

## Chapter 2: The Pre-Socratics and the Sophists

### Test Bank

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 01

1) Philosophy began in ancient \_\_\_\_\_ in the sixth century BCE.

- a. Egypt
- \*b. Greece
- c. China
- d. Persia

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 02

2) According to tradition, \_\_\_\_\_ was the first philosopher.

- a. Socrates
- b. Anaximander
- c. Parmenides
- \*d. Thales

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 03

3) According to Thales, the universe is fundamentally \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. material stuff
- \*b. water
- c. fire
- d. air

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 04

4) Thales's great contribution to philosophy and science is (are) his \_\_\_\_\_, whereby he sought natural and simple explanations for natural phenomena.

- a. thought
- b. conjecture
- c. scientific instruments
- \*d. method

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 05

5) \_\_\_\_\_ is said to have been a pupil of Thales.

- a. Socrates
- \*b. Anaximander
- c. Parmenides
- d. Heraclitus

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 06

6) Anaximander contends that everything came from a formless, imperishable substance called \_\_\_\_\_.

- \*a. apeiron
- b. water
- c. atoms
- d. the void

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 07

- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ is the central idea of Heraclitus.
- a. Apeiron
  - \*b. The *logos*
  - c. Paradox
  - d. Atomism

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 08

- 8) Heraclitus claims that although all things \_\_\_\_\_, they are really \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. compete; symbiotic
  - b. move; fluctuating
  - c. are unchanging; eternal
  - \*d. flow; unchanging

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 09

- 9) According to Heraclitus, we should strive to maintain \_\_\_\_\_ in our lives.
- a. intellectual self-discipline
  - b. virtuous activity
  - \*c. balance and moderation
  - d. pleasure and the absence of pain

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 10

- 10) Among other things, Parmenides is famous for his systematic \_\_\_\_\_.
- \*a. employment of deductive argument
  - b. employment of inductive argument
  - c. employment of fallacious argument
  - d. interpretation of astronomical signs

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 11

- 11) Parmenides distinguishes between appearance and \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. seeming
  - \*b. reality
  - c. non-being
  - d. authenticity

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 12

- 12) Parmenides argues that reality consists of the \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. Infinite
  - b. Many
  - \*c. One
  - d. Finite

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 13

- 13) \_\_\_\_\_ argues that it is impossible to think or talk of "what is not."
- a. Thales
  - \*b. Parmenides
  - c. Heraclitus
  - d. Democritus

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 14

**14)** Among the features of reality, according to Parmenides, is \_\_\_\_\_.

- \*a. uniformity
- b. difference
- c. instability
- d. plurality

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 15

**15)** According to Parmenides, reality is \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. illusory
- b. fluctuating
- \*c. uncreated
- d. created

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 16

**16)** Democritus advances the theory known as ancient \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. monism
- b. mechanics
- c. relativism
- \*d. atomism

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 17

**17)** Democritus's theory includes the view that reality consists of \_\_\_\_\_ and the void.

- \*a. atoms
- b. indestructible composites
- c. composites
- d. electrons

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 18

**18)** Democritus posits the void, which is \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. what we today call a black hole
- b. an airless space
- \*c. not the same as nothing
- d. the same as nothing

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 19

**19)** Democritus explains events in \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. divine terms
- b. terms of predestination
- c. terms of human will
- \*d. mechanistic terms

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 20

**20)** Sophists were \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. public servants
- b. poets
- \*c. itinerant professors

d. religious prophets

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 21

21) The Sophists prefer \_\_\_\_\_ explanations of phenomena.

- a. purely deductive
- b. divine
- \*c. naturalistic
- d. relativistic

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 22

22) According to the Sophists, \_\_\_\_\_ are determined neither by the gods nor nature.

- a. moral codes and scientific explanations
- b. scientific explanations and legal codes
- \*c. moral beliefs and legal codes
- d. religious beliefs and moral beliefs

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 23

23) \_\_\_\_\_ famously declared, "Man is the measure of all things."

- \*a. Protagoras
- b. Democritus
- c. Zeno
- d. Heraclitus

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 24

24) Plato \_\_\_\_\_ Protagoras's position.

- \*a. utterly rejects
- b. generally endorses
- c. completely embraces
- d. thoroughly respects

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 25

25) The Sophists were skilled at, among other things, \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. horticulture
- b. dentistry
- c. animal husbandry
- \*d. rhetoric

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 26

26) \_\_\_\_\_ asserts, "if it came into being, it is not; nor is it if ever it is going to be."

- a. Anaximander
- b. Heraclitus
- \*c. Parmenides
- d. Democritus

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 27

27) Zeno supports \_\_\_\_\_ view with a number of paradoxes.

- a. Anaximander's
- b. Heraclitus'

- \*c. Parmenides'
- d. Democritus'

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 28

28) \_\_\_\_\_ is credited with promoting the view that through unaided reason, we can come to know what the world is like.

- a. Anaximander
- b. Heraclitus
- \*c. Parmenides
- d. Democritus

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 29

29) \_\_\_\_\_ asserts, "Moderation is the greatest virtue."

- a. Anaximander
- \*b. Heraclitus
- c. Parmenides
- d. Democritus

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 30

30) One commonality between Socrates and the Sophists was the latter's focus on \_\_\_\_\_ inquiries.

- a. astronomical
- \*b. humanistic
- c. meteorological
- d. metaphysical

**Type: true-false**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 31

31) Thales thought one substance could account for everything in the universe.

- \*a. True
- b. False

**Type: true-false**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 32

32) According to Heraclitus, there is an underlying, unchanging sameness behind the flux of things.

- \*a. True
- b. False

**Type: true-false**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 33

33) Heraclitus rejects the idea of an organizing principle of the universe.

- a. True
- \*b. False

**Type: true-false**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 34

34) Parmenides asserts, "All things are one."

- \*a. True
- b. False

**Type: true-false**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 35

35) The basic outlines of natural selection were first articulated by Empedocles.

- \*a. True
- b. False

**Type: true-false**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 36

**36)** According to Zeno, there is no such thing as motion.

- \*a. True
- b. False

**Type: true-false**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 37

**37)** Zeno's paradoxes are intended to demonstrate the multiplicity of things in the universe.

- a. True
- \*b. False

**Type: true-false**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 38

**38)** Atoms, according to Democritus, are indivisible, minute bits of stuff that move randomly in an infinite void.

- \*a. True
- b. False

**Type: true-false**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 39

**39)** According to ancient atomism, atoms consist of neutrons and protons.

- a. True
- \*b. False

**Type: true-false**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 40

**40)** Thales posits that the Earth floats on water like a raft.

- \*a. True
- b. False

**Type: true-false**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 41

**41)** Anaximander posits that the Earth is suspended in space at the center of the universe.

- \*a. True
- b. False

**Type: true-false**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 42

**42)** According to Plato, relativism is inconsistent because if all sincerely held beliefs are equally true, then two opposing beliefs are true at the same time.

- \*a. True
- b. False

**Type: true-false**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 43

**43)** The relativist is committed to the view that there are objective truths.

- a. True
- \*b. False

**Type: true-false**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 44

**44)** Subjective relativism is the view that truth depends on what the individual accepts as true, not on the way things are.

**\*a.** True

**b.** False

**Type: true-false**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 45

**45)** Cultural relativism implies that other cultures are beyond moral criticism.

**\*a.** True

**b.** False

**Type: true-false**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 46

**46)** Cultural relativism implies that social reformers like Martin Luther King Jr. are wrong about the possibility of moral progress.

**\*a.** True

**b.** False

**Type: true-false**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 47

**47)** The Sophists hold that absolute knowledge is attainable.

**a.** True

**\*b.** False

**Type: true-false**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 48

**48)** Heraclitus claims that the *logos* is constantly in flux.

**a.** True

**\*b.** False

**Type: true-false**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 49

**49)** Of all the early Greek notions about the nature of the universe, Democritus's theory comes closest to that of modern scientists.

**\*a.** True

**b.** False

**Type: true-false**

**Title:** Chapter 02 Question 50

**50)** Parmenides is a pluralist who holds that there are multiple things in the universe.

**a.** True

**\*b.** False