

Part I - Circle the most appropriate answer (1 mark each).

1. The history of ideas argues Greece was the centre of the ancient Golden Age because
- a) fate (*moira*) made it so.
  - ~~b) the people who lived there were simply smarter.~~
  - ~~c) they believed that Chronos and Zeus were there leaders.~~
  - d) they were geographically lucky to inhabit the area.
  - e) This subject is not addressed by the history of ideas.
2. Before philosophical/scientific thinking arose in the West,
- a) peace between people and tribes did not exist.
  - b) time was not a well understood concept.
  - ~~c) people generally accepted mythological explanations.~~
  - d) trade and divisions of labour were well established.
  - e) mythological thought had not yet arose.
3. Originally, science and philosophy signified the same type of thought because both
- a) rejected the influence of other cultures.
  - b) supported democracy.
  - c) were advocated by the gods.
  - d) suggested theological explanations of the creation of the world.
  - ~~e) used arguments or supported reasoning to justify their claims.~~
4. Who defined the human being as the rational animal?
- a) Oprah
  - b) Æsgærð Ølrú Eidesgaard
  - c) Plato
  - ~~d) Aristotle~~
  - e) Margret Atwood
5. How do ethics and morals differ in their original meaning
- a) ethics tends to deal with customs, morals with intentions.
  - b) ethics signifies actions, morals with theory.
  - ~~c) morality deals with behaviour, ethics with causes of behaviour.~~
  - ~~d) morality deals with habits, ethics deals with science of habits.~~
  - e) they don't differ in their original meaning.

6. Plato's example of astronomy in the Republic demonstrates how
- ~~a) good science deals with principles rather than physical objects.~~
  - b) science is impossible without good instruments.
  - c) we fail if we try to understand the universe.
  - d) *téchnē* is deceptive.
  - e) to keep it real!

7. Aristotle conceives science (*epistēme*) as
- a) dangerous to nature.
  - b) a body of knowledge that deals with first principles.
  - c) not based in empirical research.
  - d) a body of knowledge, which is inspired by god.
  - e) a disordered accounting of nature.

8. According to Aristotle, something that is 'self-moved' is
- a) unintelligible.
  - b) artificial.
  - ~~c) natural.~~
  - d) irrational.
  - e) both b and d.

9. Empiricism is a theory of knowledge that primarily deals with
- a) experience and was favoured by Plato.
  - ~~b) logic and reason and was favoured by Plato.~~
  - ~~c) logic and reason and was favoured by Aristotle.~~
  - d) experience and was favoured by Aristotle.
  - e) theology.

10. For the Ancient Greeks, nature (*phýsis*) was
- a) subordinated to mankind.
  - b) alien and separated from the human experience.
  - ~~c) an objective subject matter to be investigated.~~
  - ~~d) an unimportant concept.~~
  - e) an active coming-to-be or dynamic event.

11. Francis Bacon considers nature to be the
- a) source of what is good and "right."
  - b) "dominion of man."
  - ~~c) realm of things moved of their own volition.~~
  - d) domain of things indistinct from the artificial.
  - e) source of evil and danger to mankind.

Part II - Short Answer (3 marks each)

12. What accounts for what caused the change in thinking that produced the Golden Age of philosophy and science in Ancient Greece?

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3  
Ancient Greece used to believe in the Gods and trust that natural disasters such as tsunamis, hurricanes were the work of Gods. As time goes by, they began to question the true logic behind all these happenings, and ~~they~~ tried to explore the nature, and find some justifications through opinion and knowledge. Eventually, with logic (through the understanding of nature and increase of wisdom) and reasoning, <sup>and free time from ~~work~~ labour (leisure)</sup> people were able to explain the happenings without the reason of God. This made them more curious of everything. Hence, the start of exploration and the beginning of philosophy and science. And Gods slowly became myths.

13. Explain Plato's Allegory of the Cave in terms of what kinds of knowledge are signified therein.

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Plato's Allegory of the Cave claims that knowledge are usually ~~mostly~~ mostly based on self-thoughts, <sup>Senses Knowledge</sup> opinions and a little misunderstanding. For example, the ruler of the cave could change the whole knowledge in his own will, as the slaves were usually blinded with rumours and guesses. The "game" of guessing also changes one's knowledge/beliefs, as each individual inhabits various perceptions, hence concluding different understanding. The Cave true meaning and purpose is not the same as everyone in there, and the only true understanding is rather dependant on the ruler.

14. Aristotle would recognize an important difference between an organic tomato and a genetically modified one? What is the difference? How would he analyze it? Which would he prefer?

Aristotle would see the organic tomato as a product of nature while the genetically modified one being artificial. Nature is without the involvement of man-made material and is usually <sup>explain</sup> moved by its own ~~will~~. Artificial objects cannot be produced without interference of mankind, and ~~is~~ is not self-moved. The science of the genetically modified tomato might ~~trigger~~ Aristotle's reason and understanding towards nature, as to how both might or might not be equal. However Aristotle is more leaned towards the organic tomato as it can be explained through knowledge and how the system of nature ~~was~~ must explain the proper role of motion, and how natural internal motion is preferable.

