Name (in Romaji):	→
Student Number:	\rightarrow
Class Day + Period (examples: Monday 2, Friday 3):	→

Philosophy Quiz 15 – British Philosophy in the 18th Century

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.

- $(15.1) \rightarrow$
- $(15.2) \rightarrow$
- $(15.3) \rightarrow$
- (15.4) →
- $(15.5) \rightarrow$

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- (15.1) Which philosopher was NOT an empiricist?
 - [A] Locke
 - [B] Berkeley
 - [C] Socrates
 - [D] Hume
- (15.2) Who thought that qualities only exist when directly perceived?
 - [A] John Locke, through secondary qualities
 - [B] George Berkeley, through esse est percipi
 - [C] David Hume, through impressions



- (15.3) Esse est percipi means:
 - [A] the real is the rational.
 - [B] to be is to be perceived.
 - [C] it is all one.
- (15.4) Who believed that causation was the product of the mind, not of the world?
 - [A] Berkeley
 - [B] Hume
 - [C] Reid
- (15.5) Hume divided the contents of the mind into:
 - [A] impressions and ideas.
 - [B] will and reason.
 - [C] grace and virtue.
 - [D] faith and reason.

