

Directions: Read each question carefully and mark the best answer choice on the answer sheet. Please do not mark on this test sheet.

I True/False (1 point each)

- T F 1. Rationalism is the view that at least some knowledge is a priori.
- T F 2. According to Plato, to know that the physical world falls short of perfection we must have knowledge about something perfect.
- T F 3. According to Socrates, intelligence is understanding the ideas that are not seen as connected to the Good.
- T F 4. In the Allegory of the Cave, the people who are free of their chains but still in the cave are in the World of Illusion.
- T F 5. One version of skepticism is the theory that we cannot have any knowledge.
- T F 6. The Pyrrhonian skeptics got their name from Pyrrho.
- T F 7. Descartes was an empiricist.
- T F 8. Descartes claims that there are no certain indications to clearly distinguish being awake from dreaming.
- T F 9. In a coherence theory of justification a belief is justified by its coherence with the entire system of beliefs.
- T F 10. According to Ockam's Razor one should not multiply entities beyond necessity.
- T F 11. According to Locke, consciousness makes each to be what he calls self and distinguishes him from other thinking things.
- T F 12. In Buddha's No Self Doctrine, Nagasena argues that there is no such thing as rebirth.
- T F 13. One argument given for realism about universals is that if universals do not correspond to real entities, then reasoning is about mere fiction and we would have no knowledge.
- T F 14. If the Identity Theory of mind is incorrect, then there cannot be any ghosts.
- T F 15. Hume claims that the various perceptions that make up the mind are connected by a sensible identity between the perceptions.
- T F 16. According to LaBossiere, if time is relative then instantiated universals cannot exist in different locations at the same time.

II Multiple Choice (1 point each)

17. Empiricism is the view that
- Knowledge is derived from experience.
 - Knowledge is a posteriori.
 - Knowledge is acquired via empirical means.
 - All of the above.
18. Which of the following claims would Plato accept as true?
- People have innate knowledge acquired before the soul enters the body.
 - When the soul is not in the body, it "communes" with the forms.
 - People can be lead to recollection by means of the dialectic.
 - All of the above.
19. The worlds in the Allegory of the Cave include
- The World of Knowledge.
 - The World of Appearance.
 - The World of Opinion.
 - All of the above.
20. According to Socrates, those who have opinion but not knowledge
- See the many beautiful things but not absolute beauty.
 - See the many just things but not absolute justice.
 - Are lovers of opinion rather than lovers of wisdom.
 - All of the above.
21. Which of the following claims would the Pyrrhonian skeptics accept as true?
- The goal is to achieve personal peace.
 - If one cannot know, there is no reason to worry whether one has the truth or not.
 - There is no need to distinguish truth from falsehood or good from evil.
 - All of the above.
22. Which of the following claims would Pyrrho accept as true?
- Argumentation cannot provide knowledge.
 - For each argument there is an equally good counter-argument.
 - There is no rational ground for accepting one argument over another.
 - All of the above.
23. Which of the following claims would Descartes accept as true?
- The sciences of his time are built on shaky foundations.
 - Aristotle's scientific views are correct.
 - There is no distinction between science and religion.
 - All of the above.

24. One argument Descartes presents is
- A. He could be trapped in a computer simulation, so he must trust no one.
 - B. He could be a brain stored in a high tech container, so he must doubt all he sees.
 - C. He could be dreaming, so he cannot be sure of his senses.
 - D. None of the above.
25. Moderate foundationalism
- A. Rejects the possibility of an infallible belief system.
 - B. Accepts that many of our most cherished beliefs could be false.
 - C. Allows coherence to play some role in the justification of beliefs.
 - D. All of the above.
26. Which of the following is an example of a metaphysical question?
- A. How do we know whether God exists or not?
 - B. If animals have souls, is it wrong to use them as food?
 - C. What is time?
 - D. Both A and B.
27. According to Locke, if a horse gets fat, then
- A. It is no longer the same horse but an entirely different animal.
 - B. It is still the same horse, only fatter.
 - C. It is no longer the same horse, but is still the same person.
 - D. None of the above.
28. Suppose Barbara was so drunk that she did not remember running over a poodle with her car. According to Locke,
- A. Human law would justly punish her because the judge could not know whether Barbara was pretending to be unable to remember or not.
 - B. Since she was not conscious of the action, she was not the person who did it so God would not hold her accountable for it.
 - C. God would punish her because He would know she killed the poodle.
 - D. Both A and B.
29. Nagasena claims that a name is
- A. But a way of counting.
 - B. A term.
 - C. A mere name.
 - D. All of the above.
30. Which question about universals was raised by the Scholastic philosophers?
- A. Do universals exist as metaphysical entities or do they exist only in the understanding?
 - B. If universals exist as metaphysical entities are they material or immaterial?
 - C. If universals exist as metaphysical entities are they separate from sensible objects or not?
 - D. All of the above.
31. According to Property Dualism, the mind is
- A. An immaterial substance.
 - B. Composed of mental properties.
 - C. Composed entirely of physical properties.
 - D. None of the above.
32. According to Hume, if his perceptions were permanently removed, then
- A. His soul would continue to exist, although his memory would be gone.
 - B. He would be entirely annihilated.
 - C. He would still exist, but would not perceive that he exists.
 - D. None of the above.

Name:

Class:

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Part I True/False

01. T F 03. T F 05. T F 07. T F 09. T F 11. T F 13. T F 15. T F
02. T F 04. T F 06. T F 08. T F 10. T F 12. T F 14. T F 16. T F

Part II MC

17. A B C D 21. A B C D 25. A B C D 29. A B C D
18. A B C D 22. A B C D 26. A B C D 30. A B C D
19. A B C D 23. A B C D 27. A B C D 31. A B C D
20. A B C D 24. A B C D 28. A B C D 32. A B C D

Answer Sheet for Intro Practice Test #3 SU 2005

<u>#</u>	<u>Answer</u>
1	T
2	T
3	T
4	F
5	T
6	T
7	F
8	T
9	T
10	T
11	T
12	F
13	T
14	F
15	F
16	T
17	D
18	D
19	D
20	D
21	D
22	D
23	A
24	C
25	D
26	C
27	B
28	D
29	D
30	D
31	B
32	B