

Foundations of Philosophy

Philosophy · Practice Test · 10 Questions

1. Which branch of philosophy is primarily concerned with the nature of knowledge and belief?

- A) Metaphysics
- B) Ethics
- C) Epistemology
- D) Aesthetics

2. The philosophical concept of 'tabula rasa' (blank slate) is most closely associated with which empiricist philosopher?

- A) Immanuel Kant
- B) René Descartes
- C) John Locke
- D) David Hume

3. According to Plato's Theory of Forms, what are the true realities that exist in an eternal, unchanging realm?

- A) Material objects
- B) Sensory experiences
- C) Abstract concepts or 'Forms'
- D) Historical events

4. Which ethical theory emphasizes the consequences of an action as the primary basis for judging its morality?

- A) Deontology
- B) Virtue Ethics
- C) Existentialism
- D) Utilitarianism

5. The philosophical problem of 'the problem of evil' attempts to reconcile the existence of evil with the existence of what?

- A) Free will
- B) An omnipotent, omniscient, and omnibenevolent God
- C) Human suffering
- D) Natural disasters

6. Which philosopher is famous for his 'categorical imperative,' a moral principle that suggests one should act only according to that maxim whereby you can at the same time will that it should become a universal law?

- A) Aristotle
- B) Friedrich Nietzsche
- C) Immanuel Kant
- D) Jean-Paul Sartre

7. In logic, what is a deductive argument where the conclusion necessarily follows from the premises called?

- A) An inductive argument
- B) A sound argument
- C) A valid argument
- D) A fallacious argument

8. The philosophical movement that emphasizes individual existence, freedom, and choice is known as:

- A) Stoicism
- B) Existentialism
- C) Rationalism
- D) Empiricism

9. Which branch of philosophy examines the nature of beauty and artistic taste?

- A) Logic
- B) Metaphysics
- C) Epistemology
- D) Aesthetics

10. René Descartes famously used the method of doubt to arrive at his foundational statement: 'Cogito, ergo sum.' What does this translate to?

- A) I think, therefore I am wrong.
- B) I doubt, therefore I exist.
- C) I feel, therefore I am.
- D) I know, therefore I am.