

Introduction to Philosophy and the Human Person

Philosophy · Practice Test · 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