

Philosophical Perspectives on the Self

Philosophy · Answer Key · 30 Questions

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

- A) Love of knowledge
- B) Love of wisdom**
- C) Love of learning
- D) Love of truth

2. Who is considered the father of Western philosophy?

- A) Plato
- B) Aristotle
- C) Socrates**
- D) Descartes

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

- A) Self-examination
- B) Knowing oneself**
- C) Understanding the universe
- D) Seeking knowledge

4. What did Socrates believe was "not worth living"?

- A) An unexamined life**
- B) A life without purpose
- C) A life of ignorance
- D) A life of solitude

5. Socrates proposed that every man is composed of what two parts?

- A) Body and Mind**
- B) Matter and Spirit
- C) Soul and Intellect
- D) Physical and Spiritual

6. How did Socrates describe the nature of man's composition?

- A) Dualistic**
- B) Monistic
- C) Pluralistic
- D) Tripartite

7. According to Socrates, what is the nature of the body?

A) Imperfect and impermanent

- B) Perfect and permanent
- C) Eternal and unchanging
- D) Pure and divine

8. According to Socrates, what is the nature of the soul or mind?

A) Perfect and permanent

- B) Imperfect and impermanent
- C) Ephemeral and fleeting
- D) Mortal and decaying

9. Who was the student of Socrates and the teacher of Aristotle?

A) Plato

- B) Aristotle
- C) Descartes
- D) Hume

10. Plato is known for his Dialogues and for founding what institution?

A) The Lyceum

B) The Academy

- C) The Stoa
- D) The Garden

11. What part of the soul, according to Plato, includes desires for pleasures, comforts, and bodily ease?

- A) The spirited part
- B) The rational soul

C) The appetitive soul

- D) The intellectual soul

12. Which of the following is listed as a desire of the appetitive soul by Plato?

- A) Seeking honor
- B) Thinking and analyzing

C) Sleeping

- D) Pursuing justice

13. According to Plato, what is the spirited or hot-blooded part of the soul identified with?

- A) Reason and logic
- B) Desires and pleasures
- C) Feelings and bravery**
- D) Conscious awareness

14. The "mind or rational soul (nous)" is described by Plato as the part of us that does what?

- A) Seeks honor
- B) Experiences desires
- C) Thinks and analyzes**
- D) Feels bravery

15. When is the human person's soul considered just and virtuous, according to Thomas Aquinas?

- A) When the body is perfected
- B) When the mind is fully developed
- C) When the ideal state is attained**
- D) When desires are extinguished

16. Thomas Aquinas proposed that a man is composed of two parts: matter and what else?

- A) Spirit
- B) Soul
- C) Morphe**
- D) Intellect

17. What does "materia" refer to in the context of Thomas Aquinas's philosophy?

- A) The essence of a person
- B) The common stuff that makes up everything**
- C) The immortal soul
- D) The rational mind

18. According to Plato, what is the first and greatest victory?

- A) Conquering others
- B) Conquering ignorance
- C) Conquering yourself**
- D) Conquering the universe

19. Who is referred to as the "Father of Modern Philosophy"?

- A) Socrates
- B) Plato
- C) Descartes**
- D) Hume

20. What famous proposition is attributed to Rene Descartes?

- A) Cogito ergo sum**
- B) Tabula rasa
- C) The unexamined life is not worth living
- D) Know thyself

21. What does "Cogito ergo sum" translate to?

- A) I think, therefore I am**
- B) I doubt, therefore I exist
- C) I am, therefore I think
- D) I live, therefore I am

22. According to Descartes, what is the self?

- A) A bundle of impressions
- B) A thinking being**
- C) A machine attached to the mind
- D) The living body

23. Descartes describes the mind as a "thinking thing" that does all of the following EXCEPT:

- A) Doubts
- B) Understands
- C) Refuses
- D) Blooms**

24. What did David Hume describe the self as?

- A) A thinking being
- B) A unified entity
- C) A bundle of impressions**
- D) A rational soul

25. According to Hume, what are the basic objects of our experiences or sensations?

- A) Ideas
- B) Memories
- C) Impressions**
- D) Thoughts

26. What are "ideas" according to David Hume?

- A) Direct sensory experiences
- B) Copies of impressions**
- C) The core of our thoughts
- D) The primary objects of sensation

27. What does Gilbert Ryle suggest the self is?

- A) An entity that can be located
- B) A thinking being
- C) A convenient name for behaviors**
- D) A perfect and permanent soul

28. Merleau-Ponty believed that the mind-body bifurcation is what?

- A) A fundamental truth
- B) A valid problem
- C) A futile endeavor**
- D) The basis of self-knowledge

29. According to Merleau-Ponty, what are all ONE?

- A) Mind and spirit
- B) Body and soul
- C) The living body, thoughts, emotions, and experiences**
- D) Matter and morphe

30. Socrates' view of the self is described as dualistic, with the body being imperfect and impermanent, and the mind being what?

- A) Imperfect and impermanent
- B) Perfect and permanent**
- C) Mortal and finite
- D) Physical and material