

Nauman malik

### Edu 601 objective material

Kant:

1. According to Kant, laws of nature are laws according to which \_\_\_\_\_, and laws of freedom are laws according to which \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ a. everything will happen; everything will happen
  - ☒ b. everything will happen; everything ought to happen
  - ☐ c. everything ought to happen; everything will happen
  - ☐ d. everything ought to happen; everything ought to happen
2. According to Kant, moral laws are:
  - ☒ a. necessary and apply to all rational beings.
  - ☐ b. contingent and apply only to human beings.
  - ☐ c. culturally relative.
  - ☐ d. grounded in God's commands.
3. According to Kant, the moral worth of an action depends on:
  - ☐ a. the moral character of the agent who performs it.
  - ☐ b. the consequences of the action.
  - ☒ c. the maxim that is acted on.
  - ☐ d. all of the above.
4. Kant claims that the natural purpose of reason is to:
  - ☐ a. produce happiness.
  - ☐ b. produce pleasure.
  - ☐ c. produce knowledge.
  - ☒ d. produce a good will.
5. According to Kant, morality requires us to:
  - ☐ a. perform the action that leads to the greatest total happiness.
  - ☒ b. act only on maxims that we can will to become universal laws.

- ☐ c. behave only in such a way as a perfectly virtuous person would behave.
  - ☐ d. place the interests of others above the interests of ourselves.
6. According to Kant, the supreme principle of morality is:
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- ☐ a. analytic and a priori.
  - ☐ b. analytic and a posteriori.
  - ☐ c. synthetic and a priori.
  - ☐ d. synthetic and a posteriori.
7. Kant claims that the moral law is given to each person by:
- ☐ a. society.
  - ☐ b. one's own will.
  - ☐ c. God.
  - ☐ d. Nature.
8. According to Kant, the basis of morality is the concept of:
- ☐ a. charity.
  - ☐ b. fairness.
  - ☐ c. piety.
  - ☐ d. freedom.

**Aristotle:**

1. According to Aristotle, we should begin ethical inquiry by specifying:
- ☐ a. which things are intrinsically valuable.
  - ☐ b. the aim of human life.
  - ☐ c. what our fundamental duties are.
  - ☐ d. what constraints on behavior it would be reasonable to agree to.
2. Aristotle states that if we ask what the highest good of human action is:

- ☐ a. there is no agreement about the answer.
- ☐ b. most people agree that it is pleasure.
- ☐ c. nearly everyone agrees that it is happiness.
- ☐ d. there is no objective answer to this question.

3. According to Aristotle, happiness is:

- ☐ a. a state of mind.
- ☐ b. a feeling or sensation.
- ☐ c. a craft.
- ☐ d. activity of the soul in accordance with virtue.

4. In Aristotle's view, the virtues are:

- ☐ a. acquired through habit.
- ☐ b. acquired through philosophical reflection.
- ☐ c. a gift from the gods.
- ☐ d. innate.

5. Aristotle divides the virtues into:

- ☐ a. natural virtues and artificial virtues.
- ☐ b. moral virtues and intellectual virtues.
- ☐ c. positive virtues and negative virtues.
- ☐ d. human virtues and divine virtues.

6. Aristotle claims that:

- ☐ a. virtue is in our power, and so is vice.
- ☐ b. virtue is in our power, but vice is not.
- ☐ c. vice is in our power, but virtue is not.
- ☐ d. neither virtue nor vice is in our power.

7. In Aristotle's terminology, *incontinence* is when:

- ☐ a. one does not know that one's actions are wrong.
- ☐ b. one knows that one's actions are wrong, but does them anyway.

- ☐ c. one knows that one's feelings are inappropriate, and does not act on them.
- ☐ d. one does the right action, but for the wrong reason.

8. Aristotle ends the Ethics with a *segue* to a discussion of:

- ☐ a. aesthetics.
- ☐ b. theology.
- ☐ c. politics.
- ☐ d. natural science

**Rousseau:**

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### Introduction

**1. Where was Rousseau born according to the Introduction?**

- (a) Geneva.
- (b) Nice.
- (c) Paris.
- (d) Lyon.

**2. When did Rousseau flee France?**

- (a) 1762.
- (b) 1775.
- (c) 1770.
- (d) 1778.

**3. When did Rousseau die?**

- (a) 1804.
- (b) 1777.
- (c) 1778.
- (d) 1789.

**4. What was the most popular form of government in Europe during Rousseau's time?**

- (a) Capitalism.
- (b) Enlightened Despotism.
- (c) Democracy.
- (d) Monarchy.

**5. What Saint influenced Rousseau's vision?**

- (a) Saint Augustine.
- (b) Saint John of the Cross
- (c) Saint Thomas.
- (d) Saint Thomas Aquinas.

**6. What were Hobbes, Spinoza and Locke critiquing?**

- (a) People obsessed by material possession.
- (b) The rational basis of natural law and religion.

- (c) The rational basis of monarchy.
- (d) Rousseau's relation with Frederick the Great.

**7. What were Hobbes, Spinoza and Locke trying to avoid when they were building their theories?**

- (a) Displeasing the King.
- (b) Having the same theory as Rousseau.
- (c) Discussion about the law of nature.
- (d) Metaphysical disputes.

**8. What is best represented by the "Philosophes"?**

- (a) The Enlightenment.
- (b) The French Revolution.
- (c) Democracy.
- (d) Changes in the Monarchy.

1. According to Dewey, the problem of value arose:

- ☐ a. when teleological considerations were eliminated from the natural sciences.
- ☐ b. when theism no longer seemed tenable.
- ☐ c. alongside non-cognitivism.
- ☐ d. none of the above.

2. Dewey maintains that the existence of valuations is determined:

- ☐ a. a priori.
- ☐ b. by meeting the dictionary definition.
- ☐ c. by observations of behavior.
- ☐ d. by passions.

3. Dewey claims that value-propositions are:

- ☐ a. propositions about the relations of ideas.
- ☐ b. propositions about matters of fact.
- ☐ c. a unique class of propositions.
- ☐ d. none of the above.

4. Dewey maintains that "means" are by definition:

- ☐ a. relational.
- ☐ b. mediated.
- ☐ c. mediating.
- ☐ d. all of the above.

5. Dewey maintains that “extrinsic value” is:

- ☐ a. the most important kind of value.
- ☐ b. parasitic on instrumental value.
- ☐ c. parasitic on intrinsic value.
- ☐ d. a contradiction in terms.

6. Dewey claims that the difference between “what is desired” and “what is desirable” is:

- ☐ a. that the former is an unexamined impulse, and the latter the product of investigation.
- ☐ b. that the former is what we actually want, and the latter is what other people want for us.
- ☐ c. that the former is what we actually want, and the latter is what an idealized version of ourselves would want.
- ☐ d. there is no difference.

7. Dewey argues that ends-in-view depend on:

- ☐ a. the adequacy with which inquiry into the existing situation has been carried out.
- ☐ b. the adequacy with which inquiry into a course of action will satisfy an existing need.
- ☐ c. both a and b.
- ☐ d. neither a nor b.

8. According to Dewey, an end-in-itself is:

- ☐ a. required to ground intrinsic value.
- ☐ b. required to calculate the cost of means.
- ☐ c. required to ground human dignity.
- ☐ d. self-contradictory.

Plato:

1. When Euthyphro attempts to define the holy as prosecuting wrongdoers, Socrates objects that:
  - ☐ a. there are many other things that are also holy.
  - ☐ b. prosecuting wrongdoers is not always holy.
  - ☐ c. there is disagreement about what counts as “wrongdoing.”
  - ☐ d. all of the above.
2. Socrates suggests that the holy is one part of:
  - ☐ a. what is prudent.
  - ☐ b. what is just.
  - ☐ c. what is beautiful.
  - ☐ d. what is legal.
3. During his trial, Socrates argues that he would never intentionally corrupt others because:
  - ☐ a. it is his duty not to do so.
  - ☐ b. this would make them vicious, and they would then harm him.
  - ☐ c. he would be likely to get caught if he did so.
  - ☐ d. he would not know how.
4. Socrates tells Crito that he should attempt to break out of prison if and only if doing so would be:
  - ☐ a. to his advantage.
  - ☐ b. harmful to his enemies and advantageous to his friends.
  - ☐ c. pleasing to the gods.
  - ☐ d. just.
5. To argue that he is obliged to obey the laws of Athens, Socrates compares the city to:
  - ☐ a. an employer.
  - ☐ b. a parent.
  - ☐ c. a friend.
  - ☐ d. a spouse.

6. In the *Republic*, Thrasymachus claims that justice is:

- ☐ a. telling the truth and paying one's debts.
- ☐ b. doing what pleases the gods.
- ☐ c. the advantage of the stronger.
- ☐ d. a harmony of the soul.

7. In Book II of the *Republic*, Glaucon claims that justice originates from:

- ☐ a. a social agreement.
- ☐ b. nature.
- ☐ c. the gods.
- ☐ d. the powerful.

8. According to Socrates, justice is when a soul is ruled by its:

- ☐ a. respect for the law.
- ☐ b. rational part.
- ☐ c. desire for honor.
- ☐ d. none of the above.



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#### About Nauman malik

I'm passionate and modest person about creativity in my life crating many tutorials for CS students on youtube. 1 mission help for all student specially VU all over the world. I am a online offline tutor as well freelancer trianer.i wants student should be skill full rather than memorizing.

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