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Chapter 2: The Pre-Socratics and the Sophists

Test Bank

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 Question 01
1) Philosophy began in ancient _____ in the sixth century BCE.
a. Egypt
***b.** Greece
c. China
d. Persia

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 Question 02
2) According to tradition, _____ was the first philosopher.
a. Socrates
b. Anaximander
c. Parmenides
***d.** Thales

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 Question 03
3) According to Thales, the universe is fundamentally _____.
a. material stuff
***b.** water
c. fire
d. air

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 Question 04
4) Thales's great contribution to philosophy and science is (are) his _____, whereby he sought natural and simple explanations for natural phenomena.
a. thought
b. conjecture
c. scientific instruments
***d.** method

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 Question 05
5) _____ is said to have been a pupil of Thales.
a. Socrates
***b.** Anaximander
c. Parmenides
d. Heraclitus

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 Question 06
6) Anaximander contends that everything came from a formless, imperishable substance called _____.
***a.** apeiron
b. water
c. atoms
d. the void

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Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 Question 07
7) _____ is the central idea of Heraclitus.
a. Apeiron
*__b.__ The *logos*
c. Paradox
d. Atomism

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 Question 08
8) Heraclitus claims that although all things _____, they are really _____.
a. compete; symbiotic
b. move; fluctuating
c. are unchanging; eternal
*__d.__ flow; unchanging

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 Question 09
9) According to Heraclitus, we should strive to maintain _____ in our lives.
a. intellectual self-discipline
b. virtuous activity
*__c.__ balance and moderation
d. pleasure and the absence of pain

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 Question 10
10) Among other things, Parmenides is famous for his systematic _____.
*__a.__ employment of deductive argument
b. employment of inductive argument
c. employment of fallacious argument
d. interpretation of astronomical signs

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 Question 11
11) Parmenides distinguishes between appearance and _____.
a. seeming
*__b.__ reality
c. non-being
d. authenticity

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 Question 12
12) Parmenides argues that reality consists of the _____.
a. Infinite
b. Many
*__c.__ One
d. Finite

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 Question 13
13) _____ argues that it is impossible to think or talk of “what is not.”
a. Thales
*__b.__ Parmenides
c. Heraclitus
d. Democritus

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Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 Question 14
14) Among the features of reality, according to Parmenides, is _____.
***a.** uniformity
b. difference
c. instability
d. plurality

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 Question 15
15) According to Parmenides, reality is _____.
a. illusory
b. fluctuating
***c.** uncreated
d. created

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 Question 16
16) Democritus advances the theory known as ancient _____.
a. monism
b. mechanics
c. relativism
***d.** atomism

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 Question 17
17) Democritus's theory includes the view that reality consists of _____ and the void.
***a.** atoms
b. indestructible composites
c. composites
d. electrons

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 Question 18
18) Democritus posits the void, which is _____.
a. what we today call a black hole
b. an airless space
***c.** not the same as nothing
d. the same as nothing

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 Question 19
19) Democritus explains events in _____.
a. divine terms
b. terms of predestination
c. terms of human will
***d.** mechanistic terms

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 Question 20
20) Sophists were _____.
a. public servants
b. poets
***c.** itinerant professors

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d. religious prophets

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 Question 21
21) The Sophists prefer _____ explanations of phenomena.
a. purely deductive
b. divine
*__c.__ naturalistic
d. relativistic

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 Question 22
22) According to the Sophists, _____ are determined neither by the gods nor nature.
a. moral codes and scientific explanations
b. scientific explanations and legal codes
*__c.__ moral beliefs and legal codes
d. religious beliefs and moral beliefs

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 Question 23
23) _____ famously declared, “Man is the measure of all things.”
*__a.__ Protagoras
b. Democritus
c. Zeno
d. Heraclitus

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 Question 24
24) Plato _____ Protagoras’s position.
*__a.__ utterly rejects
b. generally endorses
c. completely embraces
d. thoroughly respects

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 Question 25
25) The Sophists were skilled at, among other things, _____.
a. horticulture
b. dentistry
c. animal husbandry
*__d.__ rhetoric

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 Question 26
26) _____ asserts, “if it came into being, it is not; nor is it if ever it is going to be.”
a. Anaximander
b. Heraclitus
*__c.__ Parmenides
d. Democritus

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 Question 27
27) Zeno supports _____ view with a number of paradoxes.
a. Anaximander’s
b. Heraclitus’

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*__c.__ Parmenides'
__d.__ Democritus'

__Type: multiple choice question__
__Title:__ Chapter 02 Question 28
__28)__ _____ is credited with promoting the view that through unaided reason, we can come to know what the world is like.
__a.__ Anaximander
__b.__ Heraclitus
*__c.__ Parmenides
__d.__ Democritus

__Type: multiple choice question__
__Title:__ Chapter 02 Question 29
__29)__ _____ asserts, "Moderation is the greatest virtue."
__a.__ Anaximander
*__b.__ Heraclitus
__c.__ Parmenides
__d.__ Democritus

__Type: multiple choice question__
__Title:__ Chapter 02 Question 30
__30)__ One commonality between Socrates and the Sophists was the latter's focus on _____ inquiries.
__a.__ astronomical
*__b.__ humanistic
__c.__ meteorological
__d.__ metaphysical

__Type: true-false__
__Title:__ Chapter 02 Question 31
__31)__ Thales thought one substance could account for everything in the universe.
*__a.__ True
__b.__ False

__Type: true-false__
__Title:__ Chapter 02 Question 32
__32)__ According to Heraclitus, there is an underlying, unchanging sameness behind the flux of things.
*__a.__ True
__b.__ False

__Type: true-false__
__Title:__ Chapter 02 Question 33
__33)__ Heraclitus rejects the idea of an organizing principle of the universe.
__a.__ True
*__b.__ False

__Type: true-false__
__Title:__ Chapter 02 Question 34
__34)__ Parmenides asserts, "All things are one."
*__a.__ True
__b.__ False

__Type: true-false__
__Title:__ Chapter 02 Question 35
__35)__ The basic outlines of natural selection were first articulated by Empedocles.

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*__a.__ True
__b.__ False

__Type: true-false__
__Title:__ Chapter 02 Question 36
__36)__ According to Zeno, there is no such thing as motion.
*__a.__ True
__b.__ False

__Type: true-false__
__Title:__ Chapter 02 Question 37
__37)__ Zeno's paradoxes are intended to demonstrate the multiplicity of things in the universe.
__a.__ True
*__b.__ False

__Type: true-false__
__Title:__ Chapter 02 Question 38
__38)__ Atoms, according to Democritus, are indivisible, minute bits of stuff that move randomly in an infinite void.
*__a.__ True
__b.__ False

__Type: true-false__
__Title:__ Chapter 02 Question 39
__39)__ According to ancient atomism, atoms consist of neutrons and protons.
__a.__ True
*__b.__ False

__Type: true-false__
__Title:__ Chapter 02 Question 40
__40)__ Thales posits that the Earth floats on water like a raft.
*__a.__ True
__b.__ False

__Type: true-false__
__Title:__ Chapter 02 Question 41
__41)__ Anaximander posits that the Earth is suspended in space at the center of the universe.
*__a.__ True
__b.__ False

__Type: true-false__
__Title:__ Chapter 02 Question 42
__42)__ According to Plato, relativism is inconsistent because if all sincerely held beliefs are equally true, then two opposing beliefs are true at the same time.
*__a.__ True
__b.__ False

__Type: true-false__
__Title:__ Chapter 02 Question 43
__43)__ The relativist is committed to the view that there are objective truths.
__a.__ True
*__b.__ False

__Type: true-false__
__Title:__ Chapter 02 Question 44

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44) Subjective relativism is the view that truth depends on what the individual accepts as true, not on the way things are.
*__a.__ True
__b.__ False

Type: true-false
Title: Chapter 02 Question 45
45) Cultural relativism implies that other cultures are beyond moral criticism.
*__a.__ True
__b.__ False

Type: true-false
Title: Chapter 02 Question 46
46) Cultural relativism implies that social reformers like Martin Luther King Jr. are wrong about the possibility of moral progress.
*__a.__ True
__b.__ False

Type: true-false
Title: Chapter 02 Question 47
47) The Sophists hold that absolute knowledge is attainable.
__a.__ True
*__b.__ False

Type: true-false
Title: Chapter 02 Question 48
48) Heraclitus claims that the *logos* is constantly in flux.
__a.__ True
*__b.__ False

Type: true-false
Title: Chapter 02 Question 49
49) Of all the early Greek notions about the nature of the universe, Democritus's theory comes closest to that of modern scientists.
*__a.__ True
__b.__ False

Type: true-false
Title: Chapter 02 Question 50
50) Parmenides is a pluralist who holds that there are multiple things in the universe.
__a.__ True
*__b.__ False

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