

<b>Name (in Romaji):</b>	→
<b>Student Number:</b>	→
<b>Class Day + Period (examples: Monday 2, Friday 3):</b>	→

## Philosophy Quiz 02 – Philosophy in its Infancy

**ONLY** write or type the letter or letters of your answer (for example: A, B, C, etc.) for each question to the right of the arrows. **DO NOT** include anything else for your answer.

- (02.1) →  
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 (02.22) →  
 (02.23) →



Score: \_\_\_\_\_ / 23

- (02.1) Reasoning is what?  
 [A] A modern variation on two Greek words  
 [B] To systematically think about some problem and justify your position  
 [C] It concerns the ultimate nature of reality
- (02.2) The problem of the one and the many can be explained by the saying:  
 [A] true knowledge is based on reason.  
 [B] what is the fundamental element found in all things.  
 [C] one is relative to each.
- (02.3) Empedocles thought that:  
 [A] one is being itself.  
 [B] one is atoms.  
 [C] one is the four elements.
- (02.4) Parmenides thought that:  
 [A] one is not a number.  
 [B] one is atoms.  
 [C] one is being itself.
- (02.5) Democritus thought that:  
 [A] one is atoms.  
 [B] one is fire.  
 [C] one is a number.



- (02.6) Who said, "You cannot step in the same river twice?"  
 [A] Heraclitus  
 [B] Thales  
 [C] Parmenides  
 [D] Anaximenes
- (02.7) Which pre-Socratic philosopher believed that the body was the source of evil and that the purpose of life was to purify the soul of the influence of the body?  
 [A] Parmenides  
 [B] Pythagoras  
 [C] Thales  
 [D] Anaximander
- (02.8) Which pre-Socratic philosopher developed a theory of reincarnation?  
 [A] Parmenides  
 [B] Pythagoras  
 [C] Thales  
 [D] Anaximander
- (02.9) Which pre-Socratic philosopher used his theory of the nature of atoms to explain the character of our sensations (such as our sense of color or the way certain foods taste)?  
 [A] Parmenides  
 [B] Democritus  
 [C] Heraclitus  
 [D] Anaximander
- (02.10) Who is known as the Father of Western Philosophy?  
 [A] Parmenides  
 [B] Pythagoras  
 [C] Thales  
 [D] Anaximander

- (02.11) Which pre-Socratic philosopher said that everything was air?  
 [A] Anaximander  
 [B] Anaximenes  
 [C] Heraclitus  
 [D] Empedocles
- (02.12) Which pre-Socratic philosopher thought that the constantly changing nature of reality was nevertheless made uniform and orderly because it was governed by a force or principle he called Logos?  
 [A] Democritus  
 [B] Pythagoras  
 [C] Parmenides  
 [D] Heraclitus
- (02.13) Which pre-Socratic philosopher wrote riddles and various paradoxical sayings?  
 [A] Democritus  
 [B] Pythagoras  
 [C] Parmenides  
 [D] Heraclitus
- (02.14) Which pre-Socratic philosopher said that reality was one and that nothing changes?  
 [A] Pythagoras  
 [B] Parmenides  
 [C] Heraclitus  
 [D] Thales
- (02.15) Which pre-Socratic philosopher believed that nature or the world came out of the struggle of fundamental oppositions?  
 [A] Thales  
 [B] Anaximander  
 [C] Anaximenes  
 [D] Anaxagoras



- (02.16) Philosophy emerged in ancient Greece when thinkers began to move from:  
 [A] more mythological to more rational ways of explaining the world.  
 [B] more agricultural to more industrial ways of making a living.  
 [C] more rational to more mythological ways of explaining the world.  
 [D] more scientific to more religious ways of explaining the meaning of life.
- (02.17) What was Heraclitus' symbol for reality?  
 [A] Earth  
 [B] Air  
 [C] Fire  
 [D] Water
- (02.18) Which pre-Socratic philosopher argued that change and motion were illusions and that we shouldn't listen to what our senses tell us about the world?  
 [A] Democritus  
 [B] Pythagoras  
 [C] Parmenides  
 [D] Heraclitus
- (02.19) Which pre-Socratic philosopher said that Being neither was nor will be but simply just is?  
 [A] Democritus  
 [B] Pythagoras  
 [C] Parmenides  
 [D] Heraclitus

- (02.20) Which pre-Socratic philosopher believed that the cosmos generated a kind of glorious symphony (the *Harmony of the Heavenly Spheres*) that we could not hear unless our souls were sufficiently purified of the influences of our bodies?  
 [A] Democritus  
 [B] Pythagoras  
 [C] Anaximenes  
 [D] Heraclitus
- (02.21) Predecessors of Socrates seemed to focus on which three?  
 [A] Are there many things or one thing that appears to be many?  
 [B] Is there really knowledge in truth?  
 [C] Is there a god?  
 [D] What is the world made of?  
 [E] Are we all fated?  
 [F] How do we account for change while things seem to be permanent?
- (02.22) Thales, Anaximander, and Anaximenes looked for:  
 [A] the seed of the universe.  
 [B] material monism.  
 [C] spiritual knowledge.  
 [D] the well of the souls.
- (02.23) Pythagoreans used \_\_\_\_\_ as a way to understand the principles that govern the world, allowing us to understand harmony.  
 [A] science  
 [B] religion  
 [C] mathematics  
 [D] agriculture

