

- (12.2) Traditionally, one of the most formidable problems facing any metaphysical theory of dualism is:
- [A] how a mind and a body can interact.
 - [B] how a mind can think logically and non-logically.
 - [C] how a mind can be immortal like a soul.
 - [D] how a mind can be physical like the body.
- (12.3) Dualism as explained by Descartes:
- [A] is most strongly associated with the French.
 - [B] tends to be defended by religious thinkers.
 - [C] claims that bodies are essentially extensions of mind.
 - [D] does not add any new elements to the system.
- (12.4) Descartes held that thinking is part of the essence of the self.
- [A] True
 - [B] False
- (12.5) Once we separate mind and matter, what is the problem?
- [A] How do we put them back together?
 - [B] How do we define each one?
 - [C] How do we doubt that either exists?
 - [D] How do we make the mind physical and the body mental?
- (12.6) According to Descartes, the existence of God is more certain than the external world.
- [A] True
 - [B] False
- (12.7) Descartes is known as the Father of what?
- [A] Modern Philosophy
 - [B] Dualistic Nature
 - [C] Cardiology
 - [D] Phraseology



- (12.8) Which of these is the first of Descartes' most obvious truths?
- [A] God exists.
 - [B] My mind exists.
 - [C] I have no ideas.
 - [D] The external world exists.

