

## Chapter 2

1. Socrates was influenced by the Presocratic philosopher Anaxagoras because of Anaxagoras' focus on:

1. atoms
2. water
3. fire
4. mind

answer: 4

2. One of the reasons why it is so difficult to understand the true nature of Socrates' philosophy is because:

1. He wrote so much.
2. He didn't write anything.
3. His writing is very unclear and obscure.
4. His writings have influenced so many people.

answer: 2

3. Most of our knowledge of Socrates' philosophy comes from:

1. Socrates' own writings.
2. The writings of the Presocratics.
3. The writings of Aristophanes, Xenophon, and Plato.
4. The Oracle at Delphi.

answer: 3

4. What distinguished Socrates' way of doing philosophy from the Presocratic way of doing philosophy was:

1. Socrates used logic.
2. Socrates used argumentation.
3. Socrates was concerned with the Truth.
4. Socrates was not concerned with physics.

answer: 4

5. The method used by Socrates in order to philosophize is called:

1. dialectic
2. mathematics
3. rhetoric

4. measurement

answer: 1

6. The Socratic Method appeals to a person's innate sense of:

1. emotion
2. religious longing
3. logic
4. patriotism

answer: 3

7. In the Platonic dialogue "Apology," the official charges brought against Socrates are:

1. treason and subversion of the state.
2. impiety and corruption of the youth.
3. insubordination and arrogance.
4. violation of God's law and theft.

answer: 2

8. The individuals who brought charges against Socrates are:

1. Meletus, Plato, and Anaxagoras
2. Lycon, Democritus, and Thales
3. Anytus, Heraclitus, and Parmenides
4. Meletus, Lycon, and Anytus

answer: 4

9. As depicted in Plato's "Apology," Socrates shows that his accusers contradict themselves when they claim that:

1. Socrates uses both logic and emotion to convince his audience.
2. Socrates claims to be poor but is in fact rich.
3. Socrates is an atheist but teaches about gods other than those recognized by the state.
4. Socrates is wise but knows nothing.

answer: 3

10. According to Socrates, his own wisdom consists of:

1. the fact that he recognizes his own ignorance.

2. the fact that he knows more about physics than anyone else.
3. the fact that he is of a higher moral character than anyone else.
4. the fact that he knows more about math than anyone else.

answer: 1

11. Out of the following authors, who was the most critical of Socrates?

1. Plato
2. Xenophon
3. Aristophanes
4. Anaxagoras

answer: 3

12. According to Xenophon, Socrates was eager to accept his death sentence because:

1. he thought it was fated by the gods.
2. he thought it would help to cement his image in people's minds.
3. he thought he was guilty.
4. he was eager to see what happened after death.

answer: 2

13. Aristophanes' account of Socrates in "The Clouds" is presented in a:

1. comic way.
2. tragic way.
3. objective way.
4. romantic way.

answer: 1

14. In Aristophanes' play "The Clouds," Socrates is portrayed as:

1. an upholder of Truth and Athenian culture.
2. a noble sage and warrior.
3. a level headed statesman.
4. a manipulator and a threat to tradition.

answer: 4

15. According to Socrates, the point of living life is to:

1. pursue power and fame.

2. be happy.
3. be kind to your family.
4. examine life and question the world.

answer: 4

16. Socrates was disappointed with Anaxagoras because Socrates thought Anaxagoras put too much focus on:

1. the mind.
2. the physical world.
3. logic.
4. ethics.

answer: 2

17. The Socratic Method requires that:

1. those involved in a conversation persistently reject what others think is true.
2. those involved in a conversation be concerned with uncovering the Truth.
3. those involved in a conversation use emotion and rhetoric in order to win the argument.
4. those involved in a conversation appeal to authorities to make their point.

answer: 2

18. According to Socrates' teacher Anaxagoras, the universe is made of:

1. water.
2. atoms and void.
3. seeds and nous.
4. fire and air.

answer: 3

19. In the Platonic dialogue "Phaedo," Socrates insists that the most real aspect of a human is:

1. the body.
2. the mind.
3. the writings one leaves behind.
4. one's reputation.

answer: 2

20. Socrates is considered by many to be the true father of philosophy because:

1. he used logic.
2. he was concerned with physics.
3. he established an ongoing method of inner reflection.
4. he asked questions.

answer: 3