Student name:_____

**1)** What is the mind/body problem?

**2)** What is the problem of free will?

**3)** What is the problem of personal identity?

**4)** What is the problem of relativism and morality?

**5)** What is the problem of evil and the existence of God?

**6)**     What is the problem of skepticism and knowledge?

**7)**     How do philosophical problems arise?

**8)**     How can philosophical problems be solved?

**9)**     What is a philosophical theory?

**10)**    How do philosophical theories differ from scientific theories?

**11)**     How can philosophical theories be tested?

**12)**     Something is logically impossible if and only if it violates the law of

A) noncontradiction.
B) nature.
C) God.
D) eternity.
E) infinity.

**13)**     Which of the following statements is a test implication for the theory that "all birds can fly"?

A) If all birds can fly, then penguins can fly.
B) Helicopters should be considered birds.
C) Penguins are not birds.
D) Penguins are birds or they can fly.
E) No insects are birds.
F) none of these

**14)**     We can reject a thought experiment on the grounds that its

A) assumptions are unreasonable.
B) results are unfavorable.
C) situations are physically impossible.
D) outcome produces too much agreement.
E) none of these

**15)**     Tooley's Cat thought experiment argues against

D) animal experimentation.

A) the potentiality principle.
B) none of these
C) the possibility of animals being persons.

**16)**     In Greek, "Philosophy" means love of

C) wisdom.

A) God.
D) debate.
B) mystery.
E) virtue.

**17)**     Philosophical problems arise from the realization that some our most fundamental beliefs _____ each other.

D) provide explanations for

A) reinforce
B) are disconnected from
E) are derivable from
C) are inconsistent with

**18)**     Thought experiments transform our intuitive understanding into a theoretical one by

C) always contradicting common sense.

A) produce results that yield wide-spread agreement.

D) none of these.

B) identifying the conditions for applying a concept.

**19)**     Thomson's Diseased Musician thought experiment shows that

irrelevant to the abortion controversy.

A) the question of whether the fetus is a person is

B) to be an agent, one must be in good health.

C) your mental capacity determines if you are a human or not.

D) society values practical professions over the arts.

E) the health care system does not treat all patients equally.

**20)** One of the motives for doing philosophy is to

A) lead a good life.
B) withdraw yourself from the world.
C) recognize that faith is the only guide to life.

D) show that science cannot make successful predictions.

E) none of these.

**21)** Philosophical questions are

A) unavoidable.
B) unnecessary.

C) faith-inspired.
D) empirical.
E) superfluous.

**22)** "Entities should not be multiplied beyond necessity" is called

A) Occam's razor.
B) law of noncontradiction.
C) natural theology.

D) heuristic principle.

E) none of these.

**23)** Warren's Moral Space Traveler thought experiment shows that

A) it's possible for a nonhuman to be a person.
B) humans have a higher moral status than persons.
C) you need a soul in order to be a human.

D) humans cannot be agents.

**24)** Philosophical theories try to explain how it is _____ possible for a concept to apply.

A) logically
B) causally

C) socially
D) politically
E) psychologically


**25)** Scientific theories try to explain how it is _____ possible for an event to take place.

A) logically
B) causally

C) socially
D) politically
E) psychologically


**26)** Which of the following is<u>not</u> one of the criteria of adequacy for an Inference to the Best Explanation?

A) Consistency
B) Complexity

C) Scope
D) Conservatism
E) Fruitfulness


**27)** In ethics, a being with full moral status is called

A) an agent.
B) a person.

C) a human.
D) a soul.
E) a citizen.


**28)** Not all conceivable situations (e.g., time travel) are logically possible because they may

religions.

A) contain hidden contradictions.
B) violate the laws of nature.
C) contradict the teachings of the world's great

D) violate human rights.
E) none of these

**29)** Philosophical inquiry attempts to eliminate
_____ from our belief system.

A) God

B) evil

C) coherence

D) inconsistencies

E) truth

**30)** If two of our beliefs contradict one another, then we know

A) nothing.

B) that both are true.

C) that both are FALSE.

D) that at least one of them is FALSE.

**31)** The study of reality.

A) metaphysics

B) epistemology

C) axiology

D) logic

E) none of these

**32)** The study of knowledge.

A) metaphysics

B) epistemology

C) axiology

D) logic

E) none of these

**33)** The study of value.

A) metaphysics

B) epistemology

C) axiology

D) logic

E) none of these

**34)** The study of reasoning.

A) metaphysics
B) epistemology

C) axiology
D) logic
E) none of these

**35)** Causal possibility is a _____ for logical possibility.

A) necessary condition

B) sufficient condition

**36)** Being a cat is a _____ for being a mammal.

A) necessary condition

B) sufficient condition

**37)** Being a reptile is a _____ for being a lizard.

A) necessary condition

B) sufficient condition

**38)** Being a widow is a _____ for being female.

A) necessary condition

B) sufficient condition

**39)** 80% of all

engineers are male. Terry is an engineer. Therefore, Terry is male.
This argument form is

A) invalid.
B) modus ponens.
C) modus tollens.
D) hypothetical syllogism.
E) disjunctive syllogism.
F) enumerative induction.
G) analogical induction.

**40)** If you have SARS, then you will experience shortness of breath. You are experiencing shortness of breath. Therefore, you must have SARS.
This argument form is

A) invalid.
B) modus ponens.
C) modus tollens.
D) hypothetical syllogism.
E) disjunctive syllogism.
F) enumerative induction.
G) analogical induction.

**41)** If it rains, then the golf course will be closed. It is raining. Therefore, the golf course will be closed.
This argument form is

A) invalid.
B) modus ponens.
C) modus tollens.
D) hypothetical syllogism.
E) disjunctive syllogism.
F) enumerative induction.
G) analogical induction.

**42)** Either John is lost or his girlfriend is wrong. John is not lost. Therefore, his girlfriend is wrong.
This argument form is

A) invalid.

B) modus ponens.
C) modus tollens.
D) hypothetical syllogism.
E) disjunctive syllogism.

F) enumerative induction.
G) analogical induction.

**43)** Vancouver is located on the Pacific coast of North America, it is near the 49$^{th}$ parallel, and it is cold in January. Seattle is located on the Pacific coast of North America, and it is near the 49$^{th}$ parallel. Therefore, Seattle is cold in January. This argument form is

F) enumerative induction.
G) analogical induction.

A) invalid.
B) modus ponens.
C) modus tollens.
D) hypothetical syllogism.
E) disjunctive syllogism.

**44)** If it is a novel, then it will have words in it. This book does not have any words in it. Therefore, it is not a novel. This argument form is

F) enumerative induction.
G) analogical induction.

A) invalid.
B) modus ponens.
C) modus tollens.
D) hypothetical syllogism.
E) disjunctive syllogism.

**45)** In a conditional statement of the form ("If p, then q"), the p is called the

C) primary clause.
D) pre-clause.
E) none of these

A) consequent.
B) antecedent.

**46)**  A strong inductive argument that contains only true premises.

A) cogent
B) uncogent

C) sound
D) unsound
E) none of these

**47)**  A valid deductive argument that contains only true premises.

A) cogent
B) uncogent

C) sound
D) unsound
E) none of these

**48)**  An inductive argument that would establish its conclusion with a high degree of probability if its premises were true.

A) strong
B) weak

C) valid
D) invalid
E) none of these

**49)**  A deductive argument in which the conclusion logically follows from its premises.

A) strong
B) weak

C) valid
D) invalid
E) none of these

A) appeal to ignorance
B) slippery slope
C) appeal to fear

D) faulty analogy
E) appeal to tradition

**51)** Jimmy told me that he put a million dollars in the bank. Therefore, if we start digging on the side of the river, were bound to find it.

A) appeal to ignorance
B) appeal to fear
C) equivocation

D) faulty analogy
E) appeal to tradition

**52)** Bigfoot exists because no one has ever been able to prove that he doesn't exist.

A) appeal to ignorance
B) appeal to fear
C) equivocation

D) faulty analogy
E) appeal to tradition

**53)** James told me that smoking is bad for my health, but nothing he says can be true since he's a homeless bum.

A) faulty analogy
B) appeal to tradition
C) begging the question

D) appeal to the masses
E) genetic fallacy

**54)** God exists because it is written in the Bible. The Bible is true because it is the word of God.

A) faulty analogy
B) appeal to tradition
C) begging the question

D) appeal to the masses
E) genetic fallacy

**55)** Ancient Mesopotamian cultures believed in the existence of human souls. Since this belief is thousands of years old, it follows that humans must have souls.

A) appeal to ignorance
B) appeal to fear
C) equivocation
D) faulty analogy
E) appeal to tradition

**56)** Nearly 80% of the world believes that Satan is responsible for all human suffering. Therefore, it stands to reason that Satan is the cause of our suffering.

A) faulty analogy
B) appeal to tradition
C) begging the question
D) appeal to the masses
E) genetic fallacy

**57)** Nick drives a white foreign car that gets good gas mileage. Mary drives a white foreign car as well. Mary's car must get good mileage, too.

A) faulty analogy
B) appeal to tradition
C) begging the question
D) appeal to the masses
E) genetic fallacy

**58)** Which of the following is NOT true?

A) Socrates was a soldier.
B) Socrates was tried for defiling the gods and corrupting the youth.
C) Socrates thought he knew nothing.
D) Socrates was killed by hanging.

**59)** In the Euthyphro, Socrates is trying to get Euthyphro to:

A) help him plead his case.
B) pray for him.
C) identify the nature of religion.

D) identify the nature of holiness (goodness).

**60)** A group of statements that attempt to establish a claim is

A) a paragraph.
B) an argument.

C) a command.
D) a conclusion.

**61)** An argument with an unstated premise or conclusion is

A) an implication.
B) an inference.

C) an enthymeme.
D) an assumption.

**62)** The principle of charity says

A) take from the rich and give to the poor.
B) always give people a second chance.
C) choose the interpretation that makes the most sense from a logical point of view.

D) choose the interpretation that makes produces the most wealth.

**63)** "If you grew up in the city, you must like rap music. You like rap music. So you must have grown up in the city." This argument form is:

A) affirming the antecedent.
B) affirming the consequent.
C) denying the antecedent.

D) denying the

consequent.

**64)** "If you studied hard, you would have received a passing grade. You didn't study hard. So you must not have received a passing grade." This argument form is:

A) affirming the antecedent.
B) affirming the consequent.
C) denying the antecedent.
D) denying the consequent.

**65)** Warren's Moral Space Traveler thought experiment is intended to show that

A) all and only human beings are persons.
B) being a human being is neither a necessary nor a sufficient condition for being a person.
C) it is impossible for a nonhuman to be a person.
D) alien beings on other planets are persons.

**66)** Galileo's thought experiment concerning Aristotle's theory of motion is intended to show that

A) Aristotle's theory of motion is plausible.
B) Aristotle's theory of motion is identical to Galileo's theory.
C) Aristotle's theory of motion is self-contradictory.
D) Aristotle's theory of motion is not self-contradictory.

**67)** The Tooley's Cat thought experiment is intended to show that

A) cats have a right to life.
B) being a potential person is a necessary condition for having a right to life.
C) being a potential person is a sufficient condition for having a right to life.
D) being a potential person is not a sufficient condition for having a right to life.

**68)** Thomson's Diseased Musician thought experiment is intended to show that

A) a fetus always has a right to life.
B) a woman may not be morally obligated to share her body with a developing fetus.
C) a woman is morally obligated to share her body with a developing fetus.
D) a developing fetus has the same rights as a musician.

**69)** Which of the following lines makes a valid argument from this statement?

"If Joe is a bachelor, then Joe is a male."

A) Joe is a male, therefore Joe is a bachelor.
B) Joe is not a male, therefore Joe is not a bachelor.
C) Joe is not a bachelor; therefore Joe is not a male.

**70)** The conclusion of a cogent inductive argument must be

A) true.
B) false.
C) probable.
D) improbable.

**71)** This argument form:

If p then q

q
Therefore, p
is an example of

A) denying the consequent.
B) disjunctive syllogism.
C) affirming the consequent.
D) denying the antecedent.

**72)** Which of the following is NOT a fallacy with insufficient premises?

A) Genetic fallacy
B) Hasty generalization
C) Faulty analogy
D) False cause
E) Slippery slope

**73)** A valid argument with true premises is

C) sound.

A) cogent.
D) hypothetical.

B) strong.

**74)** Which is not a common conclusion indicator word or phrase?

C) the reason being

A) it follows that
D) thus

B) consequently

**75)** Which of the following is NOT an example of an inductive argument?

C) Hypothetical

A) Enumerative
syllogism

B) Analogical
D) Abduction

**76)** An argument is fallacious if it contains

D) Any of the

A) Insufficient premises.
above.

B) Unacceptable premises.

C) Irrelevant premises.

**77)** What kind of argument is this?

Either p or q.
Not p.
Therefore, q.

D) None of the

A) Disjunctive syllogism
above

B) Denying the consequent

C) Hypothetical syllogism

**78)** It is logically possible for an triangle to not have three interior angles.

     ⊙     true
     ⊙     false

**79)** It is logically possible for a brick to float in the air.

     ⊙     true
     ⊙     false

**80)** It is logically possible for pigs to fly.

     ⊙     true
     ⊙     false

**81)** It is logically possible to live to be 900 years old.

     ⊙     true
     ⊙     false

**82)** Theories cannot be tested in isolation.

     ⊙     true
     ⊙     false

**83)** Positive instances cannot conclusively confirm a theory.

     ⊙     true

**84)** Philosophical theories cannot be tested.

    ⊙      true
    ⊙      false

**85)** Philosophical problems are unsolvable because there are no right and wrong answers in philosophy.

    ⊙      true
    ⊙      false

**86)** A thought experiment can be criticized if a variable other than the one under investigation could have produced the result.

    ⊙      true
    ⊙      false

**87)** Thought experiments are used in science as well as in philosophy.

    ⊙      true
    ⊙      false

**88)** It is not possible for a nonhuman to be a person.

    ⊙      true
    ⊙      false

**89)** Galileo failed to demonstrate that Aristotle's theory of motion is self-contradictory.

    ⊙      true
    ⊙      false

**90)** The Tooley's Cat thought experiment supports a pro-life position.

    ⊙      true
    ⊙      false

**91)** Thomson's Diseased Musician thought experiment shows that killing innocent persons is always wrong.

    ⊙      true
    ⊙      false

**92)** A deductive argument in which the conclusion logically follows from the premises is said to be cogent.

    ⊙      true
    ⊙      false

**93)** An inductive argument whose premises, if true, would make the conclusion probable is said to be strong.

    ⊙      true
    ⊙      false

**94)** If a deductive argument is valid, its conclusion is true.

⊙     true                                                    ⊙     false

**95)**   In an inductive argument is cogent, its premises are true.

    ⊙       true
    ⊙       false

**96)**   An inductive argument is sound if its premises are true.

    ⊙       true
    ⊙       false

**97)**   Common premise indicator words include: thus, hence, therefore, and consequently.

    ⊙       true
    ⊙       false

**98)**   A deductive argument is said to be valid if it's impossible for the premises to be true and the conclusion false.

    ⊙       true
    ⊙       false

**99)**   Denying the consequent is a valid deductive argument form.

    ⊙       true
    ⊙       false

**100)** Affirming the consequent is a valid deductive argument form.

    ⊙       true
    ⊙       false

**101)** Premises are relevant if they have no bearing on the truth of the conclusion.

    ⊙       true
    ⊙       false

**102)** A fallacious argument fails to provide a good reason for accepting a claim.

    ⊙       true
    ⊙       false

**103)** The conclusion of strong inductive argument cannot possibly be false.

    ⊙       true
    ⊙       false

**104)** The conclusion of a sound deductive argument is true.

    ⊙       true
    ⊙       false

# Answer Key

Test name: Doing Philosophy ch1

12) A

13) A

14) A

15) A

16) C

17) C

18) B

19) A

20) A

21) A

22) A

23) A

24) A

25) B

26) B

27) B

28) A

29) D

30) D

31) A

32) B

33) C

34) D

35) B

36) B

37) A

38) B

39) F

40) A

41) B

42) E

43) G

44) C

45) B

46) A

47) C

48) A

49) C

50) E

51) C

52) A

53) E

54) C

55) E

56) D

57) A

58) D

59) D

60) B

61) C

62) C

63) B

64) C

65) B

66) C

67) D

68) B

69) B

70) C

71) C

72) A

73) C

74) C

75) C

76) D

77) A

78) FALSE

79) TRUE

80) TRUE

81) TRUE

82) TRUE

83) TRUE

84) FALSE

85) FALSE

86) TRUE

87) TRUE

88) FALSE

89) FALSE

90) FALSE

91) FALSE

92) FALSE

93) TRUE

94) FALSE

95) TRUE

96) FALSE

97) FALSE

98) TRUE

99) TRUE

100) FALSE

101) FALSE

102) TRUE

103) FALSE

104) TRUE