

- b) a disembodied soul.
 - c) physical substance.
 - d) ideas in the mind of God.
8. According to Hume, belief in substance or fixed identity results from
- a) a mistaken use of mathematical reasoning.
 - b) analogical reasoning about the soul.
 - c) the tendency to overlook gradual changes in what is being observed.*
 - d) belief in God.
9. Schopenhauer claims that his insight into the true nature of his existence derives from
- a) empirical knowledge.
 - b) scientific reasoning.
 - c) transcendental knowledge.*
 - d) deductive argumentation.
10. According to Schopenhauer, everything that exists is
- a) a manifestation of an impersonal will to live.*
 - b) composed of indestructible atoms.
 - c) eternally unchanging.
 - d) a bundle of impressions.
11. In the *Phaedo*, the dialogue between Socrates and his followers takes place in
- a) the Athenian marketplace.
 - b) Socrates' house.
 - c) the Parthenon.
 - d) Socrates' prison cell.*
12. Socrates/Plato says that the soul is similar to
- a) the body.
 - b) the breath of God.
 - c) perfect, unchanging realities.*
 - d) spiritual atoms.
13. According to Descartes, thinking is found
- a) only in the body.
 - b) only in the soul.*
 - c) in both the body and soul.
 - d) only in the brain.

14. Descartes claims that the interaction between soul and body takes place in
- a) the left ventricle of the heart.
 - b) the crown of the head.
 - c) the center of the spinal chord.
 - d) a small gland in the brain.*
15. Parfit says that he was drawn into the study of philosophy by
- a) reading the works of Freud.
 - b) thinking about split brain cases.*
 - c) meditating on Buddhist writings.
 - d) taking a class in philosophy.
16. Parfit compares his own views on the self to the views of
- a) Plato.
 - b) Hume.
 - c) Descartes.
 - d) the Buddha.*
17. Foucault claims that the political investment of the body is linked to its
- a) economic utilization.*
 - b) physiological comportment.
 - c) aesthetic perception.
 - d) phenomenological development.
18. Foucault discusses Kantorowitz's analysis of the
- a) anatomy of the soul.
 - b) body of the king.*
 - c) origin of the prison.
 - d) macrophysics of power.
19. According to Sheets-Johnstone, females are turned into docile bodies by
- a) restricting them to menial occupations.
 - b) denying them sexual satisfaction.
 - c) keeping them under the threat of male eyes.*
 - d) not allowing them to dance.
20. The literary work that Sheets-Johnstone cites as testifying to the corporeal archetype of female docile bodies is
- a) *Venus in Furs*.

- b) *The Second Sex*.
 - c) *Romeo and Juliet*.
 - d) *The Story of O*.*
21. At the end of the story, Dennett's biological brain is
- a) reconnected with his body.
 - b) destroyed and replaced by an electronic brain.
 - c) still in a vat of fluid in a laboratory.*
 - d) transplanted in a female body.
22. Which of the following names is not used to name one of Dennett's components?
- a) Fortinbras
 - b) Iago*
 - c) Hamlet
 - d) Yorick
23. One of Nietzsche's terms for the creative individual is the
- a) last man.
 - b) superior man.
 - c) superman.*
 - d) supreme man.
24. Zarathustra says that in the final metamorphosis the lion becomes a
- a) child.*
 - b) camel.
 - c) dragon.
 - d) warrior.
25. Freud claims that the "it" acts in accordance with the
- a) reality principle.
 - b) libidinal principle.
 - c) psychoanalytic principle.
 - d) pleasure principle.*
26. In order to explain why psychoanalytic treatment takes so long, Freud uses the metaphor of
- a) a submarine that dives to the bottom of a deep ocean.
 - b) a doctor that has to perform delicate surgery.
 - c) an army that has to overcome the enemy's resistance.*
 - d) a young girl who has been sexually molested.

27. According to Mead, the self

- a) is indistinguishable from the body.
- b) is essentially a social structure.*
- c) exists at birth.
- d) is primarily the physiological organism.

28. Mead is best classified as

- a) an atheistic existentialist.
- b) a hedonistic utilitarian.
- c) an evolutionary behaviorist.*
- d) an organic physiologist.

29. Skinner is best classified as

- a) a behaviorist.*
- b) an existentialist.
- c) a libertarian.
- d) a depth psychologist.

30. The character in *Walden Two* who states and defends Skinner's position is

- a) Watson.
- b) Castle.
- c) Frazier.*
- d) Newton.

31. Which of the following moods is not discussed by Sartre in the text?

- a) despair
- b) forlornness
- c) jealousy*
- d) anguish

32. Sartre refers to the position that he is defending as

- a) humanistic naturalism.
- b) Christian existentialism.
- c) egalitarian communism.
- d) atheistic existentialism.*

33. De Beauvoir's term for the human ability to choose one's own goals and projects is

- a) facticity.

- b) self-determination.
 - c) transcendence.*
 - d) internalization.
34. According to de Beauvoir, women have been traditionally relegated to the role of the
- a) essential.
 - b) nonexistent.
 - c) equal.
 - d) other.*
35. Zack's mother was
- a) African American.
 - b) Jewish.*
 - c) Native American.
 - d) Polish.
36. According to Zack, self-emancipation is a social activity that begins with
- a) a recognition of rights.
 - b) a third-person judgment.
 - c) a positive self-valuation.*
 - d) a denial of self.

Essay/Discussion Questions

- 1) Carefully explain the views on the nature of the self that are presented in "A Dialogue with Death." How do these views compare with/differ from your own beliefs about the nature of the self?
- 2) What is the principal question that Nachiketas asks Death in "A Dialogue with Death?" How does Death answer this question? Do you find this answer acceptable? Why or why not?
- 3) What are the essential differences between Locke's views on the nature of self-identity and the views presented in "A Dialogue with Death?" What, if anything, do the two positions have in common?
- 4) Carefully explain the factors that, according to Locke, would allow us to ascribe identity to a person. How does being the same person differ from being the same man (or woman)? Do you think that it makes sense to distinguish being the same person from being the same man (or woman)? Why or why not?