

ch01

Student: _____

1. It is logically possible for an triangle to not have three interior angles.
True False
2. Is it logically possible for a brick to float in the air.
True False
3. Is it logically possible for pigs to fly.
True False
4. Is it logically possible to live to be 900 years old.
True False
5. Theories cannot be tested in isolation.
True False
6. Positive instances cannot conclusively confirm a theory.
True False
7. Philosophical theories cannot be tested.
True False
8. Philosophical problems are unsolvable because there are no right and wrong answers in philosophy.
True False
9. A thought experiment can be criticized if a variable other than the one under investigation could have produced the result.
True False
10. Thought experiments are used in science as well as in philosophy.
True False
11. Something is logically impossible if and only if it violates the law of
 - A. noncontradiction
 - B. nature
 - C. God
 - D. eternity
 - E. infinity
12. Which of the following statements is a test implication for the theory that "all birds can fly"?
 - A. If all birds can fly, then penguins can fly.
 - B. Helicopters should be considered birds.
 - C. Penguins are not birds.
 - D. Penguins are birds or they can fly.
 - E. No insects are birds.
 - F. none of these
13. We can reject a thought experiment on the grounds that its
 - A. assumptions are unreasonable.
 - B. results are unfavorable.
 - C. situations are physically impossible.
 - D. outcome produces too much agreement.
 - E. none of these

14. Tooley's Cat thought experiment argues against
 - A. the potentiality principle.
 - B. none of these
 - C. the possibility of animals being persons.
 - D. animal experimentation.

15. In Greek, "Philosophy" means love of
 - A. God.
 - B. mystery.
 - C. wisdom.
 - D. debate.
 - E. virtue.

16. Philosophical problems arise from the realization that some our most fundamental beliefs ___ each other.
 - A. reinforce
 - B. are disconnected from
 - C. are inconsistent with
 - D. provide explanations for
 - E. are derivable from

17. Thought experiments transform our intuitive understanding into a theoretical one by
 - A. produce results that yield wide-spread agreement
 - B. identifying the conditions for applying a concept
 - C. always contradicting common sense
 - D. none of these

18. Thomson's Diseased Musician thought experiment shows that
 - A. the question of whether the fetus is a person is irrelevant to the abortion controversy.
 - B. to be an agent, one must be in good health.
 - C. your mental capacity determines if you are a human or not.
 - D. society values practical professions over the arts.
 - E. the health care system does not treat all patients equally.

19. One of the motives for doing philosophy is to
 - A. lead a good life
 - B. withdraw yourself from the world
 - C. recognize that faith is the only guide to life
 - D. show that science cannot make successful predictions
 - E. none of these

20. Philosophical questions are
 - A. unavoidable.
 - B. unnecessary.
 - C. faith-inspired.
 - D. empirical.
 - E. superfluous.

21. "Entities should not be multiplied beyond necessity." is called
 - A. Occam's razor
 - B. law of noncontradiction
 - C. natural theology
 - D. heuristic principle
 - E. none of these

22. Warren's Moral Space Travler thought experiment shows that
- A. it's possible for a nonhuman to be a person.
 - B. humans have a higher moral status than persons.
 - C. you need a soul in order to be a human.
 - D. humans cannot be agents.
23. Philosophical theories try to explain how it is ___ possible for a concept to apply.
- A. logically
 - B. causally
 - C. socially
 - D. politically
 - E. psychologically
24. Scientific theories try to explain how it is ___ possible for an event to take place.
- A. logically
 - B. causally
 - C. socially
 - D. politically
 - E. psychologically
25. Which of the following is not one of the criteria of adequacy for an Inference to the Best Explanation?
- A. Consistency
 - B. Complexity
 - C. Scope
 - D. Conservatism
 - E. Fruitfulness
26. In ethics, a being with full moral status is called
- A. an agent.
 - B. a person.
 - C. a human.
 - D. a soul.
 - E. a citizen.
27. Not all conceivable situations (e.g., time travel) are logically possible because they may
- A. contain hidden contradictions.
 - B. violate the laws of nature.
 - C. contradict the teachings of the world's great religions.
 - D. violate human rights.
 - E. none of these
28. Philosophical inquiry attempts to eliminate ___ from our belief system.
- A. God
 - B. evil
 - C. coherence
 - D. inconsistencies
 - E. truth
29. If two of our beliefs contradict one another, then we know
- A. nothing.
 - B. that both are true.
 - C. that both are false.
 - D. that at least one of them is false.

30. The study of reality.
- A. metaphysics
 - B. epistemology
 - C. axiology
 - D. logic
 - E. none of these
31. The study of knowledge.
- A. metaphysics
 - B. epistemology
 - C. axiology
 - D. logic
 - E. none of these
32. The study of value.
- A. metaphysics
 - B. epistemology
 - C. axiology
 - D. logic
 - E. none of these
33. The study of reasoning.
- A. metaphysics
 - B. epistemology
 - C. axiology
 - D. logic
 - E. none of these
34. Causal possibility is a ___ for logical possibility.
- A. necessary condition
 - B. sufficient condition
35. Being a cat is a ___ for being a mammal.
- A. necessary condition
 - B. sufficient condition
36. Being a reptile is a ___ for being a lizard.
- A. necessary condition
 - B. sufficient condition
37. Being a widow is a ___ for being female.
- A. necessary condition
 - B. sufficient condition
38. 80% of all engineers are male. Terry is an engineer. Therefore, Terry is male.
This argument form is
- A. invalid.
 - B. modus ponens.
 - C. modus tollens.
 - D. hypothetical syllogism.
 - E. disjunctive syllogism.
 - F. enumerative induction.
 - G. analogical induction.

39. If you have SARS, then you will experience shortness of breath. You are experiencing shortness of breath. Therefore, you must have SARS.
This argument form is
- A. invalid.
 - B. modus ponens.
 - C. modus tollens.
 - D. hypothetical syllogism.
 - E. disjunctive syllogism.
 - F. enumerative induction.
 - G. analogical induction.
40. If it rains, then the golf course will be closed. It is raining. Therefore, the golf course will be closed.
This argument form is
- A. invalid.
 - B. modus ponens.
 - C. modus tollens.
 - D. hypothetical syllogism.
 - E. disjunctive syllogism.
 - F. enumerative induction.
 - G. analogical induction.
41. Either John is lost or his girlfriend is wrong. John is not lost. Therefore, his girlfriend is wrong.
This argument form is
- A. invalid.
 - B. modus ponens.
 - C. modus tollens.
 - D. hypothetical syllogism.
 - E. disjunctive syllogism.
 - F. enumerative induction.
 - G. analogical induction.
42. Vancouver is located on the Pacific coast of North America, it is near the 49th parallel, and it is cold in January. Seattle is located on the Pacific coast of North America, and it is near the 49th parallel. Therefore, Seattle is cold in January.
This argument form is
- A. invalid.
 - B. modus ponens.
 - C. modus tollens.
 - D. hypothetical syllogism.
 - E. disjunctive syllogism.
 - F. enumerative induction.
 - G. analogical induction.
43. If it is a novel, then it will have words in it. This book does not have any words in it. Therefore, it is not a novel.
This argument form is
- A. invalid.
 - B. modus ponens.
 - C. modus tollens.
 - D. hypothetical syllogism.
 - E. disjunctive syllogism.
 - F. enumerative induction.
 - G. analogical induction.

44. In a conditional statement of the form ("If p, then q"), the p is called the
- consequent.
 - antecedent.
 - primary clause.
 - pre-clause.
 - none of these
45. A strong inductive argument that contains only true premises.
- cogent
 - uncogent
 - sound
 - unsound
 - none of these
46. A valid deductive argument that contains only true premises.
- cogent
 - uncogent
 - sound
 - unsound
 - none of these
47. An inductive argument that would establish its conclusion with a high degree of probability if its premises were true.
- strong
 - weak
 - valid
 - invalid
 - none of these
48. A deductive argument in which the conclusion logically follows from its premises.
- strong
 - weak
 - valid
 - invalid
 - none of these
49. There must be some truth to horoscopes since astrology has been around for over two thousand years.
- appeal to ignorance
 - slippery slope
 - appeal to fear
 - faulty analogy
 - appeal to tradition
50. Jimmy told me that he put a million dollars in the bank. Therefore, if we start digging on the side of the river, we're bound to find it.
- appeal to ignorance
 - appeal to fear
 - equivocation
 - faulty analogy
 - appeal to tradition
51. Bigfoot exists because no one has ever been able to prove that he doesn't exist.
- appeal to ignorance
 - appeal to fear
 - equivocation
 - faulty analogy
 - appeal to tradition

52. James told me that smoking is bad for my health, but nothing he says can be true since he's a homeless bum.
- A. faulty analogy
 - B. appeal to tradition
 - C. begging the question
 - D. appeal to the masses
 - E. genetic fallacy
53. God exists because it is written in the Bible. The Bible is true because it is the word of God.
- A. faulty analogy
 - B. appeal to tradition
 - C. begging the question
 - D. appeal to the masses
 - E. genetic fallacy
54. Ancient Mesopotamian cultures believed in the existence of human souls. Since this belief is thousands of years old, it follows that humans must have souls.
- A. appeal to ignorance
 - B. appeal to fear
 - C. equivocation
 - D. faulty analogy
 - E. appeal to tradition
55. Nearly 80% of the world believes that Satan is responsible for all human suffering. Therefore, it stands to reason that Satan is the cause our suffering.
- A. faulty analogy
 - B. appeal to tradition
 - C. begging the question
 - D. appeal to the masses
 - E. genetic fallacy
56. Nick drives a white foreign car that gets good gas mileage. Mary drives a white foreign car as well. Mary's car must get good mileage, too.
- A. faulty analogy
 - B. appeal to tradition
 - C. begging the question
 - D. appeal to the masses
 - E. genetic fallacy
57. Which of the following is NOT true?
- A. Socrates was a soldier.
 - B. Socrates was tried for defiling the gods and corrupting the youth.
 - C. Socrates thought he knew nothing.
 - D. Socrates was killed by hanging.
58. In the Euthyphro, Socrates is trying to get Euthyphro to:
- A. help him plead his case.
 - B. pray for him.
 - C. identify the nature of religion
 - D. identify the nature of holiness (goodness)
59. A group of statements that attempt to establish a claim is
- A. a paragraph
 - B. an argument
 - C. a command
 - D. a conclusion

60. An argument with an unstated premise or conclusion is
- A. an implication
 - B. an inference
 - C. an enthymeme
 - D. an assumption
61. The principle of charity says
- A. take from the rich and give to the poor
 - B. always give people a second chance
 - C. choose the interpretation that makes the most sense from a logical point of view
 - D. choose the interpretation that makes produces the most wealth
62. "If you grew up in the city, you must like rap music. You like rap music. So you must have grown up in the city."
This argument form is:
- A. affirming the antecedent
 - B. affirming the consequent
 - C. denying the antecedent
 - D. denying the consequent
 - E. none of the above
63. "If you studied hard, you would have received a passing grade. You didn't study hard. So you must not have received a passing grade."
This argument form is:
- A. affirming the antecedent
 - B. affirming the consequent
 - C. denying the antecedent
 - D. denying the consequent
64. What is the mind/body problem?
65. What is the problem of free will?
66. What is the problem of personal identity?

67. What is the problem of relativism and morality?

68. What is the problem of evil and the existence of God?

69. What is the problem of skepticism and knowledge?

70. How do philosophical problems arise?

71. How can philosophical problems be solved?

72. What is a philosophical theory?

73. How do philosophical theories differ from scientific theories?

74. How can philosophical theories be tested?

ch01 Key

1. FALSE
2. TRUE
3. TRUE
4. TRUE
5. TRUE
6. TRUE
7. FALSE
8. FALSE
9. TRUE
10. TRUE
11. A
12. A
13. A
14. A
15. C
16. C
17. B
18. A
19. A
20. A
21. A
22. A
23. A
24. B
25. B
26. B
27. A
28. D
29. D
30. A
31. B
32. C
33. D
34. B
35. B
36. A

- 37. B
- 38. F
- 39. A
- 40. B
- 41. E
- 42. G
- 43. C
- 44. B
- 45. A
- 46. C
- 47. A
- 48. C
- 49. E
- 50. C
- 51. A
- 52. E
- 53. C
- 54. E
- 55. D
- 56. A
- 57. D
- 58. D
- 59. B
- 60. C
- 61. C
- 62. B
- 63. C
- 64. Answer will vary.
- 65. Answer will vary.
- 66. Answer will vary.
- 67. Answer will vary.
- 68. Answer will vary.
- 69. Answer will vary.
- 70. Answer will vary.
- 71. Answer will vary.
- 72. Answer will vary.
- 73. Answer will vary.
- 74. Answer will vary.

ch01 Summary

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