

Name: _____ Year: _____ Date: _____

1. Philosophy's first topic was...
 - a) nature
 - b) human beings
 - c) knowledge
 - d) God

2. Mental representations of perceived objects are called...
 - a) concepts
 - b) images
 - c) ideas
 - d) dreams
 - e)

3. Before philosophy was born...
 - a) science existed
 - b) there was no knowledge
 - c) myths existed
 - d) rational knowledge existed

4. Metaphysics is the part of philosophy that studies...
 - a) humans
 - b) reality
 - c) nature
 - d) knowledge

5. Which of the following disciplines aims to explain what human beings are?
 - a) Cultural anthropology
 - b) Philosophical anthropology
 - c) Physical anthropology
 - d) None of the above

6. Myths ...
 - a) considered the existence of a rational necessity.
 - b) only explained the origin of natural phenomena.
 - c) did not admit the existence of destiny.
 - d) made events be dependant on random causes.

7. Philosophy considered as a way of thinking...
 - a) has existed since human beings have existed.
 - b) began during the 6TH century BC.
 - c) is the same as philosophy as a discipline.
 - d) was discovered by the Greeks.

8. Plato and Aristotle belong to...
 - a) the classical period of Greek philosophy.
 - b) the Hellenistic period.
 - c) the pre-Socratic period.
 - d) the origins of Christian philosophy.

9. The first philosophers gave the name *arche* to...
 - a) the father of all gods.
 - b) the originating substance.
 - c) nature.
 - d) all of the above.

10. The first philosopher was...
 - a) Pythagoras of Samos.
 - b) Thales of Miletus.
 - c) Aristotle.
 - d) Homer.

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11. Descartes, Spinoza and Leibniz are...

- a) Enlightenment philosophers
- b) rationalist philosophers
- c) empiricist philosophers
- d) none of the above

12. Philosophy is different from mythology because one of them ...

- a) is knowledge and the other isn't.
- b) explains the origin and the other doesn't.
- c) refers to reality in its entirety and the other one doesn't.
- d) is rational and the other one is imaginative.

13. Gnoseology is the part of philosophy that studies...

- a) human beings
- b) reality
- c) God
- d) knowledge

14. Practical reason...

- a) aims to know the truth.
- b) is the part of philosophy that studies human beings.
- c) is common to all animals.
- d) guides our actions appropriately.

15. Which of the following statements is false?

- a) Plato belongs to ancient philosophy.
- b) Thomas Aquinas belongs to medieval philosophy.
- c) Marx belongs to modern philosophy.
- d) Nietzsche belongs to contemporary philosophy.

16. Which of the following functions is not a philosophical function?

- a) Integrating knowledge for other sciences.
- b) Carrying out a rational critique of our world.
- c) Achieving technological advances.
- d) Improving human life.

17. Which of the following statements is true?

- a) Sciences transform data into knowledge.
- b) Philosophy transforms knowledge into wisdom.
- c) Philosophy is compatible with science.
- d) All of the statements above are true.

18. Which of the following characteristics does not belong to philosophy as a discipline?

- a) It guarantees a correct answer about the meaning of life.
- b) It begins by recognising our own ignorance.
- c) It is a radical type of knowledge.
- d) It is a theoretical type of knowledge that aims to transform reality.

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