

Philosophical Perspectives on the Self

Philosophy · Answer Key · 22 Questions

1. What is the etymological origin of the word 'philosophy'?

A) Love of wisdom

- B) Study of the soul
- C) Search for truth
- D) Understanding the universe

2. According to Socrates, what is the beginning of wisdom?

A) To know thyself

- B) To examine life
- C) To conquer oneself
- D) To understand the body and soul

3. Socrates believed that an unexamined life is:

A) Not worth living

- B) A path to happiness
- C) The basis of wisdom
- D) A sign of ignorance

4. What did Socrates state about the composition of every man?

A) Composed of body and soul

- B) Composed of matter and form
- C) Composed of mind and extension
- D) Composed of impressions and ideas

5. Plato, the student of Socrates, is known for founding:

A) His Academy

- B) The Lyceum
- C) The Stoic school
- D) The Socratic method

6. According to Plato's 'The Divided Self', which part includes desires for pleasures, comforts, and bodily ease?

A) The appetitive soul

- B) The spirited soul
- C) The rational soul
- D) The mind

7. What does the spirited or hot-blooded part of the soul seek, according to Plato?

- A) Honor**
- B) Pleasure
- C) Knowledge
- D) Wisdom

8. The 'mind or rational soul (nous)' in Plato's philosophy is responsible for:

- A) Thinking and analyzing**
- B) Experiencing desires
- C) Feeling bravery
- D) Seeking honor

9. Thomas Aquinas stated that a man is composed of two parts:

- A) Matter and Morphe**
- B) Body and Soul
- C) Mind and Extension
- D) Impressions and Ideas

10. What is 'Myle' in the context of Thomas Aquinas's philosophy?

- A) Common stuff that makes up everything**
- B) The essence of a man
- C) The thinking part of a person
- D) The physical body

11. Rene Descartes is considered the Father of:

- A) Modern Philosophy**
- B) Ancient Philosophy
- C) Western Philosophy
- D) Existentialism

12. What famous statement by Descartes translates to 'I think, therefore I am'?

- A) Cogito ergo sum**
- B) Tabula rasa
- C) E pur si muove
- D) Carpe diem

13. According to Descartes, the self is fundamentally a:

- A) Thinking being**
- B) Bundle of impressions
- C) Divided entity
- D) Living body

14. Descartes described the self as a combination of two distinct entities:

A) Cogito and Extension

- B) Matter and Morphe
- C) Body and Soul
- D) Impressions and Ideas

15. In Descartes' view, what is 'Cogito'?

A) The thing that thinks (the mind)

- B) The physical body
- C) The extension of the mind
- D) A bundle of impressions

16. What did David Hume describe the self as?

A) A bundle of impressions

- B) A thinking being
- C) A divided entity
- D) Matter and Morphe

17. According to David Hume, 'Impressions' are:

A) The basic objects of our experiences or sensations

- B) Copies of impressions
- C) Mental perceptions
- D) Products of reason

18. What are 'Ideas' according to David Hume?

A) Copies of impressions

- B) Basic sensations
- C) Direct experiences
- D) The core of our thoughts

19. Gilbert Ryle suggested that the self is not an entity but:

A) A convenient name for behaviors

- B) A thinking substance
- C) A bundle of experiences
- D) A combination of mind and body

20. Merleau-Ponty viewed the mind-body bifurcation as:

A) A futile endeavor and invalid problem

- B) The basis of self-understanding
- C) Essential for rational thought
- D) A key philosophical concept

21. According to Merleau-Ponty, what are all one?

A) The living body, thoughts, emotions, and experiences

B) The mind and the body

C) Impressions and ideas

D) Matter and Morphe

22. Socrates described the self as dualistic in nature, with the body being imperfect and impermanent, and the mind being:

A) Perfect and Permanent

B) Imperfect and Temporary

C) A bundle of impressions

D) A thinking entity