

Philosophical Perspectives on the Self

Philosophy · Practice Test · 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