BLM 5.1

CHAPTERS 4 AND 5 VOCABULARY QUIZ: MATCHING

(Assessment of Learning) Name:		
		: There are 19 key terms and 15 descriptions. Use each key term only <u>once</u> or not at all. Place ly) beside the correct description.
Ke	ey Terms:	
Α.	dualism	
В.	essence	
C.	Form	
D.	idealism	
E.	materialism	
F.	monism	
G.	ontology	
Н.	substance	
I.	Taoism	
J.	ultimate reality	
K.	ultimate truth	
L.	eliminative materialism	
M.	I. Agent Intellect	
N.	. subjective facts	
О.). functionalism	
P.	identity theory	
Q.	Q. new mysterianism	
R.	a. objective facts	
S.	qualia	
De	escriptions	S:
	1.	A word meaning <i>the study of being</i> , which also refers to the branch of metaphysics that studies the origins and/or reality of things, and their meaning (e.g., life or consciousness).
	2.	An ancient Chinese belief system originating with Lao Tzu. It means the way or the path to



right livelihood, including acceptance that we do not know everything.

BLM 5.1 Continued The idea that words like knowing and feeling actually refer to mental processes, making 3. philosophy closer to neuroscience or cognitive psychology. The conventional content of these words (what we mean when we use them) is "emptied," so to speak, and then filled with the "material" functions of the mind. Patricia Churchland is associated with this school of thought. 4. The approach to metaphysics that sees reality as being, ultimately, something we arrive at through reason instead of observation. Plato's theory of forms belongs to this category. The stuff of which everything is made, whether falling into two types as with Descartes 5. (extended and thinking) or one type as with Spinoza. The perfect or ideal example of anything, such as a chair or circle, or even justice. Plato is 6. famous for advancing this idea, but Aristotle also used it, finding it in things instead of in some metaphysical realm of being. 7. The notion that there are absolutely correct answers to questions, which apply everywhere and through time. It informs us about the highest reality. 8. Something that is only true for you, or that cannot be corroborated by running an experiment (e.g., "I really like green apples."). 9. The notion that all things have one underlying material, such as fire or water, or even atoms. What something is at its core, or in reality, as opposed to how we might think or perceive it 10. to be (e.g., "The ... of justice."). This Latin term refers to our sensory experience of things, or how our subjective 11. consciousness experiences or has sensations of their qualities or attributes as we come into contact with them. Everyone would agree this is the case, as it is supported by evidence and reason. It is public 12. rather than private in terms of how we determine its truth value. According to this recent, but not really new theory, the human mind is not capable of 13. arriving at some answers, just as a dog cannot make sense of physics. They remain a... According to some Muslim scholars, the purpose of metaphysics is to read the mind or will 14.



According to this view, though they differ in design, other kinds of brains (animal and even

silicon/computer processors) can perform similar operations such as knowing or perceiving

of God, Allah, otherwise referred to as the...

15.

things.