

Chapter 1

Student: _____

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

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

True False
3. Epistemology concerns fundamental questions about the nature of reality.

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

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

True False
6. Logic is the study of the psychological causes of our beliefs.

True False
7. The *Apology* by Plato is an account of Socrates' trial.

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

True False
9. Plato referred to Socrates' method as "dialectic."

True False

10. In his discussion with Socrates, Thrasymachus claims that justice is the interest of the stronger.
- True False
11. The Sophists were disciples of Socrates who were dedicated to spreading his teachings.
- True False
12. Socrates argued against the existence of the soul.
- True False
13. In Plato's Allegory of the Cave, the prisoners were glad when their friend told them about the world outside the cave.
- True False
14. Plato believed that there were levels of reality that transcended the world of sense experience.
- True False
15. According to Plato, there is no truth about justice, for everyone has a different opinion about it.
- True False
16. Skepticism is the belief that we cannot have knowledge.
- True False
17. A philosophy can fail the criteria of rational coherence without being contradictory.
- True False
18. One of the six criteria listed in the text for evaluating a philosophy is emotional satisfaction.
- True False
19. An inference to the best explanation attempts to directly prove the truth of a theory.
- True False

20. "All opinions are false" is an example of a self-referential inconsistency.
- True False
21. In philosophy, an argument is defined as "a contentious dispute."
- True False
22. It is possible for a valid argument to have false premises and a false conclusion.
- True False
23. It is possible for an invalid argument to have true premises and a true conclusion.
- True False
24. If an argument is strong, the premises make the conclusion highly probable.
- True False
25. The term "philosophy" literally means
- A.
B.
C.
D.
26. Socrates was brought to trial on the charges of
- A.
B.
C.
D.
27. Socrates referred to himself as
- A.
B.
C.
D.

28. Socrates believed he was wiser than anyone else in Athens because he
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
29. In his trial, Socrates referred to himself as
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
30. The Socratic method consisted of
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
31. Socrates undermines Thrasymachus's definition of justice by
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
32. A central teaching of the Sophists was
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
33. Socrates maintained that a good person cannot be harmed by others because
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.

34. In Plato's Allegory of the Cave, the shadows represented
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
35. Three of the six criteria the book discussed for evaluating philosophical claims are
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
36. The criterion of "compatibility" evaluates a philosophy in terms of its compatibility with
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
37. In discussing "inference to the best explanation," the text pointed out that
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
38. Expressing two assertions that could not both be true under any possible circumstances is known as
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.

39. Which of the following is a characteristic of a valid argument?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
40. A valid argument with all true premises is called
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
41. In a sound argument, the conclusion is
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
42. In a cogent argument, the premises are _____ and the conclusion is _____.
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
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.

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?
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?
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?

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

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

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

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?

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?

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.

Chapter 1 **Key**

1. According to Søren Kierkegaard, philosophy is the search for self-understanding.
TRUE
Lawhead - Chapter 01 #1
2. According to your text, fundamental beliefs are those convictions that cannot be rationally justified.
FALSE
Lawhead - Chapter 01 #2
3. Epistemology concerns fundamental questions about the nature of reality.
FALSE
Lawhead - Chapter 01 #3
4. The question "Are mental events really brain events?" is a metaphysical question.
TRUE
Lawhead - Chapter 01 #4
5. Philosophy of religion is concerned with the religious beliefs of various cultures and how they serve social needs.
FALSE
Lawhead - Chapter 01 #5
6. Logic is the study of the psychological causes of our beliefs.
FALSE
Lawhead - Chapter 01 #6
7. The *Apology* by Plato is an account of Socrates' trial.
TRUE
Lawhead - Chapter 01 #7

8. Socrates was punished for his ideas by being forced to leave Athens and go into exile.
- FALSE**
- Lawhead - Chapter 01 #8*
9. Plato referred to Socrates' method as "dialectic."
- TRUE**
- Lawhead - Chapter 01 #9*
10. In his discussion with Socrates, Thrasymachus claims that justice is the interest of the stronger.
- TRUE**
- Lawhead - Chapter 01 #10*
11. The Sophists were disciples of Socrates who were dedicated to spreading his teachings.
- FALSE**
- Lawhead - Chapter 01 #11*
12. Socrates argued against the existence of the soul.
- FALSE**
- Lawhead - Chapter 01 #12*
13. In Plato's Allegory of the Cave, the prisoners were glad when their friend told them about the world outside the cave.
- FALSE**
- Lawhead - Chapter 01 #13*
14. Plato believed that there were levels of reality that transcended the world of sense experience.
- TRUE**
- Lawhead - Chapter 01 #14*
15. According to Plato, there is no truth about justice, for everyone has a different opinion about it.
- FALSE**
- Lawhead - Chapter 01 #15*

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

TRUE

Lawhead - Chapter 01 #16

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

TRUE

Lawhead - Chapter 01 #17

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

FALSE

Lawhead - Chapter 01 #18

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

FALSE

Lawhead - Chapter 01 #19

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

TRUE

Lawhead - Chapter 01 #20

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

FALSE

Lawhead - Chapter 01 #21

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

TRUE

Lawhead - Chapter 01 #22

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

TRUE

Lawhead - Chapter 01 #23

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

TRUE

Lawhead - Chapter 01 #24

25. The term "philosophy" literally means

A.

B.

C.

D.

Lawhead - Chapter 01 #25

26. Socrates was brought to trial on the charges of

A.

B.

C.

D.

Lawhead - Chapter 01 #26

27. Socrates referred to himself as

A.

B.

C.

D.

Lawhead - Chapter 01 #27

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

A.

B.

C.

D.

Lawhead - Chapter 01 #28

29. In his trial, Socrates referred to himself as

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

Lawhead - Chapter 01 #29

30. The Socratic method consisted of

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

Lawhead - Chapter 01 #30

31. Socrates undermines Thrasymachus's definition of justice by

- A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.

Lawhead - Chapter 01 #31

32. A central teaching of the Sophists was

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

Lawhead - Chapter 01 #32

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

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

Lawhead - Chapter 01 #33

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

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

Lawhead - Chapter 01 #34

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

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

Lawhead - Chapter 01 #35

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

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

Lawhead - Chapter 01 #36

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

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

Lawhead - Chapter 01 #37

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

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Lawhead - Chapter 01 #38

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

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Lawhead - Chapter 01 #39

40. A valid argument with all true premises is called

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Lawhead - Chapter 01 #40

41. In a sound argument, the conclusion is

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Lawhead - Chapter 01 #41

42. In a cogent argument, the premises are _____ and the conclusion is _____.

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Lawhead - Chapter 01 #42

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 will vary

Lawhead - Chapter 01 #43

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 will vary

Lawhead - Chapter 01 #44

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 will vary

Lawhead - Chapter 01 #45

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 will vary

Lawhead - Chapter 01 #46

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

Answer will vary

Lawhead - Chapter 01 #47

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

Answer will vary

Lawhead - Chapter 01 #48

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

Answer will vary

Lawhead - Chapter 01 #49

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 will vary

Lawhead - Chapter 01 #50

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 will vary

Lawhead - Chapter 01 #51

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 will vary

Lawhead - Chapter 01 #52

Chapter 1 Summary