***Doing Philosophy: An Introduction Through Thought Experiments, 6e* (Schick)**

**Chapter 1 The Philosophical Enterprise**

1) It is logically possible for an triangle to not have three interior angles.

Answer: FALSE

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2) It is logically possible for a brick to float in the air.

Answer: TRUE

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3) It is logically possible for pigs to fly.

Answer: TRUE

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4) It is logically possible to live to be 900 years old.

Answer: TRUE

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5) Theories cannot be tested in isolation.

Answer: TRUE

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6) Positive instances cannot conclusively confirm a theory.

Answer: TRUE

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7) Philosophical theories cannot be tested.

Answer: FALSE

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8) Philosophical problems are unsolvable because there are no right and wrong answers in philosophy.

Answer: FALSE

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9) A thought experiment can be criticized if a variable other than the one under investigation could have produced the result.

Answer: TRUE

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10) Thought experiments are used in science as well as in philosophy.

Answer: TRUE

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11) It is not possible for a nonhuman to be a person.

Answer: FALSE

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12) Galileo failed to demonstrate that Aristotle's theory of motion is self-contradictory.

Answer: FALSE

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13) The Tooley's Cat thought experiment supports a pro-life position.

Answer: FALSE

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14) Thomson's Diseased Musician thought experiment shows that killing innocent persons is always wrong.

Answer: FALSE

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15) A deductive argument in which the conclusion logically follows from the premises is said to be cogent.

Answer: FALSE

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16) An inductive argument whose premises, if true, would make the conclusion probable is said to be strong.

Answer: TRUE

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17) If a deductive argument is valid, its conclusion is true.

Answer: FALSE

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18) In an inductive argument is cogent, its premises are true.

Answer: TRUE

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19) An inductive argument is sound if its premises are true.

Answer: FALSE

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20) Common premise indicator words include: thus, hence, therefore, and consequently.

Answer: FALSE

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21) A deductive argument is said to be valid if it's impossible for the premises to be true and the conclusion false.

Answer: TRUE

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22) Denying the consequent is a valid deductive argument form.

Answer: TRUE

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23) Affirming the consequent is a valid deductive argument form.

Answer: FALSE

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24) Premises are relevant if they have no bearing on the truth of the conclusion.

Answer: FALSE

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25) A fallacious argument fails to provide a good reason for accepting a claim.

Answer: TRUE

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26) The conclusion of strong inductive argument cannot possibly be false.

Answer: FALSE

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27) The conclusion of a sound deductive argument is true.

Answer: TRUE

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28) Something is logically impossible if and only if it violates the law of

A) noncontradiction.

B) nature.

C) God.

D) eternity.

E) infinity.

Answer: A

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29) Which of the following statements is a test implication for the theory that "all birds can fly"?

A) If all birds can fly, then penguins can fly.

B) Helicopters should be considered birds.

C) Penguins are not birds.

D) Penguins are birds or they can fly.

E) No insects are birds.

F) none of these

Answer: A

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30) We can reject a thought experiment on the grounds that its

A) assumptions are unreasonable.

B) results are unfavorable.

C) situations are physically impossible.

D) outcome produces too much agreement.

E) none of these

Answer: A

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31) Tooley's Cat thought experiment argues against

A) the potentiality principle.

B) the possibility of animals being persons.

C) animal experimentation.

D) none of these

Answer: A

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32) In Greek, "Philosophy" means love of

A) God.

B) mystery.

C) wisdom.

D) debate.

E) virtue.

Answer: C

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33) Philosophical problems arise from the realization that some our most fundamental beliefs \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ each other.

A) reinforce

B) are disconnected from

C) are inconsistent with

D) provide explanations for

E) are derivable from

Answer: C

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34) Thought experiments transform our intuitive understanding into a theoretical one by

A) produce results that yield wide-spread agreement.

B) identifying the conditions for applying a concept.

C) always contradicting common sense.

D) none of these.

Answer: B

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35) Thomson's Diseased Musician thought experiment shows that

A) the question of whether the fetus is a person is irrelevant to the abortion controversy.

B) to be an agent, one must be in good health.

C) your mental capacity determines if you are a human or not.

D) society values practical professions over the arts.

E) the health care system does not treat all patients equally.

Answer: A

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36) One of the motives for doing philosophy is to

A) lead a good life.

B) withdraw yourself from the world.

C) recognize that faith is the only guide to life.

D) show that science cannot make successful predictions.

E) none of these.

Answer: A

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37) Philosophical questions are

A) unavoidable.

B) unnecessary.

C) faith-inspired.

D) empirical.

E) superfluous.

Answer: A

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38) "Entities should not be multiplied beyond necessity" is called

A) Occam's razor.

B) law of noncontradiction.

C) natural theology.

D) heuristic principle.

E) none of these.

Answer: A

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39) Warren's Moral Space Traveler thought experiment shows that

A) it's possible for a nonhuman to be a person.

B) humans have a higher moral status than persons.

C) you need a soul in order to be a human.

D) humans cannot be agents.

Answer: A

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40) Philosophical theories try to explain how it is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ possible for a concept to apply.

A) logically

B) causally

C) socially

D) politically

E) psychologically

Answer: A

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41) Scientific theories try to explain how it is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ possible for an event to take place.

A) logically

B) causally

C) socially

D) politically

E) psychologically

Answer: B

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42) Which of the following is not one of the criteria of adequacy for an Inference to the Best Explanation?

A) Consistency

B) Complexity

C) Scope

D) Conservatism

E) Fruitfulness

Answer: B

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43) In ethics, a being with full moral status is called

A) an agent.

B) a person.

C) a human.

D) a soul.

E) a citizen.

Answer: B

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44) Not all conceivable situations (e.g., time travel) are logically possible because they may

A) contain hidden contradictions.

B) violate the laws of nature.

C) contradict the teachings of the world's great religions.

D) violate human rights.

E) none of these

Answer: A

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45) Philosophical inquiry attempts to eliminate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from our belief system.

A) God

B) evil

C) coherence

D) inconsistencies

E) truth

Answer: D

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46) If two of our beliefs contradict one another, then we know

A) nothing.

B) that both are true.

C) that both are FALSE.

D) that at least one of them is FALSE.

Answer: D

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47) The study of reality.

A) metaphysics

B) epistemology

C) axiology

D) logic

E) none of these

Answer: A

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48) The study of knowledge.

A) metaphysics

B) epistemology

C) axiology

D) logic

E) none of these

Answer: B

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49) The study of value.

A) metaphysics

B) epistemology

C) axiology

D) logic

E) none of these

Answer: C

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50) The study of reasoning.

A) metaphysics

B) epistemology

C) axiology

D) logic

E) none of these

Answer: D

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51) Causal possibility is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for logical possibility.

A) necessary condition

B) sufficient condition

Answer: B

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52) Being a cat is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for being a mammal.

A) necessary condition

B) sufficient condition

Answer: B

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53) Being a reptile is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for being a lizard.

A) necessary condition

B) sufficient condition

Answer: A

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54) Being a widow is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for being female.

A) necessary condition

B) sufficient condition

Answer: B

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55) 80% of all engineers are male. Terry is an engineer. Therefore, Terry is male.

This argument form is

A) invalid.

B) modus ponens.

C) modus tollens.

D) hypothetical syllogism.

E) disjunctive syllogism.

F) enumerative induction.

G) analogical induction.

Answer: F

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56) If you have SARS, then you will experience shortness of breath. You are experiencing shortness of breath. Therefore, you must have SARS.

This argument form is

A) invalid.

B) modus ponens.

C) modus tollens.

D) hypothetical syllogism.

E) disjunctive syllogism.

F) enumerative induction.

G) analogical induction.

Answer: A

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57) If it rains, then the golf course will be closed. It is raining. Therefore, the golf course will be closed.

This argument form is

A) invalid.

B) modus ponens.

C) modus tollens.

D) hypothetical syllogism.

E) disjunctive syllogism.

F) enumerative induction.

G) analogical induction.

Answer: B

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58) Either John is lost or his girlfriend is wrong. John is not lost. Therefore, his girlfriend is wrong.

This argument form is

A) invalid.

B) modus ponens.

C) modus tollens.

D) hypothetical syllogism.

E) disjunctive syllogism.

F) enumerative induction.

G) analogical induction.

Answer: E

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59) Vancouver is located on the Pacific coast of North America, it is near the 49th parallel, and it is cold in January. Seattle is located on the Pacific coast of North America, and it is near the 49th parallel. Therefore, Seattle is cold in January.

This argument form is

A) invalid.

B) modus ponens.

C) modus tollens.

D) hypothetical syllogism.

E) disjunctive syllogism.

F) enumerative induction.

G) analogical induction.

Answer: G

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60) If it is a novel, then it will have words in it. This book does not have any words in it. Therefore, it is not a novel.

This argument form is

A) invalid.

B) modus ponens.

C) modus tollens.

D) hypothetical syllogism.

E) disjunctive syllogism.

F) enumerative induction.

G) analogical induction.

Answer: C

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61) In a conditional statement of the form ("If p, then q"), the p is called the

A) consequent.

B) antecedent.

C) primary clause.

D) pre-clause.

E) none of these

Answer: B

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62) A strong inductive argument that contains only true premises.

A) cogent

B) uncogent

C) sound

D) unsound

E) none of these

Answer: A

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

63) A valid deductive argument that contains only true premises.

A) cogent

B) uncogent

C) sound

D) unsound

E) none of these

Answer: C

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

64) An inductive argument that would establish its conclusion with a high degree of probability if its premises were true.

A) strong

B) weak

C) valid

D) invalid

E) none of these

Answer: A

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65) A deductive argument in which the conclusion logically follows from its premises.

A) strong

B) weak

C) valid

D) invalid

E) none of these

Answer: C

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66) There must be some truth to horoscopes since astrology has been around for over two thousand years.

A) appeal to ignorance

B) slippery slope

C) appeal to fear

D) faulty analogy

E) appeal to tradition

Answer: E

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67) Jimmy told me that he put a million dollars in the bank. Therefore, if we start digging on the side of the river, were bound to find it.

A) appeal to ignorance

B) appeal to fear

C) equivocation

D) faulty analogy

E) appeal to tradition

Answer: C

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68) Bigfoot exists because no one has ever been able to prove that he doesn't exist.

A) appeal to ignorance

B) appeal to fear

C) equivocation

D) faulty analogy

E) appeal to tradition

Answer: A

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69) James told me that smoking is bad for my health, but nothing he says can be true since he's a homeless bum.

A) faulty analogy

B) appeal to tradition

C) begging the question

D) appeal to the masses

E) genetic fallacy

Answer: E

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70) God exists because it is written in the Bible. The Bible is true because it is the word of God.

A) faulty analogy

B) appeal to tradition

C) begging the question

D) appeal to the masses

E) genetic fallacy

Answer: C

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71) Ancient Mesopotamian cultures believed in the existence of human souls. Since this belief is thousands of years old, it follows that humans must have souls.

A) appeal to ignorance

B) appeal to fear

C) equivocation

D) faulty analogy

E) appeal to tradition

Answer: E

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72) Nearly 80% of the world believes that Satan is responsible for all human suffering. Therefore, it stands to reason that Satan is the cause of our suffering.

A) faulty analogy

B) appeal to tradition

C) begging the question

D) appeal to the masses

E) genetic fallacy

Answer: D

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73) Nick drives a white foreign car that gets good gas mileage. Mary drives a white foreign car as well. Mary's car must get good mileage, too.

A) faulty analogy

B) appeal to tradition

C) begging the question

D) appeal to the masses

E) genetic fallacy

Answer: A

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74) Which of the following is NOT true?

A) Socrates was a soldier.

B) Socrates was tried for defiling the gods and corrupting the youth.

C) Socrates thought he knew nothing.

D) Socrates was killed by hanging.

Answer: D

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75) In the Euthyphro, Socrates is trying to get Euthyphro to:

A) help him plead his case.

B) pray for him.

C) identify the nature of religion.

D) identify the nature of holiness (goodness).

Answer: D

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76) A group of statements that attempt to establish a claim is

A) a paragraph.

B) an argument.

C) a command.

D) a conclusion.

Answer: B

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77) An argument with an unstated premise or conclusion is

A) an implication.

B) an inference.

C) an enthymeme.

D) an assumption.

Answer: C

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78) The principle of charity says

A) take from the rich and give to the poor.

B) always give people a second chance.

C) choose the interpretation that makes the most sense from a logical point of view.

D) choose the interpretation that makes produces the most wealth.

Answer: C

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79) "If you grew up in the city, you must like rap music. You like rap music. So you must have grown up in the city."

This argument form is:

A) affirming the antecedent.

B) affirming the consequent.

C) denying the antecedent.

D) denying the consequent.

E) none of the above.

Answer: B

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80) "If you studied hard, you would have received a passing grade. You didn't study hard. So you must not have received a passing grade."

This argument form is:

A) affirming the antecedent.

B) affirming the consequent.

C) denying the antecedent.

D) denying the consequent.

Answer: C

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81) Warren's Moral Space Traveler thought experiment is intended to show that

A) all and only human beings are persons.

B) being a human being is neither a necessary nor a sufficient condition for being a person.

C) it is impossible for a nonhuman to be a person.

D) alien beings on other planets are persons.

Answer: B

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82) Galileo's thought experiment concerning Aristotle's theory of motion is intended to show that

A) Aristotle's theory of motion is plausible.

B) Aristotle's theory of motion is identical to Galileo's theory.

C) Aristotle's theory of motion is self-contradictory.

D) Aristotle's theory of motion is not self-contradictory.

Answer: C

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83) The Tooley's Cat thought experiment is intended to show that

A) cats have a right to life.

B) being a potential person is a necessary condition for having a right to life.

C) being a potential person is a sufficient condition for having a right to life.

D) being a potential person is not a sufficient condition for having a right to life.

Answer: D

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84) Thomson's Diseased Musician thought experiment is intended to show that

A) a fetus always has a right to life.

B) a woman may not be morally obligated to share her body with a developing fetus.

C) a woman is morally obligated to share her body with a developing fetus.

D) a developing fetus has the same rights as a musician.

Answer: B

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85) Which of the following lines makes a valid argument from this statement?

"If Joe is a bachelor, then Joe is a male."

A) Joe is a male, therefore Joe is a bachelor.

B) Joe is not a male, therefore Joe is not a bachelor.

C) Joe is not a bachelor; therefore Joe is not a male.

Answer: B

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86) The conclusion of a cogent inductive argument must be

A) true.

B) false.

C) probable.

D) improbable.

Answer: C

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

87) This argument form:

If p then q

q

Therefore, p

is an example of

A) denying the consequent.

B) disjunctive syllogism.

C) affirming the consequent.

D) denying the antecedent.

Answer: C

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88) Which of the following is NOT a fallacy with irrelevant premises?

A) Equivocation

B) Composition

C) Slippery slope

D) Division

Answer: C

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89) Which of the following is NOT a fallacy with insufficient premises?

A) Genetic fallacy

B) Hasty generalization

C) Faulty analogy

D) False cause

E) Slippery slope

Answer: A

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90) A valid argument with true premises is

A) cogent.

B) strong.

C) sound.

D) hypothetical.

Answer: C

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

91) Which is not a common conclusion indicator word or phrase?

A) it follows that

B) consequently

C) the reason being

D) thus

Answer: C

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

92) Which of the following is NOT an example of an inductive argument?

A) Enumerative

B) Analogical

C) Hypothetical syllogism

D) Abduction

Answer: C

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93) An argument is fallacious if it contains

A) Insufficient premises.

B) Unacceptable premises.

C) Irrelevant premises.

D) Any of the above.

Answer: D

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94) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ occurs when a word is used in two different senses in an argument.

A) Division

B) Composition

C) Equivocation

D) False dilemma

Answer: C

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

95) What kind of argument is this?

Either p or q.

Not p.

Therefore, q.

A) Disjunctive syllogism

B) Denying the consequent

C) Hypothetical syllogism

D) None of the above

Answer: A

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96) What is the mind/body problem?

Answer: Answer will vary.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

97) What is the problem of free will?

Answer: Answer will vary.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

98) What is the problem of personal identity?

Answer: Answer will vary.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

99) What is the problem of relativism and morality?

Answer: Answer will vary.

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100) What is the problem of evil and the existence of God?

Answer: Answer will vary.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

101) What is the problem of skepticism and knowledge?

Answer: Answer will vary.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

102) How do philosophical problems arise?

Answer: Answer will vary.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

103) How can philosophical problems be solved?

Answer: Answer will vary.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

104) What is a philosophical theory?

Answer: Answer will vary.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

105) How do philosophical theories differ from scientific theories?

Answer: Answer will vary.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

106) How can philosophical theories be tested?

Answer: Answer will vary.

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