

PHILOSOPHY OF QUESTIONS

basic questions

1. What occupied the philosophers of nature?

- a. They discussed and taught themselves how to use accurate and convincing arguments.
- b. They tried to find the the world 's origins and the way the world functions, so they were looking for the "Primary matter" ("Pramattery").
- c. They tried to find or create the Philosopher's Stone.
- d. They tried to find the confirmation of gods' existence.

2. Who said, "it is impossible to step twice into the same river" and "everything flows"?

- a. Democritus
- b. Heraclitus
- c. Pythagoras
- d. Thales

3. What, according to the Pythagoreans, was the main feature of the human soul?

- a. The human soul was immortal, full of virtue and knowledge.
- b. The human soul was immortal, was full of knowledge before birth but, when it joined a body, it started the process of forgetting everything
- c. The human soul was separated from the body, immortal and went through the cycle of reincarnation.
- d. The human soul was weak, crippled and mortal.

4. What was the teaching of the sophists?

- a. They taught the philosophy of Socrates, Plato and Aristotle.
- b. They taught how to lie, cheat, kill and steal.
- c. Mathematics, physics, theory of philosophy and architecture.
- d. Rhetoric, politics, philosophy, ethics, how to invalidate opponent's arguments

5. Who said, "I know that I know nothing"?

- a. Diogenes
- b. Plato
- c. Socrates
- d. Tales

6. Why, according to Socrates, people behaved badly?

- a. Because they were cursed by gods.
- b. Because they didn't know what being good.
- c. Because their parents also acted badly.
- d. Out of laziness.

7. What was the name of the school founded by Plato?

- a. The Academy
- b. The Lyceum
- c. School
- d. University.

8. What philosophical concept was created by Plato?

- a. Atomism, according to which the world consists of small indivisible atoms that, when moving in vacuum, create "clusters".
- b. Idealism, according to which, apart from the world that we see, there is a world full of intangible, eternal and unchanging ideas.
- c. The concept of change according to which everything that surrounds us is constantly moving
- d. Mythology, according to which gods created the world, they still run it and make changes to it.

9. How, according to Aristotle, one should act to achieve happiness?

- a. Follow the dictates of reason and live in accordance to the principle of golden mean (exercise restraint).
- b. Follow your pleasures and strive to be completely happy, satisfying all your needs.
- c. Devote yourself to studying philosophy and science.
- d. Give up material goods which limit you; human mind being the only thing of value.

10. What is the principle of life preached by Epicureans?

- a. Carpe diem
- b. Dies ire
- c. Memento Mori
- d. Panta rei

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

11. Who first used the term philosophy?

- a. Aristotle
- b. Epicurus
- c. Pythagoras
- d. Socrates

12. What, according to the Pythagoreans, was the beginning and the essence of the world?

- a) God
- b) Soul
- c) Philosophy
- d) Number

13. How did Socrates practice philosophy?

- a. He lived in a barrel and denied all other truths.
- b. He taught at a school he founded in an olive grove.
- c. He walked around Athens and discuss with people pretending to be a simpleton seeking the truth.
- d. He studied books written by other philosophers.

14. What ,according to Aristotle, was the main purpose of science?

- a. The quest for moral perfection.
- b. To provide pleasure to human intellectual needs.
- c. Destruction of myths and authorities.
- d. Explaining causes of natural phenomena by deduction or induction.

15. Which of philosophers said that a human being is a “political animal” and a “social being”?

- a. Aristotle
- b. Plato
- c. Socrates
- d. Thales

16. Whose works (books, magazines, and treaties) will not be found in any library?

- a. Aristotle
- b. Marcus Aurelius
- c. Plato
- d. Socrates

17. What , according to Thales of Miletus ,was the primary matter, the beginning of everything?

- a. Chaos
- b. Fire
- c. Air
- d. Water

18. What does it mean and where does the saying “stoic peace of mind” (stoic calm) originate from?

- a. Peace that followed the Greco-Persian wars was organised by a Stoic.
- b. Attitude of giving up all material goods and all properties, in order to achieve peace of mind, derives from the philosophy of the Stoics.
- c. Ability to maintain inner peace and fortitude in difficult life situations, derives from the philosophy of stoicism.

19. Which philosopher said that the world is made up of particles called atoms?

- a) Anaximander
- b) Democritus
- c) Parmenides
- d) Thales

20. What was the name of the representative of Cynics who lived in a barrel?

- a. Alexander of Macedonia
- b. Diogenes
- c. Epicurus
- d. Seneca