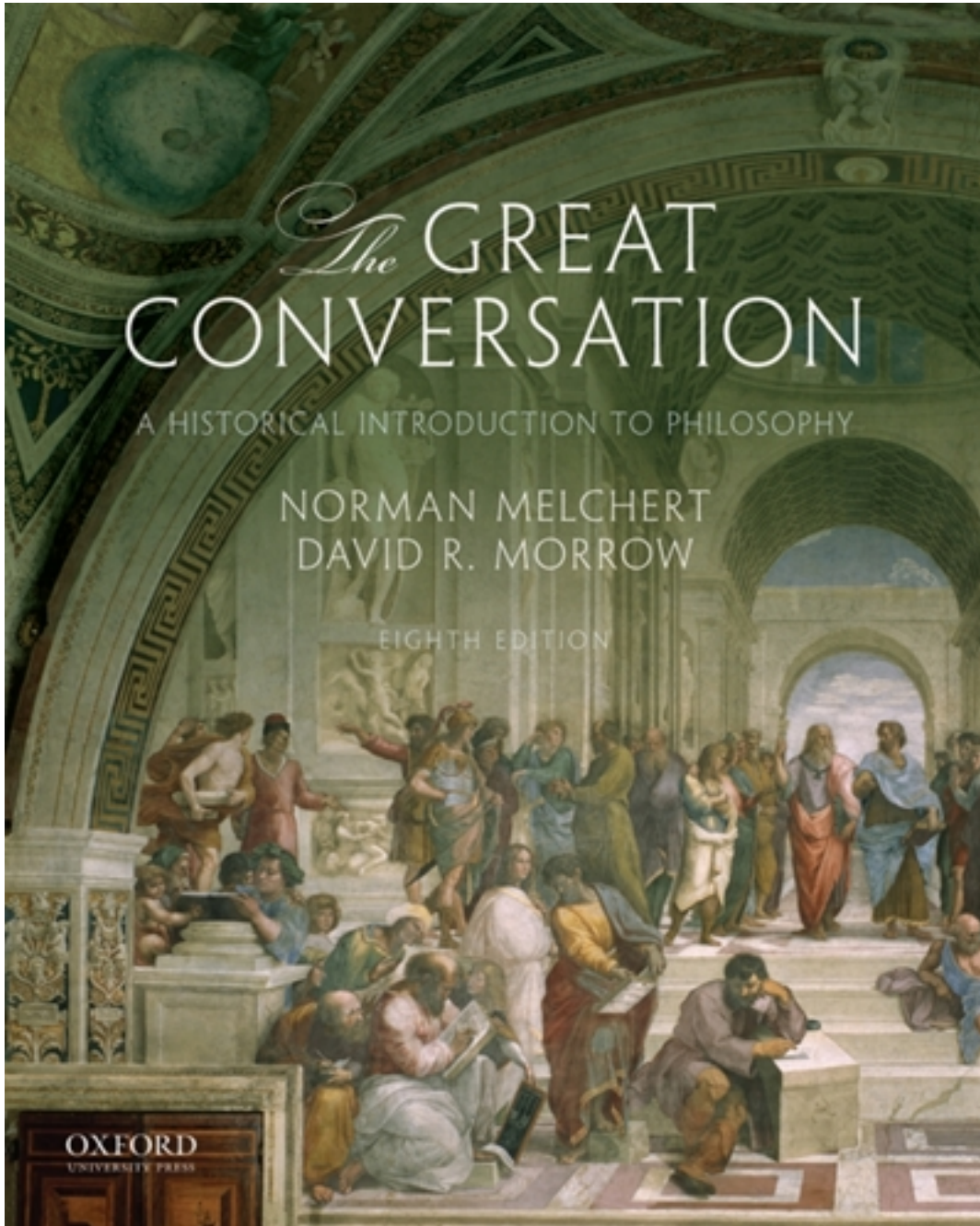


# Test Bank for Great Conversation Historical Introduction to Philosophy 8th Edition by Melchert

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# Test Bank

1. In saying that all things are full of gods, Thales apparently meant that
  - A) Homer was right in saying that what happens can be attributed to the will of the gods.
  - B) traditional religious views could be defended after all.
  - C) explanations of events in the world could be explained in terms of events in the world.
  - D) science has its limits.
  
2. Anaximander's argument for the Boundless as that out of which all things come
  - A) appeals to the infinite quality of the universe.
  - B) assumes that observable features of the world all need explaining.
  - C) holds that explanations can go back and back infinitely far.
  - D) identifies the Boundless with the gods of Homer's poems.
  
3. How does Anaximander explain the generation of the many things in our experience?
  - A) By positing a cosmic swirl or vortex which spins like things to like.
  - B) By a theory of evolution.
  - C) By an appeal to one god, unlike us in any way.
  - D) By an infinite regress argument.
  
4. Xenophanes criticizes the Homeric gods
  - A) for not coming to our aid when we need them.
  - B) as unworthy of our admiration and respect.
  - C) and says there are no gods at all.
  - D) and substitutes other gods from more moral traditions.
  
5. Xenophanes says that with respect to the truth,
  - A) humans have never known it and will never know it.
  - B) it was revealed to us from of old.
  - C) even if we knew it, we couldn't know for sure that we knew it.
  - D) if we seek it, not relying on the stories of the poets, we will be sure to find it.
  
6. What, according to Heraclitus, is wisdom?
  - A) Minding your own business and being content with what you have.
  - B) Satisfying your every desire.
  - C) Recognizing that life in this world is but a dream.
  - D) Understanding the thought that steers all things.

7. Most people, Heraclitus says,
  - A) but not all, are in daily contact with the *logos*.
  - B) live as though their thought were private to themselves.
  - C) are willing and unwilling to be called Zeus.
  - D) fight against impulse, for what it wants it buys at the expense of the soul.
  
8. Parmenides is rightly called a rationalist because
  - A) he rationalizes and deceives himself about the truth.
  - B) he gives reasons explaining all things, even change.
  - C) unlike his predecessors, he was a rational person.
  - D) he is willing to follow the argument wherever it leads.
  
9. The One of Parmenides is
  - A) in continuous flux and opposition.
  - B) unchanging, all alike, and eternal.
  - C) identical in concept with the Boundless of Anaximander, which spins the many out of its own substance.
  - D) a useful fiction, Parmenides says, that confers unity on the many diverse things in the universe.
  
10. Democritus says that sweet and bitter exist by convention. By this he means that
  - A) if we came to agree they didn't exist, they would disappear.
  - B) the words "sweet" and "bitter" (or their Greek equivalents) were agreed to by humans at a convention in Athens.
  - C) their nature depends as much on us as on the things themselves.
  - D) convention is an avenue into the real.

## **Answer Key**

1. C
2. B
3. A
4. B
5. C
6. D
7. B
8. D
9. B
10. C