**Chapter 1: Reality**

**Test Bank**

**Type: true-false**

**Title:** Chapter 1 Question 1

1. Confucius, a Chinese thinker in the sixth century BCE, believed that each individual has an impact on the well-being of society by fulfilling his or her role in relation to other people.

\*a. True

b. False

**Type: true-false**

**Title:** Chapter 1 Question 2

2. For Leibniz, space and time are substances.

a. True

\*b. False

**Type: true-false**

**Title:** Chapter 1 Question 3

3. Western philosophy is said to begin with Thales.

\*a. True

b. False

**Type: true-false**

**Title:** Chapter 1 Question 4

4. Plato postulated the pre-existence of the soul to account for our knowledge of Forms.

\*a. True

b. False

**Type: true-false**

**Title:** Chapter 1 Question 5

5. Descartes thought that human existence could be reduced through science to the functioning of a mere machine.

a. True

\*b. False

**Type: true-false**

**Title:** Chapter 1 Question 6

6. Spinoza believed that there were many substances.

a. True

\*b. False

**Type: true-false**

**Title:** Chapter 1 Question 7

7. Aristotle referred to metaphysics as “first philosophy”, of which he was interested in investigating the nature of “Being as Being” or ultimate reality.

\*a. True

b. False

**Type: true-false**

**Title:** Chapter 1 Question 8

8. Aristotle also adhered to Plato’s theory of the Forms.

a. True

\*b. False

**Type: true-false**

**Title:** Chapter 1 Question 9

9. Monism is the attempt to reduce all the things in the world to things of one kind.

\*a. True

b. False

**Type: true-false**

**Title:** Chapter 1 Question 10

10. The god of Zoroastrianism is Ahura Mazda.

\*a. True

b. False

**Type: true-false**

**Title:** Chapter 1 Question 11

11. Teleology explains something by looking for its purpose, goal, or end.

\*a. True

b. False

**Type: true-false**

**Title:** Chapter 1 Question 12

12. Causal explanations seek to understand *how* something came about rather than *why* it came about.

a. True

\*b. False

**Type: true-false**

**Title:** Chapter 1 Question 13

13. Descartes declared that the principle attribute of the mind was extension.

a. True

\*b. False

**Type: true-false**

**Title:** Chapter 1 Question 14

14. The main point of Spinoza’s proof is that if there were more than one substance, then those substances could not interact.

\*a. True

b. False

**Type: true-false**

**Title:** Chapter 1 Question 15

15. The Principle of Sufficient Reason states that any human action is immoral unless there is sufficient reason for a person to do that particular act.

a. True

\*b. False

**Type: true-false**

**Title:** Chapter 1 Question 16

16. According to Descartes, there is only one substance, which is mind.

a. True

\*b. False

**Type: true-false**

**Title:** Chapter 1 Question 17

17. Spinoza argued that God, substance, and the cause-of-itself were all identical.

\*a. True

b. False

**Type: true-false**

**Title:** Chapter 1 Question 18

18. The Upanishads of ancient Indian Verdic literature features the earliest articulation of a single ultimate reality.

\*a. True

b. False

**Type: true-false**

**Title:** Chapter 1 Question 19

19. Laozi was a religious mystic who rejected Daoism and founded Confucianism.

a. True

\*b. False

**Type: true-false**

**Title:** Chapter 1 Question 20

20. Metaphysics is the division of ontology that asks questions about how the universe came to be, how a substances can exist, how things are composed, and how different substances interact.

a. True

\*b. False

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 1 Question 1

1. Pythagoras believed that the universe is made of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. water

\*b. numbers

c. fire

d. apeiron

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 1 Question 2

2. How do Leibniz’s monads come into being?

a. through friction

b. birth

c. from a previous cause

\*d. God creates them

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 1 Question 3

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are central to Plato’s metaphysics.

a. Attributes

\*b. Forms

c. Substances

d. Accidents

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 1 Question 4

4. Leibniz was a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. pantheist

b. monist

\*c. pluralist

d. Buddhist

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 1 Question 5

5. Pantheism is the idea that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*a. God is in everything

b. God is in nothing

c. the universe is finite

d. the universe is infinite

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 1 Question 6

6. “The realm of the visible should be compared to the prison dwelling, and the fire inside it to the power of the sun. If you interpret the upward journey and the contemplation of things above as the upward journey of the soul to the intelligible realm, you will grasp what I surmise … . Whether it is true or not God only knows, but this is how I see it, namely that in the intelligible world the Form of the Good is the last to be seen, and with difficulty … .”

The passage concludes Plato’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. first definition of justice, as in paying what is due

\*b. famous allegory of the cave

c. dialogue *Crito*

d. argument for social contract theory

e. attack on Thrasymachus’s argument in Book 1

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 1 Question 7

7. In his allegory of the cave, Plato advanced the notion that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. the world as we see it is false and illusory; it is therefore an “intelligible realm”

b. the world as we see it is all there is: the intelligible realm

\*c. there are two realms: one of change and becoming, the other of being and eternal truth

d. there is one realm, consisting of being and eternal truth

e. philosophers are lovers of “sights and sounds”

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 1 Question 8

8. For Plato what aspects of the “intelligible realm” is controlled by the Form of the Good?

a. mathematics

b. the constellations

\*c. truth and intelligence

d. art and creativity

e. emotions

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 1 Question 9

9. Who, in Plato’s allegory of the cave, were the people sitting in the cave?

a. Slaves

\*b. The Bronze caste

c. The Silver caste

d. All of us

e. Only philosophers

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 1 Question 10

10. The early Socratic dialogues tended to conclude \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. aporetically, that is, without a solution to the problem posed

b. skeptically, that is, with a robust definition of the original concept addressed

c. ethically, with moral improvement for the characters involved

\*d. dogmatically, with a series of fundamental truths

e. tragically, with the death of most or all of the lead characters involved

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 1 Question 11

11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ claimed, “You cannot step into the same river, for other waters are continually flowing on.”

a. Confucius

b. Plato

c. Parmenides

d. Aristotle

\*e. Heraclitus

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 1 Question 12

12. Plato believed that truth must be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*a. universal and eternal

b. based on particular facts and perspectives

c. an unrealistic pursuit

d. shown in rigorous logical proofs

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 1 Question 13

13. Socrates was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ teacher, who in turn taught \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Aristotle’s, Plato

\*b. Plato’s, Aristotle

c. Plato’s, Thrasymachus

d. Callicles’s, Plato

e. Crito’s, Plato

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 1 Question 14

14. The concept of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ allowed Plato to explain what it was that one came to understand when one learned that two or more things were of the same kind.

\*a. Form

b. definition

c. substance

d. causal interdependence

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 1 Question 15

15. Which of the multiple options would Aristotle categories as something of “Substance”?

a. hair

b. Seinfeld

\*c. a lion

d. a table

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 1 Question 16

16. What does a philosopher mean when he or she claims not to understand something?

a. He or she believes the account is nonsense.

\*b. He or she is not satisfied with the account given.

c. He or she is declaring the account too riddled with error to be able to pass judgment on it.

d. He or she is just teasing.

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 1 Question 17

17. For Aristotle, the primary use of the word *be* tells us \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. what qualities something possesses

b. what type of thing something is, that is, how to categorize it

c. what the real purpose of something is

\*d. what we mean when we say that something “is”

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 1 Question 18

18. Socrates was human. What type of property is “being human”?

\*a. Essential

b. Accidental

c. Quantitative

d. Aristotelian

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 1 Question 19

19. Socrates had a wart on his nose. What type of property is “having a wart on your nose”?

a. Essential

\*b. Accidental

c. Quantitative

d. Aristotelian

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 1 Question 20

20. Which Aristotilian causes is described as the person or event that actually makes something happen by doing something?

a. the formal cause

b. the material cause

c. the final cause

\*d. the efficient cause

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 1 Question 21

21. Inherent in philosophical systems of the Middle Ages was the confidence that the world was ultimately \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. benevolent

b. absurd

\*c. intelligible

d. unintelligible

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 1 Question 22

22. Modern metaphysics, as exemplified by Descartes, Spinoza, and Leibniz, includes a notion that was not considered in ancient metaphysics. This notion is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. emotions

b. free will

c. intentionality

\*d. mind

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 1 Question 23

23. How many substances did Descartes divide the domain of nature into?

a. One

b. An infinite number

\*c. Two

d. None

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 1 Question 24

24. What is Spinoza’s theory of how the universe came to be?

a. God caused existence

b. the big bang

\*c. the universe has always existed

d. existence is not real

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 1 Question 25

25. The thesis that every event in the universe necessarily occurs as the result of its cause   
is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. causation

\*b. determinism

c. compatibilism

d. metaphysics

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 1 Question 26

26. Spinoza believed that there was no such thing as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. determinism

b. mind

\*c. free will

d. causation

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 1 Question 27

27. According to Leibniz, the world was composed of aggregates of basic, immaterial, indivisible substances called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*a. monads

b. atoms

c. subatomic particles

d. self-caused points

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 1 Question 28

28. For Bertrand Russell, “size” is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. absolute

\*b. relative to a point of reference

c. subjective to the viewer

d. an unintelligible concept

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 1 Question 29

29. What guarantees that all of the views from all of the perspectives are in agreement in Leibniz’s theory?

\*a. Pre-established harmony

b. Newton's laws of Physics

c. they are not in agreement

d. action-at-a-distance

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Chapter 1 Question 30

30. According to Leibniz, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is experience and present in every monad, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the other hand is a very special kind of experience and found in only certain kinds of monads.

a. reality, space

\*b. perception, consciousness

c. time, space

d. thought, emotion

**Type: essay/short answer question**

**Title:** Chapter 1 Question 1

1. How does Plato’s theory of the forms drastically distinguish him from the pre-Socratics? Furthermore, explain Aristotle’s response to Plato’s theory of Forms.

**Type: essay/short answer question**

**Title:** Chapter 1 Question 2

2. Explain the problem of having substances that interact with each other. Provide a detailed account of the ways that Descartes, Leibniz, and Spinoza solved (or failed to solve) this problem. Further, could any of these solutions have helped Plato solve the problem of participation? Are there any similarities between participation and substance interaction? Why or why not?

**Type: essay/short answer question**

**Title:** Chapter 1 Question 3

3. The immortal recurring soul has played a key role in many philosophical theories of reality. How have philosophers used it in the past (eastern and western) to make sense of our ability to obtain knowledge? What are some weaknesses to this kind of metaphysical argument?

**Type: essay/short answer question**

**Title:** Chapter 1 Question 4

4. Write a dialogue between Descartes and Aristotle on the Question of substance and our knowledge of substance.

**Type: essay/short answer question**

**Title:** Chapter 1 Question 5

5. Explain the argument in the abstracted portion of *Meno*. Then offer three criticisms of the argument.

**Type: essay/short answer question**

**Title:** Chapter 1 Question 6

6. What is the “appearance/reality” distinction? How has science increased the discrepancy between the way the world seems and the way it really must be? Discuss how philosophers through the ages have tackled this issue.

**Type: essay/short answer question**

**Title:** Chapter 1 Question 7

7. What are the similarities between the western philosophy of the monist Parmenides and his theory of “the one” with the eastern monism philosophy of the Upanishads and Laozi’s “Dao De Jing”?

**Type: essay/short answer question**

**Title:** Chapter 1 Question 8

8. How do Buddhists explain the causal interdependence of all things, if all things are insubstantial? How can insubstantial things, that is, nothing, interact or relate to anything?

**Type: essay/short answer question**

**Title:** Chapter 1 Question 9

9. After reading both sides of the metaphysical arguments between Plato and Aristotle about “how to know what is real”, who appears to reflect contemporary scientific views and who reflects religious views?

**Type: essay/short answer question**

**Title:** Chapter 1 Question 10

10. Leibniz and Spinoza are both heavily influenced by Aristotle and have committed their philosophical approach to metaphysics on the notion of substance. But, the two drastically disagree about the structure of these substances as Leibniz is a pluralist and Spinoza a monist. Compare and contrast the unique views of each philosopher. Who appears to you to have the stronger argument?

**Type: fill-in-blank**

**Title:** Chapter 1 Question 1

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ had a famous disagreement concerning the nature of space and time.

**a.** Newton, Leibniz

**Type: fill-in-blank**

**Title:** Chapter 1 Question 2

2. In *The Symposium,* Plato states that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ always is, and neither comes to be nor passes away, neither waxes nor wanes.

**a.** Beauty

**Type: fill-in-blank**

**Title:** Chapter 1 Question 3

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was a radical determinist, but he assured us that we can, with heroic effort, understand the nature of this determinism and accept it gracefully.

**a.** Spinoza

**Type: fill-in-blank**

**Title:** Chapter 1 Question 4

4. Leibniz’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can be created or destroyed but not by any “natural” means.

**a.** monads

**Type: fill-in-blank**

**Title:** Chapter 1 Question 5

5. One implication of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is that it serves as a principle of divine ethics.

**a.** the Principle of Sufficient Reason

**Type: fill-in-blank**

**Title:** Chapter 1 Question 6

6. At the center of Descartes’s metaphysics is Aristotle’s conception of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**a.** substance

**Type: fill-in-blank**

**Title:** Chapter 1 Question 7

7. Among the most important teachings of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are the Four Noble Truths.

**a.** Buddha

**Type: fill-in-blank**

**Title:** Chapter 1 Question 8

8. Leibniz’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, based on the Principle of Sufficient Reason asserts that no two monads can have *all* the same properties.

**a.** Principle of the Identity of Indiscernibles

**Type: fill-in-blank**

**Title:** Chapter 1 Question 9

9. According to Descartes, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are distinct substances.

**a.** mind, body

**Type: fill-in-blank**

**Title:** Chapter 1 Question 10

10. Thales suggested that the source of everything was, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**a.** water