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Name:_____ Class:_____ Date:_____

Chapter 2—Human Nature

True / False

1. Freud wrote *Civilization and Its Discontents*.
   a. True
   b. False

   ANSWER: True
   POINTS: 1

2. Hobbes believed that humans were altruistic.
   a. True
   b. False

   ANSWER: False
   POINTS: 1

3. J. J. C. Smart argued that states of consciousness are identical with states of the brain.
   a. True
   b. False

   ANSWER: True
   POINTS: 1

4. Aristotle held that all living things have a purpose.
   a. True
   b. False

   ANSWER: True
   POINTS: 1

5. Aristotle claimed that barbarians could be enslaved by Greeks.
   a. True
   b. False

   ANSWER: True
   POINTS: 1

6. Augustine did not believe that humans have wills.
   a. True
   b. False

   ANSWER: False
   POINTS: 1

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7. Existentialism emphasizes the free and conscious individual.
   a. True
   b. False

   ANSWER: True
   POINTS: 1

8. In behaviorism, our consciousness seems to have disappeared.
   a. True
   b. False

   ANSWER: True
   POINTS: 1

9. Bad faith, according to Jean-Paul Sartre, is deceiving ourselves by pretending we are free.
   a. True
   b. False

   ANSWER: False
   POINTS: 1

10. Freud claimed that humans are selfish.
    a. True
    b. False

    ANSWER: True
    POINTS: 1

Multiple Choice

11. Who said that men possess "a powerful measure of desire for aggressiveness"?
    a. Sigmund Freud
    b. Socrates
    c. Plato
    d. Jeremy Bentham

    ANSWER: a
    POINTS: 1

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12. The view that "all humans have a rational spiritual self that is distinct from its body" is the
    a. Buddhist view
    b. Rational View
    c. Traditional View
    d. Hindu View

    ANSWER: c
    POINTS: 1

13. What, for Plato, was an eternal and perfect ideal that existed in an unchanging heaven?
    a. Forms
    b. Souls
    c. Reason
    d. Spirit

    ANSWER: a
    POINTS: 1

14. Who proposed the idea of natural selection?
    a. Charles Darwin
    b. Charles Taylor
    c. Plotinus
    d. Plato

    ANSWER: a
    POINTS: 1

15. The view that humans are whatever they make themselves is termed
    a. Darwinism
    b. Buddhism
    c. Existentialism
    d. Platonism

    ANSWER: c
    POINTS: 1

16. J.J. C. Smart endorsed what theory of human nature?
    a. Identity theory
    b. Coextension theory
    c. The Traditional View
    d. The Existential View

    ANSWER: a
    POINTS: 1

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17. The philosopher who believed that who you are depends on your relationships to others is:
    a. Hegel
    b. Plato
    c. Taylor
    d. Sartre

    ANSWER: a
    POINTS: 1

18. The philosophical view that human beings act only out of self-interest is called
    a. natural selection
    b. psychological egoism
    c. altruism
    d. existentialism

    ANSWER: b
    POINTS: 1

19. What philosopher argued that humans act only out of self-interest and are material bodies?
    a. Thomas Hobbes
    b. Mark Mercer
    c. Sigmund Freud
    d. Aristotle

    ANSWER: a
    POINTS: 1

20. What contemporary American philosopher argued that behind every action we perform is a "self-regarding end"?
    a. Mark Mercer
    b. Sigmund Freud
    c. Jean Paul-Sartre
    d. Garrett J. DeWeese

    ANSWER: a
    POINTS: 1

21. An argument that is both valid and has true premises is called a(n) ____ argument.
    a. inductive
    b. rational
    c. sound
    d. reasonable

    ANSWER: c
    POINTS: 1

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22. All that a valid deductive argument guarantees is that if its premises are true, then the conclusion has to be ____.
    a. false
    b. valid
    c. sound
    d. true

    ANSWER: d
    POINTS: 1

23. An argument whose conclusion necessarily has to be true if the premises are true is
    a. deductive
    b. inductive
    c. inconclusive
    d. verifiable

    ANSWER: a
    POINTS: 1

24. An argument that is supposed to show that its conclusion is probably true if its premises are true is called
    a. deductive
    b. inductive
    c. sound
    d. valid

    ANSWER: b
    POINTS: 1

25. What view of human nature claims that all humans have a rational spiritual self that is distinct from the material body, has a purpose, endures over time and exists as a separate individual?
    a. Traditional Western View
    b. Traditional Eastern View
    c. Modern Eastern View
    d. Postmodern Western View

    ANSWER: a
    POINTS: 1

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26. What philosopher argues that our ability to reason is the characteristic that sets the human self apart from all other creatures of nature?
    a. Plato
    b. Aristotle
    c. Saint Augustine
    d. Charles Darwin

    ANSWER: b
    POINTS: 1

27. What philosopher argued that our individual identity depends on relationships with others, such that who we are cannot be separated from our relationship with others?
    a. Aristotle
    b. Hegel
    c. Plato
    d. George Mavrodes

    ANSWER: b
    POINTS: 1

28. An inference to the best explanation is a(n)
    a. deductive argument.
    b. valid argument.
    c. sound argument.
    d. inductive argument.

    ANSWER: d
    POINTS: 1

29. An inference to the best explanation can be
    a. either weak or strong.
    b. valid.
    c. invalid.
    d. sound.

    ANSWER: a
    POINTS: 1

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30. ____ says there is no universal human nature, no rational human nature, no purpose for human nature.
    a. Aristotle
    b. Jean-Paul Sartre
    c. Plato
    d. Genevieve Lloyd

    ANSWER: b
    POINTS: 1

31. What philosopher argued that humans are made up of dual substances, a material body and an immaterial mind?
    a. Aristotle
    b. Jean-Paul Sartre
    c. Rene Descartes
    d. Genevieve Lloyd

    ANSWER: c
    POINTS: 1

32. What philosopher argued that the mind could be reduced to the physical actions of the material body?
    a. Thomas Hobbes
    b. Rene Descartes
    c. Gottfried Leibniz
    d. Nicolas Malebranche

    ANSWER: a
    POINTS: 1

33. Hobbes believed that everything in the Universe was
    a. corporeal.
    b. spiritual.
    c. unchanging.
    d. endless.

    ANSWER: a
    POINTS: 1

34. How many parts of human nature did Plato believe there were?
    a. Two
    b. Three
    c. Four
    d. Five

    ANSWER: b
    POINTS: 1

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Chapter 2—Human Nature

35. Who used the image of a charioteer with two winged horses?
    a. Smart
    b. Aristotle
    c. Sartre
    d. Plato

    ANSWER: d
    POINTS: 1

Completion

36. According to Plato, humans can control their appetites and aggressive impulses through the use of their _____.

    ANSWER: reason
    POINTS: 1

37. Over thousands of years the process of _____ _____ can make a species change into a new species.

    ANSWER: natural selection
    POINTS: 1

38. _____ is the view that humans are made up of two substances.

    ANSWER: Dualism
    POINTS: 1

39. The view that processes such as thought and life are really nothing more than physical and chemical processes is called _____.

    ANSWER: reductionism
    POINTS: 1

40. One version of _____ is the identity theory of the mind.

    ANSWER: materialism
    POINTS: 1

41. Behaviorism began as a school of _____ that restricted the study of humans to what could be observed.

    ANSWER: psychology
    POINTS: 1

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Chapter 2—Human Nature

42. _____ is the view that we should explain mental states in terms of perceptual inputs and behavioral outputs.

ANSWER: Functionalism
POINTS: 1

43. Siddhartha Gautama was the founder of _____.

ANSWER: Buddhism
POINTS: 1

44. _____ argued that a person's culture is the mirror through which society shows her who and what she is.

ANSWER: Hegel
POINTS: 1

45. Descartes' view of human nature says that humans are _____ minds with _____ bodies.

ANSWER: immaterial, material
POINTS: 1

Essay

46. What is "psychological egoism"? Do you find it a compelling view of human nature? Why, or why not?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.
POINTS: 1

47. Do you think that humans have a different moral status than other animals? Why? If your view is that they have certain properties that other animals lack, do all humans have these properties? If not, do those that lack them lack the moral status that you ascribe to humans? If your view is that humans matter morally because they are human why does being human count for so much?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.
POINTS: 1

48. If we are genetically inclined to be selfish, does this justify our selfishness or merely explain it? Explain your answer.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.
POINTS: 1

49. Do you believe that there is a "you" to whom this question is addressed? Explain your answer.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.
POINTS: 1

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50. Do you agree with the existentialists that humans are what they make of themselves? Why, or why not? What might the practical consequences of accepting the existentialist view be for (a) your own life, (b) social policy? Explain your answer.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

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