

## Test Assignments (sample)

Choose the correct answer.

**1. Philosophy comes from the Greek “philosophia”, meaning what?**

Lover of soapboxes	Lover of philosophy
Lover of questions	Love of wisdom

**2. Metaphysics is the study of:**

Ethics	Existence
Knowledge	Politics

**3. Which branch of philosophy is primarily concerned with the question of being?**

Existentialism	Humanism
Marxism	Platonism

**4. Which of the following is a question that the philosophy of science seeks to explain?**

How can we define science?	How do we build scientific knowledge?
How does science work?	All of the answers are correct.

**5. The philosophy of science as a discipline appeared:**

In the 16th century.	In the middle of the 19th century.
In the first half of the 17th century.	In the 20s of the twentieth century.
at the end of the 17th century.	In the second half of the twentieth century.
at the end of the 18th century.	

**6. The first stage in the development of the philosophy of science is considered:**

Hermeneutics	Technocracy.
Positivism	Phenomenology.
Sensationalism	Evolutionary epistemology.
Scholasticism	

**7. The founder of positivism is considered to be:**

Herbert Spencer	Roger Bacon
John Stuart Mill	Thomas Kuhn
Auguste Comte	Francis Bacon
Karl Popper	

**8. According to the representatives of the first positivism, the laws of scientific knowledge development...**

Depend on the military-political history of the respective region.

Are not objectively existing laws but only “appear” to a person due to the desire of his thinking to streamline the surrounding reality.

Are independent of the features of the historical and sociocultural situation.

Depend on the established scientific and sociocultural traditions and beliefs.

Are determined by the dominant in a definite historical era with philosophical attitudes and principles.

Are determined by the ethnic characteristics of the way of life of a particular person.

Reflect the specifics of successive socio-economic formations.

**9. The first positivists believed that of the functions of science, it is necessary to exclude ...**

The humanistic function

The educational function

An explanation

Description

Foresight.

The Production function.

The Regulatory function.

**10. According to the representatives of the second positivism, theoretical laws are**

Logical-linguistic interpretation of objects.

A mental model of the object under study.

Generalization of essential properties of objects of reality.

Explanation of the available empirical material.

Reflection of the logic of divine thinking.

Method of ordering experimental data.

The form of organization for developing scientific knowledge.

**11. Transcendental idealism argues that:**

Our experience is based on our perceptions

God is the ideal human

There is an afterlife

Knowledge has foundations

**12. According to Plato, what is knowledge?**

A justified true belief

There is no such thing as true knowledge

That which can be proven

Opinion

**13. The allegory of the cave argues what?**

Our perceptions may not be accurate.

There is value in ignorance.

We are born with infinite knowledge.

Death is not the end.

Perceptions are sources of absolute knowledge.

**14. Thomas Aquinas's cosmological arguments argue for:**

Nihilism

The existence of God

The existence of other intelligent life

The existence of knowledge

**15. Who is widely known as the first existentialist, despite never having used the word existentialism?**

Alan Watts

Hannah Arendt

Søren Kierkegaard

Jean-Paul Sartre

**16. What does tabula rasa mean?**

New knowledge

Red tablet

Rise tomorrow

Clean slate

**17. What contributions did Copernicus make to the history of science?**

He discovered that the Earth orbited around the sun

He concluded how gravity works by watching an apple fall from a tree

He was the first philosopher to break out of the idea that everything occurs due to the gods' whims

He was the first astronomer and studied the movement of the stars

**18. Descartes's meditation that led him to conclude that perhaps even mathematical laws are not true is referred to as:**

The law denial argument

The foundationalism argument

The evil demon argument

The Cartesian argument

**19. Existential nihilism insists what?**

Humans are naturally codependent.

Knowledge is limited.

**20. A scientist is conducting a study to determine how well a new medication treats ear infections. The scientist tells the participants to put 10 drops in their infected ear each day. After two weeks, all participants' ear infections had healed. Which of the**

**following changes to the design of this study would most improve the ability to test if the new medication effectively treats ear infections?**

Have participants put ear drops in both their infected ear and healthy ear

Have participants use ear drops for only one week

Create a second group of participants with ear infections who do not use any ear drops

Create a second group of participants with ear infections who use 15 drops a day

**21. Which of the following is an example of genetic engineering?**

Attaching the root of one type of plant to the stem of another type of plant

Growing a whole plant from a single cell

Inserting a gene into plants that makes them resistant to insects

Finding the sequences of bases in plant DNA

**22. What is the main cause of seasons on the Earth?**

The tilt of the Earth's axis in relation to the sun

The distance between the Earth and the sun

Changes in the amount of energy coming from the sun

The speed that the Earth rotates around the sun

**23. The time a computer takes to start has increased dramatically. One possible explanation for this is that the computer is running out of memory. This explanation is a scientific:**

Conclusion

Hypothesis

Experiment

Observation

**Give a short answer in one word or word expression:**

24. The part of philosophy that deals with questions involving the nature of knowledge, the justification of beliefs, and rationality. \_\_\_\_\_

25. Does not make value judgments, it talks about what should go on, or what things should be like.  
\_\_\_\_\_

26. A diverse family of philosophical views, all asserting the fundamental importance of experience in explaining knowledge, justification, and rationality.  
\_\_\_\_\_

27. General questions about the nature of reality. Standard questions include the nature of causation, the reality of the "external world," and the relation between mind and body.  
\_\_\_\_\_
28. Beliefs or belief-forming procedures that avoid prejudice, caprice, and bias.  
\_\_\_\_\_
29. An attempt to describe what actually goes on, or what something is like, without making value judgments. \_\_\_\_\_
30. The idea of describing a special method that scientists do or should follow.  
\_\_\_\_\_
31. One kind of opposition to scientific realism. Scientific theories should be seen as instruments used to predict observations. \_\_\_\_\_
32. Combination of ideas about the composition of things with ideas about causation and explanation. \_\_\_\_\_
33. Polish astronomer published a work outlining an alternative picture of the universe.  
\_\_\_\_\_