

## Chapter 2—Human Nature

### True / False

1. Freud wrote *Civilization and Its Discontents*.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*POINTS:* 1

2. Hobbes believed that humans were altruistic.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*POINTS:* 1

3. J. J. C. Smart argued that states of consciousness are identical with states of the brain.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*POINTS:* 1

4. Aristotle held that all living things have a purpose.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*POINTS:* 1

5. Aristotle claimed that barbarians could be enslaved by Greeks.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*POINTS:* 1

6. Augustine did not believe that humans have wills.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*POINTS:* 1

## Chapter 2—Human Nature

7. Existentialism emphasizes the free and conscious individual.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*POINTS:* 1

8. In behaviorism, our consciousness seems to have disappeared.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*POINTS:* 1

9. Bad faith, according to Jean-Paul Sartre, is deceiving ourselves by pretending we are free.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*POINTS:* 1

10. Freud claimed that humans are selfish.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*POINTS:* 1

### Multiple Choice

11. Who said that men possess "a powerful measure of desire for aggressiveness"?

- a. Sigmund Freud
- b. Socrates
- c. Plato
- d. Jeremy Bentham

*ANSWER:* a

*POINTS:* 1

## Chapter 2—Human Nature

12. The view that "all humans have a rational spiritual self that is distinct from its body" is the
- Buddhist view
  - Rational View
  - Traditional View
  - Hindu View

*ANSWER:* c

*POINTS:* 1

13. What, for Plato, was an eternal and perfect ideal that existed in an unchanging heaven?
- Forms
  - Souls
  - Reason
  - Spirit

*ANSWER:* a

*POINTS:* 1

14. Who proposed the idea of natural selection?
- Charles Darwin
  - Charles Taylor
  - Plotinus
  - Plato

*ANSWER:* a

*POINTS:* 1

15. The view that humans are whatever they make themselves is termed
- Darwinism
  - Buddhism
  - Existentialism
  - Platonism

*ANSWER:* c

*POINTS:* 1

16. J.J. C. Smart endorsed what theory of human nature?
- Identity theory
  - Coextension theory
  - The Traditional View
  - The Existential View

*ANSWER:* a

*POINTS:* 1

## Chapter 2—Human Nature

17. The philosopher who believed that who you are depends on your relationships to others is:
- Hegel
  - Plato
  - Taylor
  - Sartre

*ANSWER:* a

*POINTS:* 1

18. The philosophical view that human beings act only out of self-interest is called
- natural selection
  - psychological egoism
  - altruism
  - existentialism

*ANSWER:* b

*POINTS:* 1

19. What philosopher argued that humans act only out of self-interest and are material bodies?
- Thomas Hobbes
  - Mark Mercer
  - Sigmund Freud
  - Aristotle

*ANSWER:* a

*POINTS:* 1

20. What contemporary American philosopher argued that behind every action we perform is a "self-regarding end"?
- Mark Mercer
  - Sigmund Freud
  - Jean Paul-Sartre
  - Garrett J. DeWeese

*ANSWER:* a

*POINTS:* 1

21. An argument that is both valid and has true premises is called a(n) \_\_\_\_ argument.
- inductive
  - rational
  - sound
  - reasonable

*ANSWER:* c

*POINTS:* 1

## Chapter 2—Human Nature

22. All that a valid deductive argument guarantees is that if its premises are true, then the conclusion has to be \_\_\_\_.
- a. false
  - b. valid
  - c. sound
  - d. true

*ANSWER:* d

*POINTS:* 1

23. An argument whose conclusion necessarily has to be true if the premises are true is
- a. deductive
  - b. inductive
  - c. inconclusive
  - d. verifiable

*ANSWER:* a

*POINTS:* 1

24. An argument that is supposed to show that its conclusion is probably true if its premises are true is called
- a. deductive
  - b. inductive
  - c. sound
  - d. valid

*ANSWER:* b

*POINTS:* 1

25. What view of human nature claims that all humans have a rational spiritual self that is distinct from the material body, has a purpose, endures over time and exists as a separate individual?
- a. Traditional Western View
  - b. Traditional Eastern View
  - c. Modern Eastern View
  - d. Postmodern Western View

*ANSWER:* a

*POINTS:* 1

## Chapter 2—Human Nature

26. What philosopher argues that our ability to reason is the characteristic that sets the human self apart from all other creatures of nature?
- a. Plato
  - b. Aristotle
  - c. Saint Augustine
  - d. Charles Darwin

*ANSWER:* b

*POINTS:* 1

27. What philosopher argued that our individual identity depends on relationships with others, such that who we are cannot be separated from our relationship with others?
- a. Aristotle
  - b. Hegel
  - c. Plato
  - d. George Mavrodes

*ANSWER:* b

*POINTS:* 1

28. An inference to the best explanation is a(n)
- a. deductive argument.
  - b. valid argument.
  - c. sound argument.
  - d. inductive argument.

*ANSWER:* d

*POINTS:* 1

29. An inference to the best explanation can be
- a. either weak or strong.
  - b. valid.
  - c. invalid.
  - d. sound.

*ANSWER:* a

*POINTS:* 1

## Chapter 2—Human Nature

30. \_\_\_\_ says there is no universal human nature, no rational human nature, no purpose for human nature.
- Aristotle
  - Jean-Paul Sartre
  - Plato
  - Genevieve Lloyd

*ANSWER:* b

*POINTS:* 1

31. What philosopher argued that humans are made up of dual substances, a material body and an immaterial mind?
- Aristotle
  - Jean-Paul Sartre
  - Rene Descartes
  - Genevieve Lloyd

*ANSWER:* c

*POINTS:* 1

32. What philosopher argued that the mind could be reduced to the physical actions of the material body?
- Thomas Hobbes
  - Rene Descartes
  - Gottfried Leibniz
  - Nicolas Malebranche

*ANSWER:* a

*POINTS:* 1

33. Hobbes believed that everything in the Universe was
- corporeal.
  - spiritual.
  - unchanging.
  - endless.

*ANSWER:* a

*POINTS:* 1

34. How many parts of human nature did Plato believe there were?
- Two
  - Three
  - Four
  - Five

*ANSWER:* b

*POINTS:* 1

## Chapter 2—Human Nature

35. Who used the image of a charioteer with two winged horses?

- a. Smart
- b. Aristotle
- c. Sartre
- d. Plato

*ANSWER:* d

*POINTS:* 1

### Completion

36. According to Plato, humans can control their appetites and aggressive impulses through the use of their \_\_\_\_\_.

*ANSWER:* reason

*POINTS:* 1

37. Over thousands of years the process of \_\_\_\_\_ can make a species change into a new species.

*ANSWER:* natural selection

*POINTS:* 1

38. \_\_\_\_\_ is the view that humans are made up of two substances.

*ANSWER:* Dualism

*POINTS:* 1

39. The view that processes such as thought and life are really nothing more than physical and chemical processes is called \_\_\_\_\_.

*ANSWER:* reductionism

*POINTS:* 1

40. One version of \_\_\_\_\_ is the identity theory of the mind.

*ANSWER:* materialism

*POINTS:* 1

41. Behaviorism began as a school of \_\_\_\_\_ that restricted the study of humans to what could be observed.

*ANSWER:* psychology

*POINTS:* 1



## Chapter 2—Human Nature

42. \_\_\_\_\_ is the view that we should explain mental states in terms of perceptual inputs and behavioral outputs.

*ANSWER:* Functionalism

*POINTS:* 1

43. Siddhartha Gautama was the founder of \_\_\_\_\_.

*ANSWER:* Buddhism

*POINTS:* 1

44. \_\_\_\_\_ argued that a person's culture is the mirror through which society shows her who and what she is.

*ANSWER:* Hegel

*POINTS:* 1

45. Descartes' view of human nature says that humans are \_\_\_\_\_ minds with \_\_\_\_\_ bodies.

*ANSWER:* immaterial, material

*POINTS:* 1

### Essay

46. What is "psychological egoism"? Do you find it a compelling view of human nature? Why, or why not?

*ANSWER:* Answer not provided.

*POINTS:* 1

47. Do you think that humans have a different moral status than other animals? Why? If your view is that they have certain properties that other animals lack, do all humans have these properties? If not, do those that lack them lack the moral status that you ascribe to humans? If your view is that humans matter morally because they are human why does being human count for so much?

*ANSWER:* Answer not provided.

*POINTS:* 1

48. If we are genetically inclined to be selfish, does this justify our selfishness or merely explain it? Explain your answer.

*ANSWER:* Answer not provided.

*POINTS:* 1

49. Do you believe that there is a "you" to whom this question is addressed? Explain your answer.

*ANSWER:* Answer not provided.

*POINTS:* 1

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Chapter 2—Human Nature

50. Do you agree with the existentialists that humans are what they make of themselves? Why, or why not? What might the practical consequences of accepting the existentialist view be for (a) your own life, (b) social policy? Explain your answer.

*ANSWER:* Answer not provided.

*POINTS:* 1