|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Name (in Romaji):** | 🡪 |
| **Student Number:** | 🡪 |
| **Class Day + Period (examples: Monday 2, Friday 3):** | 🡪 |

**Philosophy Quiz 03 – The Athens of Socrates**

**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.

(03.1) 🡪

(03.2) 🡪

(03.3) 🡪

(03.4) 🡪

(03.5) 🡪

(03.6) 🡪

(03.7) 🡪

(03.8) 🡪

(03.9) 🡪

(03.10) 🡪

<> <> <> <> <> <> <> <> <> <> <> <> <> <> <> <> <> <>

Score: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ / 10

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (03.1) |  | According to Socrates: | |
|  |  | [A] | if life could become a party, then life is worth living. |
|  |  | [B] | too many questions can make life not worth living. |
|  |  | [C] | the unexamined life is not worth living. |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (03.2) |  | The Socratic method primarily focuses on: | |
|  |  | [A] | questions. |
|  |  | [B] | gadflies. |
|  |  | [C] | Athenian youth. |
|  |  | [D] | justice. |
|  |  | [E] | honor. |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (03.3) |  | For Socrates, the greatest thing a person can do is: | |
|  |  | [A] | question oneself and others to discover what makes us good. |
|  |  | [B] | accept that the word is never perfect. |
|  |  | [C] | leave society and go live with the Oracle at Delphi. |
|  |  | [D] | accept the fact that other people can never be wise. |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (03.4) |  | Socrates was condemned to death for: | |
|  |  | [A] | his ideas. |
|  |  | [B] | he knew what he didn’t know. |
|  |  | [C] | corrupting the youth. |
|  |  | [D] | not fighting the Spartans. |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (03.5) |  | While the Oracle at Delphi claimed Socrates was the wisest of men, Socrates came to accept this as true because he: | |
|  |  | [A] | knew that he knew nothing. |
|  |  | [B] | didn’t know that he knew what he knew. |
|  |  | [C] | knew what he knew. |
|  |  | [D] | accepted that with great wisdom comes great fame. |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (03.6) |  | In *Crito*, Socrates argues that we should obey the laws of society because they are established by God. | |
|  |  | [A] | True |
|  |  | [B] | False |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (03.7) |  | Socrates was just like all the other Sophists in Athens. | |
|  |  | [A] | True |
|  |  | [B] | False |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (03.8) |  | Socrates believed that all learning is our recollection of knowledge learned in the Realm of the Forms. | |
|  |  | [A] | True |
|  |  | [B] | False |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (03.9) |  | Socrates believed that the body is a prison for the soul. | |
|  |  | [A] | True |
|  |  | [B] | False |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (03.10) |  | Socrates claims that he doesn’t know how things like virtue are acquired because: | |
|  |  | [A] | he has no interest in those kinds of things. |
|  |  | [B] | he doesn’t know what virtue is. |
|  |  | [C] | he is only the gadfly of Athens. |
|  |  | [D] | he died before he could discover the answer. |