

Chapter 1

1. A “normative question” deals with
 - a) justice and injustice.
 - b) beauty.
 - *c) right and wrong.
 - d) the customary norms of society.

2. Philosophy examines the basic assumptions of
 - a) science.
 - b) politics.
 - c) art.
 - *d) everything.

3. Socrates was condemned to death for
 - *a) corrupting the youth.
 - b) refusing to go to war.
 - c) siding with the Spartans in the Peloponnesian War.
 - d) mocking the Eleusinian Mysteries.

4. When doing philosophy it is best support your point with
 - *a) arguments.
 - b) appeals to authority.
 - c) Holy Scripture.
 - d) the sayings of great philosophers.

5. It has been claimed that philosophy is dead because
 - a) all the questions of philosophy have been answered.
 - b) since there are no answers to the questions of philosophy, it is pointless to ask them.
 - *c) modern science has replaced philosophy as the pursuit of truth.
 - d) philosophy is useless for social change.

6. Everyone is compelled to think philosophically at some point in his or her life because
 - *a) we inevitably face questions about how to live.
 - b) philosophy classes are required for earning a college degree.
 - c) social progress is impossible without philosophic theories.
 - d) every question in human life is ultimately a philosophic question.

7. A pluralist society is one in which
 - a) many, rather than few, people live together.
 - *b) people with widely differing worldviews live together.
 - c) the wise philosophers rule over the ignorant many.
 - d) no opinions are better than any others.

8. Even if philosophy can’t answer a question it takes up, it can still be useful by
 - a) making clear the limitations of one’s knowledge.
 - b) achieving a deeper understanding of other people’s views.
 - c) providing a better understanding of each other.
 - *d) All of the above

Essay Questions

1. Explain what makes a question “philosophical.”
2. What are the possible benefits (or costs) to thinking philosophically?

Chapter 2

1. A *philosophical* argument refers to a(n)
 - a) dispute with someone of a different opinion.
 - *b) attempt to justify a conclusion by rational means.
 - c) debate where winning is most important.
 - d) quarrel about right and wrong.
2. Premises are
 - a) statements that someone assumes while making her case for the conclusion.
 - b) the starting points of an argument.
 - c) certain truths all persons know.
 - d) All of the above
 - *e) a and b
3. Which of the following words often marks the *conclusion* of a philosophical argument?
 - a) Because
 - *b) Therefore
 - c) Everyone knows
 - d) However
4. Which of the following words often indicates a *premise* of a philosophical argument?
 - *a) Because
 - b) Therefore
 - c) Everyone knows
 - d) However
5. When evaluating an argument, it is important consider the following question(s):
 - a) Are the premises of the argument interesting?
 - *b) To what extent do the premises support the conclusion?
 - c) Who made the argument?
 - d) All of the above
6. A bad argument has a true conclusion.
 - a) Always
 - *b) Sometimes
 - c) Never
7. A deductively valid argument is one in which
 - a) the premises are true.
 - b) the conclusion is true.
 - c) Both a and b
 - *d) if the premises are true, conclusion is necessarily true.
8. An argument is sound if it is
 - *a) valid and has true premises.
 - b) valid and has a true conclusion.
 - c) invalid but has true premises.
 - d) invalid but has a true conclusion.
9. Enumerative induction proceeds by
 - a) enumerating all the instances of a group to prove something about that group.

- *b) identifying a pattern in a sample and extending that pattern to other cases.
- c) assuming certain premises to prove some conclusion.
- d) rejecting certain premises to disprove some conclusion.

10. An abductive argument is one in which one starts with

- *a) a number of observations and one puts forward an explanation for them that is better than any available alternative explanations.
- b) true premises and draws the conclusion that follows from them.
- c) a true conclusion and determines which premises would be needed to deduce it.
- d) All of the above

11. What sort of argument is the following?

There is a used bowl, an open carton of milk, and an open box of cereal on the kitchen table. Therefore, my roommate overslept.

- a) Deductive
- b) Rhetorical
- *c) Abductive
- d) Fallacious

12. Many philosophers believe that scientific theories are commonly supported by which sort of argument?

- a) Deductive
- b) Rhetorical
- *c) Abductive
- d) Fallacious

13. Which of the following is a multistep argument?

- a) (1) All frogs are amphibians. (Premise)
(2) Fernando is a frog. (Premise)
(3) Fernando is an amphibian. (Conclusion)
- *b) (1) All frogs are amphibians. (Premise)
(2) Fernando is a frog. (Premise)
(3) Fernando is an amphibian. (Conclusion from 1, 2)
(4) All amphibians are invertebrates. (Premise)
(5) Fernando is an invertebrate. (Conclusion from 3, 4)
- c) Both a and b
- d) Neither a nor b

14. Compatibilists believe that

- *a) determinism is compatible with free will.
- b) normative ethics is compatible with democracy.
- c) normative ethics is compatible with atheism.
- d) logic is compatible with the Bible.

15. The conclusion of an argument is

- *a) a rationally justified assertion.
- b) the final words of an argument.
- c) a necessarily true assertion.
- d) one's particular opinion on an issue.

16. In what sort of argument does the truth of the premises of an argument guarantee the truth of the conclusion?

- *a) A deductively valid argument

- b) An inductively valid argument
- c) Both a and b
- d) Neither a nor b

17. Which theory claims that the laws of physics fix the whole of the rest of history?

- a) Indeterminism
- *b) Determinism
- c) Hedonism
- d) Physicalism

18. Inference to the best explanation is also called

- *a) abduction.
- b) deduction.
- c) explanationism.
- d) reduction.

19. The assertions taken for granted in an argument are called

- a) conclusions.
- *b) premises.
- c) deductions.
- d) knowledge.

20. Which of the following is *not* a legitimate form of argument?

- a) Abduction
- b) Deduction
- c) Induction
- *d) Reduction

Essay Questions

1. Explain what a formal argument is, including both its parts and their relation to each other.
2. Explain the difference(s) between deductive, inductive, and abductive arguments.

