

Quiz Grade: 80.0% (A)

Quiz Submission

Philosophy Fundamentals

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Total Questions: 10

Course Information

Course Title: Philosophy Fundamentals
Course Code: SCPFU 272
Credit Hours: 3

Quiz Questions, Student Answers, and Correct Answers

Question 1 of 10

Multiple Choice Question

Which philosopher is known for the statement 'I think, therefore I am'?

Available Options:

(A) Immanuel Kant

(B) René Descartes ← STUDENT SELECTED ← CORRECT ANSWER

(C) Plato

(D) Aristotle

Student's Answer: Option B: René Descartes

Correct Answer: Option B: René Descartes

Question 2 of 10

Multiple Choice Question

What is the primary focus of epistemology in philosophy?

Available Options:

(A) The study of existence

(B) The study of knowledge ← STUDENT SELECTED ← CORRECT ANSWER

(C) The study of morals

(D) The study of beauty

Student's Answer: Option B: The study of knowledge

Correct Answer: Option B: The study of knowledge

Question 3 of 10

Multiple Choice Question

Which branch of philosophy deals with the nature of reality?

Available Options:

(A) Ethics

(B) Logic

(C) Metaphysics ← STUDENT SELECTED ← CORRECT ANSWER

(D) Aesthetics

Student's Answer: Option C: Metaphysics

Correct Answer: Option C: Metaphysics

Question 4 of 10

Multiple Choice Question

Which of the following is a central question in ethics?

Available Options:

(A) What is truth? ← STUDENT SELECTED

(B) What is the meaning of life?

(C) What is morally right? ← CORRECT ANSWER

(D) What is beauty?

Student's Answer: Option A: What is truth?

Correct Answer: Option C: What is morally right?

Question 5 of 10

Multiple Choice Question

Who is the author of 'The Republic', a work that explores justice and the ideal state?

Available Options:

(A) Socrates

(B) Aristotle

(C) Plato ← STUDENT SELECTED ← CORRECT ANSWER

(D) Nietzsche

Student's Answer: Option C: Plato

Correct Answer: Option C: Plato

Question 6 of 10

Multiple Choice Question

In the context of logical reasoning, what is a 'syllogism'?

Available Options:

(A) A type of fallacy

(B) A form of argument ← STUDENT SELECTED ← CORRECT ANSWER

(C) A philosophical doctrine

(D) A metaphysical concept

Student's Answer: Option B: A form of argument

Correct Answer: Option B: A form of argument

Question 7 of 10

Multiple Choice Question

Which philosopher is associated with the theory of forms or ideas?

Available Options:

(A) Plato ← STUDENT SELECTED ← CORRECT ANSWER

(B) Aristotle

(C) Hume

(D) Kant

Student's Answer: Option A: Plato

Correct Answer: Option A: Plato

Question 8 of 10

Multiple Choice Question

What does the term 'aesthetics' refer to in philosophy?

Available Options:

(A) The study of beauty and taste ← STUDENT SELECTED ← CORRECT ANSWER

(B) The study of existence

(C) The study of logic

(D) The study of ethics

Student's Answer: Option A: The study of beauty and taste

Correct Answer: Option A: The study of beauty and taste

Question 9 of 10

Text Answer Question

Discuss the significance of Socratic questioning in philosophical inquiry.

Student's Answer:

Is the disciplined dialectical method of dialogue that uses systematic questions to uncover underlying assumptions, explore complex ideas, and reveal the truth

Correct Answer:

Socratic questioning is a form of disciplined questioning that can be used to pursue thought in many directions and for many purposes, such as exploring complex ideas, uncovering assumptions, and distinguishing what we know from what we don't know. It is significant because it encourages critical thinking and helps in the examination of the underlying beliefs and the validity of arguments.

Question 10 of 10

Text Answer Question

Explain the difference between 'a priori' and 'a posteriori' knowledge.

Student's Answer:

The difference between a priori and a posteriori knowledge comes down to how we justify or verify what we know. A priori knowledge is acquired independently of experience through reason while a posteriori requires sensory observation or empirical evidence

Correct Answer:

A priori knowledge is knowledge that is independent of experience, such as mathematical truths and logical deductions. In contrast, a posteriori knowledge is knowledge that is dependent on experience or empirical evidence, such as scientific observations and historical facts.