Philosophy Asking Questions--Seeking Answers 1st edition Stich Test Bank

SKU: 9780199329960-TEST-BANK

Chapter 1

1. A “normative question” deals with
a) justice and injustice.
b) beauty.
*c) right and wrong.
d) the customary norms of society.

2. Philosophy examines the basic assumptions of
a) science.
b) politics.
c) art.
*d) everything.

3. Socrates was condemned to death for
*a) corrupting the youth.
b) refusing to go to war.
c) siding with the Spartans in the Peloponnesian War.
d) mocking the Eleusinian Mysteries.

4. When doing philosophy it is best support your point with
*a) arguments.
b) appeals to authority.
c) Holy Scripture.
d) the sayings of great philosophers.

5. It has been claimed that philosophy is dead because
a) all the questions of philosophy have been answered.
b) since there are no answers to the questions of philosophy, it is pointless to ask them.
*c) modern science has replaced philosophy as the pursuit of truth.
d) philosophy is useless for social change.

6. Everyone is compelled to think philosophically at some point in his or her life because
*a) we inevitably face questions about how to live.
b) philosophy classes are required for earning a college degree.
c) social progress is impossible without philosophic theories.
d) every question in human life is ultimately a philosophic question.

7. A pluralist society is one in which
a) many, rather than few, people live together.
*b) people with widely differing worldviews live together.
c) the wise philosophers rule over the ignorant many.
d) no opinions are better than any others.

8. Even if philosophy can’t answer a question it takes up, it can still be useful by
a) making clear the limitations of one’s knowledge.
b) achieving a deeper understanding of other people’s views.
c) providing a better understanding of each other.
*d) All of the above

Essay Questions

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1. Explain what makes a question “philosophical.”

2. What are the possible benefits (or costs) to thinking philosophically?

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Chapter 2

1. A *philosophical* argument refers to a(n)
a) dispute with someone of a different opinion.
*b) attempt to justify a conclusion by rational means.
c) debate where winning is most important.
d) quarrel about right and wrong.

2. Premises are
a) statements that someone assumes while making her case for the conclusion.
b) the starting points of an argument.
c) certain truths all persons know.
d) All of the above
*e) a and b

3. Which of the following words often marks the *conclusion* of a philosophical argument?
a) Because
*b) Therefore
c) Everyone knows
d) However

4. Which of the following words often indicates a *premise* of a philosophical argument?
*a) Because
b) Therefore
c) Everyone knows
d) However

5. When evaluating an argument, it is important consider the following question(s):
a) Are the premises of the argument interesting?
*b) To what extent do the premises support the conclusion?
c) Who made the argument?
d) All of the above

6. A bad argument has a true conclusion.
a) Always
*b) Sometimes
c) Never

7. A deductively valid argument is one in which
a) the premises are true.
b) the conclusion is true.
c) Both a and b
*d) if the premises are true, conclusion is necessarily true.

8. An argument is sound if it is
*a) valid and has true premises.
b) valid and has a true conclusion.
c) invalid but has true premises.
d) invalid but has a true conclusion.

9. Enumerative induction proceeds by
a) enumerating all the instances of a group to prove something about that group.

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*b) identifying a pattern in a sample and extending that pattern to other cases.
c) assuming certain premises to prove some conclusion.
d) rejecting certain premises to disprove some conclusion.

10. An abductive argument is one in which one starts with
*a) a number of observations and one puts forward an explanation for them that is better than any available alternative explanations.
b) true premises and draws the conclusion that follows from them.
c) a true conclusion and determines which premises would be needed to deduce it.
d) All of the above

11. What sort or argument is the following?
There is a used bowl, an open carton of milk, and an open box of cereal on the kitchen table. Therefore, my roommate overslept.
a) Deductive
b) Rhetorical
*c) Abductive
d) Fallacious

12. Many philosophers believe that scientific theories are commonly supported by which sort of argument?
a) Deductive
b) Rhetorical
*c) Abductive
d) Fallacious

13. Which of the following is a multistep argument?
a) (1) All frogs are amphibians. (Premise)
(2) Fernando is a frog. (Premise)
(3) Fernando is an amphibian. (Conclusion)
*b) (1) All frogs are amphibians. (Premise)
(2) Fernando is a frog. (Premise)
(3) Fernando is an amphibian. (Conclusion from 1, 2)
(4) All amphibians are invertebrates. (Premise)
(5) Fernando is an invertebrate. (Conclusion from 3, 4)
c) Both a and b
d) Neither a nor b

14. Compatibilists believe that
*a) determinism is compatible with free will.
b) normative ethics is compatible with democracy.
c) normative ethics is compatible with atheism.
d) logic is compatible with the Bible.

15. The conclusion of an argument is
*a) a rationally justified assertion.
b) the final words of an argument.
c) a necessarily true assertion.
d) one's particular opinion on an issue.

16. In what sort of argument does the truth of the premises of an argument guarantee the truth of the conclusion?
*a) A deductively valid argument

b) An inductively valid argument
c) Both a and b
d) Neither a nor b

17. Which theory claims that the laws of physics fix the whole of the rest of history?
a) Indeterminism
*b) Determinism
c) Hedonism
d) Physicalism

18. Inference to the best explanation is also called
*a) abduction.
b) deduction.
c) explanationism.
d) reduction.

19. The assertions taken for granted in an argument are called
a) conclusions.
*b) premises.
c) deductions.
d) knowledge.

20. Which of the following is *not* a legitimate form of argument?
a) Abduction
b) Deduction
c) Induction
*d) Reduction

Essay Questions

1. Explain what a formal argument is, including both its parts and their relation to each other.

2. Explain the difference(s) between deductive, inductive, and abductive arguments.

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Chapter 3

1. Evidential arguments claim to be
*a) true.
b) false.
c) useful.
d) irrelevant.

2. Pragmatic arguments claim to be
a) true.
b) false.
*c) useful.
d) irrelevant.

3. An atheist believes
a) God exists.
b) God exists, but is not omniscient.
*c) God doesn't exist.
d) no one can know whether or not God exists.

4. Which of the following is *not* one of the main attributes of the God of the Western philosophical tradition?
a) God is omnipotent.
b) God is omniscient.
c) God is perfectly good.
*d) God is a trinity of the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost.

5. A causal chain is a sequence of events
*a) where each event in the sequence is caused by the previous event in the sequence.
b) where all events in the sequence are caused by one initial cause.
c) without any unique cause.
d) linked together in an unbroken chain.

6. A potentially infinite process
a) is, in fact, continued on and on without end.
b) is mere potentiality, without reality.
*c) could, in principle, be continued on and on without end.
d) could, in principle, have a first cause.

7. Democritus and Leucippus claimed that the universe consists of
*a) eternally existent atoms.
b) four primary elements: fire, water, earth and air.
c) one primary external element: water.
d) an unknowable, indefinite, prime matter.

8. Even if God is the first cause of the universe, it does not follow that God is
a) omnipotent.
b) omniscient.
c) perfectly good.
*d) All of the above.

9. The principle of sufficient reason claims that
a) every explanation must be fully sufficient.

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b) no explanation can be fully sufficient.
*c) every fact has an explanation.
d) no fact has an explanation.

10. In addition to explaining each individual event in a causal sequence, Leibniz's Cosmological Argument demands one also explain the
*a) sequence as a whole.
b) nature of causal sequences.
c) end of the sequence.
d) first cause in the sequence.

11. According to Leibniz, God's existence is
*a) necessary.
b) contingent.
c) possible.
d) probable.

12. Which of the following is an objection to Leibniz's Cosmological Argument?
a) God might not be omniscient.
b) the universe might not be an ordered cosmos.
*c) the principle of sufficient reason might not be true.
d) None of the above

13. Which of the following correctly states a central premise of the design argument: Many of the parts of plants and animals
a) have no function.
*b) have a function.
c) are poorly designed.
d) have no clear design.

14. William Paley argued that the design evident in the world is analogous to the design evident in a
*a) watch.
b) garden.
c) house.
d) None of the above

15. William Paley's design argument is an example of which of the following types of argumentation?
a) Deduction
b) Induction
*c) Abduction
d) *Reductio ad absurdum*

16. David Hume gave reasons to suggest the Design Argument may *not* prove that God has which of the following attributes?
a) Omniscience
b) Omnipotent
c) Perfect moral goodness.
*d) All of the above.

17. Charles Darwin explains the order in the world by means of
a) artificial selection.
*b) natural selection.

c) artificial design.
d) natural design.

18. Ontology is a branch of philosophy concerned with
a) divine attributes.
*b) existence.
c) knowledge.
d) ethics.

19. What sort of argument shows a claim to be false by first assuming it is true and then deriving a contradiction from that assumption?
a) Deductive
b) Inductive
c) Abductive
*d) *Reductio ad absurdum*

20. Which of the following is a key premise in St. Anselm's ontological argument for God?
a) If God exists in reality only (and not in the mind), then he would be greater if he existed in the mind too.
*b) If God exists in the mind only (and not in reality), then he would be greater if he existed in reality too.
c) If the world exists (which it does), then God exists.
d) If God exists (which he does), then the world exists.

21. Gaunilo of Marmoutiers attempted to refute St. Anselm's ontological argument with an analogy to the most perfect
a) turtle.
b) king.
*c) island.
d) wine.

22. W. K. Clifford argued that it is wrong always, everywhere, and for anyone to believe anything on insufficient evidence. His critics have claimed that this argument fails owing to
*a) overgeneralization.
b) not properly using the principle of sufficient reason.
c) begging the question.
d) *post hoc, ergo propter hoc*.

Essay Questions

1. In detail, explain the first cause argument, including major objections that have been made against it.

2. In detail, explain the cosmological argument, including major objections that have been made against it.

3. In detail, explain the argument from design, including major objections that have been made against it.

4. In detail, explain the ontological argument, including major objections that have been made against it.

5. Explain the benefits (and costs) of theism.

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