

***Living Philosophy A Historical Introduction to
Philosophical Ideas 3rd edition Vaughn Test Bank***

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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

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

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

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'

- *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.

- *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

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