



Philosophies of Education

EDU601

1ST SEMESTER B.ED 2020

(SPRING)

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EDU 601: QUIZ 1 2020

Topics: 1-46

How truth can be tested in pragmatism?

Experimentation

Which element become an important part of Dewey's pedagogical philosophy?

Experientialism

From which university John Dewey studied philosophy?

Hopkins

Who was the famous philosopher that came after Aristotle?

There was none

In Aristotle's view the virtues are

Acquired through habit

Who was the philosopher that came after the famous Plato or was the student of Plato?

Aristotle

7. According to Kant morality require us to

Act only on maxims that we can will to become universal laws

The allegory of cave present us with

A story of prisoners and one escape

According to Kant, moral laws are:

Necessary and apply to all rational beings

According to pragmatism truth is

Changing

The dialectic method crosses a divide line between matter and

Idea

Who were the three famous Greek philosophers?

Socrates, Plato, Aristotle

According to Kant, the moral worth of an action depends on

The maxim that is acted on

According to Kant, the basis of morality is the concept of:

Freedom

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Which of the following ethical theories would agree that the consequences of an action make it right or wrong?

Utilitarianism

The main objective of dialectic method is to make decisions based on

Knowledge

Which mode plays an important role in transmittal of location to the youth?

Environment

The unconscious influence of the environment affects:

Character and mind

According to Kant, the supreme principle of morality is:

Synthetic and a priori

According to Dewey freedom requires:

Personal discipline

According to which philosopher “humans are the only being in need of an education”

Kant

Reminiscence means

Recalling past

Which of the following is not considered in dialectic method?

Material knowledge

Which one stimulates a person towards a goal?

Environment

What is the area of philosophy that investigates the nature, sources, limitations, and validity of knowledge?

Epistemology.

According to Plato, teaching methodology also involves certain technicalities and specific elements?

Storytelling and literature

What is the state of reality/ontology?

Epistemology

“Children ought to be educated....” Said by:

Kant

Socrates believed that the root of moral evil is

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Ignorance

Which of the following ethical theories would agree that serving one's self-interest in the only moral duty?

Ethical Egoism

According to pragmatics reality is

Constantly changing

How truth can be tested in pragmatism?

Experimentation

Kant was a ____ philosopher

German

Which one is the foremost outcome of education?

Growth

In which university John Dewey worked as an instructor?

Michigan

Which one is the fostering, nurturing and nourishing process?

Education

According to Kant's approach to moral philosophy, ethics is based on the consequence of one's

The consequence of one's action

How truth can be tested in pragmatism?

Experimentation

What is Plato's aim in Republic

To define justice and to prove that it is worthwhile to pursue for its own sake

School founded by Aristotle

Lyceum

What is the goal of education according to idealism?

Cultivation of dynamic adaptable mind which will be

Which mode plays an important role in the transmission of education in youth

Environment

Where did Socrates and his students live most of the time

Athens

For Socrates, the soul is harmed by lack of

Knowledge

Which of the following aspects is not true of the curriculum suggested by Plato?

Teacher centered

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Kant claims that the moral law is given to each person by:

One's own will

According to pragmatism truth is

Changing

Which of the following is not included in dialectic method?

Basic knowledge

Which one is the primary condition of growth?

Immaturity

Plato defines the curriculum in which of the following three stages according to age and type?

Elementary, military, higher education

Which was the best way to render human experience intelligent by Dewey?

Inquiry

The unconscious influence of the environment affects?

Human and animals

Who was the famous philosopher of Greek philosophy?

Plato

What is the type of philosophy that investigates the nature, sources, limitations and validity of knowledge?

Epistemology

The ability of an individual to retain or maintain growth that education brings about in the set direction is:

Development

The main objective of dialectic method is to make decisions based on

Material world

Which one is the fostering, nurturing and nourishing process?

Education

Who said that "education is necessity of life:

Dewey

What is Plato role in republic?

To define justice and prove that it is worthwhile to pursue

Who believed that never to educate directly, but indirectly by means of the environment?

Dewey

According to Aristotle, happiness is:

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Activity of the soul in accordance with virtue

Axiology is the study of

Values

Direction can be both successive and

Simultaneous

Who said that education is a necessity of life, without it one's life would be miserable'?

John Dewey

Who implemented the pragmatism theory in educational institutes?

John Dewey

What did Plato do in order to start his own school?

He wrote what Socrates has taught him

The most permanent and influential modes of control are those which operate:

Continuously

A complex civilization must be broken down into portions in a gradual and

Graded way

Plato teachings method are

Dialectic didactic

According to Kant, the supreme principle of morality is:

Analytic and a posteriori

According to pragmatics reality is:

Constantly changing

Which of the following ethical theories would agree that serving one's own self-interest is the only moral duty?

Ethical egoism

John Dewey dissertation was based on:

Kantian psychology

Socrates believed that the root of moral evil is

Ignorance

Aristotle divides virtues into

Natural & intellectual

Which one is not an adequate motivator for children by Dewey?

Future

Immaturity is the potential rather than the capacity to

Grow

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The dialectic method crosses divide line between matter and

Idea

Metaphysics is the study of

Reality

Plato's allegory of the cave can be seen as a metaphor for

The search for the truth and the good through philosophy

According to Kant moral laws are:

Necessary to apply to all rational beings

What is the approximation of thought to reality?

Truth

Plato believed that all source of knowledge is

Ideas

The Meaning of philosophy is:

Love for wisdom

How was the school founded by Aristotle known?

Lyceum

How many types of obedience according to Emmanuel Kant?

Two

Plato was a _____

Idealist

Learning is about disciplined inquiry into some aspect of _____

Reality

To avoid criticism, say nothing, do nothing and be nothing is quoted by _____

Aristotle

Who was the huge proponent of democracy?

Dewey

Kant encourages duty and discourages _____

Educational decisions

The famous statement "An unexamined life is not worth living" is attributed to

Socrates

In what age range, the people would philosophies and would go up to the level of philosopher king?

Ages 35-50

How many schools of thoughts at Kant time?

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Two

Which philosopher was Aristotle's master?

Plato

Lecture method of teaching is an outstanding contribution of ____?

Idealism

Kant claims that the natural purpose of reason is to:

Produce knowledge

Socrates wants to educate _____

Both men and women

Aristotle was the first philosopher to formulate _____

Formal education logic/ for teaching procedures (not/cofirm)

Plato's philosophy of teaching methods is about using two teaching methods, these methods are ___ and _____

Didactic, Dialectic

In ancient Greece, who argued that education was about drawing out what is inside the man?

Socrates

Dialectic method belongs to which philosopher?

Socrates

Aristotelian education is divided into ____?

Three periods.

Doctrine means _____

Teaching

Plato's allegory of the cave can be seen as a metaphor for _____

The search for the true and the good through philosophy

Idealism deals with _____

Ideas

Socrates believed that knowledge is same thing as _____ or excellence and is always good.

Virtue

The biggest moral paradox in Kant's philosophy was _____

Moral autonomy

According to Socrates, what is the lowest grade of cognitive activity?

Imagination

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A question-and-answer dialogue in which propositions are methodically scrutinized to uncover the truth is known as _____

The Socratic method

Trying to understand human nature is:

The study of what makes us human

Oregon is the book of _____

Aristotle

Who was the students of Socrates?

Plato

Socrates believed that education must takes place _____

Everywhere at all times

Kant was influenced by the work of _____ who had put him on the right track.

Rousseau

Education teaches virtue & promotes _____

Wisdom

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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.

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- 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:

- 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.

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

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.

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