer: FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

20) "All opinions are false" is an example of a self-referential inconsistency.

Answer: TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

21) In philosophy, an argument is defined as "a contentious dispute."

Answer: FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

22) It is possible for a valid argument to have false premises and a false conclusion.

Answer: TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

23) It is possible for an invalid argument to have true premises and a true conclusion.

Answer: TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

24) If an argument is strong, the premises make the conclusion highly probable.

Answer: TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

25) The term "philosophy" literally means

A) the search for knowledge.

B) the love of wisdom.

C) deep questions.

D) the search for meaning.

Answer: B

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

26) Socrates was brought to trial on the charges of

A) calling for a revolution and refusing to pay taxes.

B) being a pacifist and refusing to go to war.

C) being an atheist and an ethical relativist.

D) corrupting the youth and teaching about false gods.

Answer: D

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

27) Socrates referred to himself as

A) a mirror that reflects the truths in nature.

B) the housekeeper of the mind.

C) the midwife of ideas.

D) an artist that creates pictures with ideas.

Answer: C

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

28) Socrates believed he was wiser than anyone else in Athens because he

A) had found the ultimate truth, using the Socratic method.

B) knew he was ignorant.

C) did not believe in any god.

D) realized that all opinions are equally true.

Answer: B

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

29) In his trial, Socrates referred to himself as

A) a rudder that keeps the people of Athens on course.

B) a gadfly that continually harasses people to wake them from their apathy.

C) a compass that shows people the direction they should take.

D) a coach that trains people on how to use their intellectual muscles.

Answer: B

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

30) The Socratic method consisted of

A) drawing philosophical conclusions from scientific observations.

B) lecturing to people on the basic principles for successful living.

C) surveying public opinion and embracing the collective wisdom of the majority.

D) asking questions of people and then questioning their answers.

Answer: D

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

31) Socrates undermines Thrasymachus's definition of justice by

A) showing that it leads to a contradiction.

B) arguing that most people would be unlikely to accept it.

C) demonstrating that it would violate the laws of Athens.

D) arguing that adopting it would lead to social instability.

Answer: A

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

32) A central teaching of the Sophists was

A) the importance of caring for one's own soul.

B) it is better to be morally good than successful by society's standards.

C) skepticism concerning our ability to know what is true or good.

D) the impossibility of finding happiness.

Answer: C

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

33) Socrates maintained that a good person cannot be harmed by others because

A) the gods will protect the good person.

B) others will respect and honor a person who is truly good.

C) society will come to the defense of someone who is good.

D) evil people can harm the body, but not a person's true self.

Answer: D

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

34) In Plato's Allegory of the Cave, the shadows represented

A) our doubts and lack of confidence in our own worth.

B) the fact that truth is elusive and cannot be found.

C) the gods.

D) imperfect and confused representations of a higher reality.

Answer: D

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

35) Three of the six criteria the book discussed for evaluating philosophical claims are

A) cultural consensus, convincingness, clarity.

B) clarity, consistency, comprehensiveness.

C) centrality, comprehensiveness, cultural consensus.

D) compatibility, conviction, centrality.

Answer: B

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

36) The criterion of "compatibility" evaluates a philosophy in terms of its compatibility with

A) the answers of other philosophers.

B) well-established facts and theories.

C) a vision of life that is emotionally satisfying.

D) the laws of logic.

Answer: B

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

37) In discussing "inference to the best explanation," the text pointed out that

A) philosophy makes use of this method, but science does not.

B) science makes use of this method, but philosophy does not.

C) both science and philosophy make use of this method.

D) religion makes use of this method, but science and philosophy do not.

Answer: C

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

38) Expressing two assertions that could not both be true under any possible circumstances is known as

A) a logical inconsistency.

B) a self-referential inconsistency.

C) the false dichotomy fallacy.

D) the fallacy of affirming the consequent.

Answer: A

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

39) Which of the following is a characteristic of a valid argument?

A) All the premises must be true.

B) The conclusion must be true.

C) If the premises are true, the conclusion must be true.

D) all of the above

Answer: C

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

40) A valid argument with all true premises is called

A) a strong argument.

B) a cogent argument.

C) an inductive argument.

D) a sound argument.

Answer: D

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

41) In a sound argument, the conclusion is

A) necessarily true.

B) probably true.

C) valid.

D) strong.

Answer: A

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

42) In a cogent argument, the premises are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the conclusion is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) true; necessarily true

B) true; probably true

C) valid; valid

D) valid; sound

Answer: B

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

43) Briefly explain the points the text made under the following headings: philosophy and aerobics, philosophy and love, philosophy and peanut butter, philosophy and colds.

Answer: Answer will vary

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

44) Suppose a friend asked, "Why are you studying philosophy? It is an abstract, totally impractical, and useless subject." What sort of reply could you make in defense of philosophy?

Answer: Answer will vary

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

45) Explain the Socratic method. What are the various stages of this method? Next, discuss Socrates' conversation with Thrasymachus. What was the issue they were debating? How did Socrates get Thrasymachus to realize that there were problems with his initial position? How did this conversation illustrate Socrates' method?

Answer: Answer will vary

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

46) Why did Socrates call himself the "midwife of ideas"? Why did he refer to himself as a "gadfly"? What does each figure of speech tell us about how he viewed philosophy and his mission?

Answer: Answer will vary

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

47) Who were the Sophists? What was their philosophy? Why did Socrates disagree with them?

Answer: Answer will vary

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

48) Explain what Socrates meant when he said, "A good person cannot be harmed by others." Argue for or against this thesis.

Answer: Answer will vary

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

49) Explain some of Plato's philosophical beliefs as illustrated by the Allegory of the Cave.

Answer: Answer will vary

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

50) What does "inference to the best explanation" mean? What does such an inference seek to accomplish? According to your text, how are science and philosophy similar in their use of this method?

Answer: Answer will vary

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

51) What does it mean to say that an argument is "valid"? If an argument is valid, does that always mean that the premises are true? If the premises of an argument are true, does that always indicate that the argument is valid? Why is it that sound arguments will always have true premises, but that arguments with true premises are not necessarily sound?

Answer: Answer will vary

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

52) Explain the difference between a deductive argument that is valid and an inductive argument that is strong. Give examples of each. Was your example of a deductive valid argument sound or not? Explain. Was your example of an inductively strong argument cogent or not? Explain.

Answer: Answer will vary

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation