

Introduction to Philosophy and the Human Person

Philosophy · Answer Key · 22 Questions

1. What is science described as in the text?

- A) The empirical study of the world**
- B) The receiving of revelation from God
- C) An armchair activity
- D) The active utilization of knowledge

2. According to the text, what is a limitation of science?

- A) It cannot answer everything in this world**
- B) It requires conversation
- C) It is strictly an armchair thinker
- D) It focuses on ultimate reality

3. What is the method of religion described as?

- A) Receiving revelation from God**
- B) Empirical study of the world
- C) Asking relevant questions
- D) Armchair thinking

4. What is the principal piece of apparatus for a philosopher?

- A) The armchair**
- B) A laboratory
- C) A holy book
- D) A microscope

5. Which of the following is a characteristic of philosophy mentioned in the text?

- A) Reflective**
- B) Investigative
- C) Based on revelation
- D) Partial in its view of reality

6. The text contrasts Religion, Science, and Philosophy. How is Philosophy described in this comparison?

- A) Reflective**
- B) Investigative
- C) Accepts and Believes
- D) Empirical

7. What is the main difference between science and philosophy regarding their scope?

A) Science looks at reality partially, while philosophy aims for a holistic understanding.

- B) Philosophy is empirical, while science is reflective.
- C) Science can solve moral problems, while philosophy cannot.
- D) Religion provides answers science and philosophy cannot.

8. What does Gabriel Marcel's primary reflection focus on?

A) Persons according to their predicates

- B) The totality of a person's being
- C) Ultimate reality
- D) The empirical world

9. Secondary reflection, according to Gabriel Marcel, looks at a person based on:

A) His whole being, the totality of his being

- B) His name, student number, or address
- C) His empirical attributes
- D) His divine connection

10. The etymological definition of Philosophy comes from which Greek words?

A) Philo and Sophia

- B) Logos and Sophia
- C) Philo and Eros
- D) Theos and Logos

11. What does 'Philo' and 'Sophia' mean in Greek, respectively?

A) Love and Wisdom

- B) Reason and Knowledge
- C) Study and Truth
- D) God and Soul

12. What is the historical definition of philosophy in this context?

A) Love for Wisdom

- B) Love for gain or pleasure
- C) Love for fame
- D) Love for spectacle

13. Which type of person is described as wanting to understand and reflect on life?

A) The one who wants to understand and reflect what life is really all about

- B) The one who wants to be rich
- C) The one who wants to be famous
- D) The one who loves spectacle

14. What is the Socratic Motto mentioned in the text?

A) An unexamined life is not worth living

- B) Know thyself
- C) The unexamined life is not worth living
- D) Wisdom begins in wonder

15. According to the lexical definition, philosophy is the study of:

A) Ultimate reality, causes and principles underlying being

- B) The empirical world
- C) Divine revelation
- D) Human emotions

16. How is philosophy acquired according to the lexical definition?

A) Through the use of human reason alone

- B) Through empirical observation
- C) Through divine revelation
- D) Through conversation with others

17. What does 'ostensive definition' mean?

A) Defining a term by pointing or showing it

- B) Defining a term by its etymology
- C) Defining a term by its historical context
- D) Defining a term by its lexical meaning

18. Philosophy is described as more than just textbook knowledge; it is fundamentally:

A) An attitude, an activity of the human mind and heart

- B) A collection of facts
- C) A method for empirical study
- D) A system of religious beliefs

19. What is wisdom described as in the text?

A) The active utilization of knowledge

- B) The accumulation of facts
- C) The belief in divine truths
- D) The ability to conduct scientific experiments

20. What is considered the starting point of philosophizing?

A) Wonder or Awe

- B) The empirical study of the world
- C) Receiving revelation from God
- D) Gaining more knowledge

21. What is the most important thing in philosophy, according to the text?

A) Being able to reflect on our human activities

B) Discovering empirical truths

C) Accepting religious dogma

D) Acquiring vast amounts of knowledge

22. What leads to deliberate reflection in philosophy?

A) Asking relevant questions and being aware of our own activities

B) Accepting established beliefs

C) Conducting scientific experiments

D) Receiving divine guidance