

CHAPTER 10 MATCHING QUIZ**(ASSESSMENT OF LEARNING)**

Name: _____

Mark value = _____ / 20 (category: knowledge)

Instructions: There are 20 descriptions and 26 terms. Match the correct term to the description. Use each term only once, or not at all.**Terms:**

- | | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| A. empiricism | B. rationalism | C. Heraclitus | D. Locke | E. Descartes |
| F. Plato | G. Hume | H. Berkeley | I. Aristotle | J. Gettier |
| K. Kant | L. Putnam | M. asceticism | N. colour | O. relativism |
| P. <i>a priori</i> | Q. <i>a posteriori</i> | R. synthetic <i>a priori</i> | S. intuition | T. synaesthesia |
| U. phenomenism | V. revelation | W. perception | X. reincarnation | |
| Y. epistemological realism | | Z. solidity | | |

Descriptions: Select the best answer from the list of terms. Write letters neatly to avoid ambiguity.

- _____ 1. The pre-Socratic philosopher who said, “Eyes and ears are bad witness”
- _____ 2. The idea that “all knowledge is recollection” implies what about life?
- _____ 3. The pragmatist philosopher who gave us the brain-in-the-vat thought experiment
- _____ 4. The empiricist philosopher who gave us the distinction between primary and secondary qualities, and indirect realism
- _____ 5. An example of a secondary quality
- _____ 6. The rationalist philosopher who doubted everything except that he was thinking, using skepticism in order to discover in reason a foundation for innate knowledge
- _____ 7. The philosophical approach to knowledge that favours observation, experience, and experimentation
- _____ 8. The rationalist philosopher who stressed that knowledge is based on justified true belief, with truth being a condition where humans apprehend the ideal forms of things
- _____ 9. The philosophical idea that we can never see the real thing in itself, but only what things appear to us through human sensory apparatus (i.e., our eyes or ears)



BLM 10.5.A Continued

- _____ 10. The bishop who was both an empiricist and an idealist, arguing that “to be was to be perceived,” and that things exist when we do not see them because God does
- _____ 11. The term that means “after experience,” such as knowledge derived as the result of a scientific experiment
- _____ 12. The empiricist philosopher associated with the fork, or distinction between knowledge derived from the relations among words or numbers and matters of fact we observe
- _____ 13. The concept that knowledge may come to us through divine inspiration
- _____ 14. The twentieth-century philosopher who discovered counterexamples to the formula: knowledge = justified true belief
- _____ 15. Pythagoras learned that strict discipline, such as breathing exercises and controlled diet, were crucial to the pursuit of truth, linking knowledge with...
- _____ 16. Concepts we have before experience (such as space and motion) that supposedly coordinate our perceptions in the mind
- _____ 17. The philosopher who is credited with contributing a fusion of empiricism and rationalism, having been awakened from his “dogmatic slumber”
- _____ 18. The idea that things can be known, and therefore knowledge can progress, even if we cannot get outside our human limitations of perception and conception
- _____ 19. The idea that knowledge is limited by, or always in relation to and varied by, our human abilities to perceive and conceive of things
- _____ 20. When Emerson asked us to rely on ourselves instead of quoting others, he seems to suggest that knowledge may come by...

