

MUHAMMAD IMRAN		EDU601 - Philosophy of Education	
Lecture No. 1 to 6 (Topic 01 to 46).			QUIZ NO 1
MCQs	(180)	30-12, 2020 to	01-12, 2020

- According to Dewey Freedom requires _____ **personal discipline**
- Socrates believed that the root of moral evil is _____ **ignorance**
- Which of the following is not included in Dialectic Method _____ **basic knowledge**
- Who said that education is a necessity of life, and without it ones life would be miserable.
_____ **Dewey**
- The unconscious influence of the environment affects every _____ **character & mind**
- How many schools of thoughts at Kant time _____ **two**
- A complex civilization must be broken down into portions in a gradual & _____ **graded way**
- According pragmatics reality is _____ **constantly changing**
- Kant was influenced by the works ofwho had ‘put him on the right track’ _____ **Rousseau**
- in what age range people would philosophise and would go up to the level of a philosopher king _____ **ages 35-50**
- Children ought to be educated, not for the present, but for a possibly improved condition of man in the future; that is, in a manner which is adopted to the idea of *humanity* and the whole destiny of man.” Kant – Thoughts on Education by _____ **Kant**
- Kant was aPhilosopher _____ **German**
-believed never to educate directly, but indirectly by means of the environment. _____ **Dewey**
- Immaturity is the potential rather than the capacity to _____ **grow**
- Who was the philosopher who come after the famous plato or was one of the student of plato? _____ **Aristotle**
- A question and answer dialogue in which proposition are methodically scrutinized to uncover the truth is known as _____ **the Socratic method**
- Which of the following ethical theories would agree that serving one’s own self interest is the only moral duty? _____ **Ethical egoism**
- Who was the famous philosopher that came after Aristotle? _____ **Socrates**
- According to Aristotle happiness is _____ **activity of the soul in accordance with virtue**
- According to Kant, morality requires us to: _____ **act only on maxims that we can will to become universal laws**
- According to Kant, the moral worth of an action depends on_ **the maxim that is acted on**
- Which one stimulates a person toward a goal _____ **Environment**
- What is the area of philosophy that investigate the nature source limitation and validity of knowledge _____ **Epistemology**
- According to Kant, the supreme principle of morality is: _____ **synthetic and a priori**
- According to Kant, the basis of morality is the concept of: _____ **freedom**
- Who was one of the students of Socrates _____ **Plato**
- Which of the following aspects is not true of curriculums suggested by plato? _____ **teacher- centered**
- Which philosopher was aristotle’s master? _____ **Plato**
- What did plato do in order to start his own school _____ **he wrote down what Socrates has thought him**

30. Kant claims that the natural purpose of reason is to: _____ **produce a good will.**
31. What is the approximation of thought to reality _____ **Truth**
32. Which one of the primary condition of growth _____ **Immaturity**
33. Aristotle divides the virtues into _____ **moral virtues and intellectual virtues**
34. Idealism deals with _____ **ideas**
35. What is the state of reality/ontology? _____ **Epistemology**
36. According to Kant, moral laws are: _____ **necessary and apply to all rational beings**
37. According pragmatics truth is _____ **practical**
38. dialectic method belongs to which philosopher _____ **plato**
39. how many types of obedience according to Emmanuel Kant _____ **two**
40. john dewey dissertation was based on _____ **Kantian psychology**
41. where did Socrates and his students lives most of the time _____ **Athens**
42.is a fostering, nurturing & nourishing process _____ **Education**
43. Which was the best way to render human experience intelligent. _____ **inquiry**
44. According to Socrates the ultimate knowledge is _____
_____ **One should learn the best way to live one's life**
45. Who was the huge proponent of Democracy _____ **Dewey**
46. Epistemology: is the study of _____ **knowledge**
47. The most permanent & influential modes of control are those which operate _____ **continuously**
48. The main objective of dialectic method is to make decisions based on _____ **knowledge.**
49. For Socrates the soul is harmed by lack of _____ **knowledge**
50. Which one is the foremost outcome of Education _____ **Growth**
51. Lecture method of teaching is an outstanding contribution of _____ **Pragmatism**
52. Who was the famous philosopher of Greek philosophy? _____ **Socrates**
53. In Aristotle's view that virtue are _____ **acquired through habit**
54. The dialectic method originates fromteaching style. _____ **Socrates**
55. Metaphysics: is the study of _____ **reality**
56. Which mode plays an important role in transmittal of education to the youth? _____ **environment**
57. Plato's allegory of the cave can be seen as a metaphor for - _____
_____ **The search for the truth and the good through philosophy**
58. The meaning of Philosophy is _____ **love for wisdom**
59. What is the goal of education according to idealism _____
_____ **Cultivation of dynamic adaptable mind which will be**
60. Plato was a _____ **Idealist**
61. Socrates wants to educate _____ **Both men and women**
62. In ancient Greece, who argued that education was about drawing out what is inside the man? _____ **Socrates**
63. What is important to develop the intrinsic judgment and emotions in a person? _____ **Psychology**
64. Activity increases our? _____ **Strength and passion**
65. Who was the first philosopher to formulate logic or teaching procedures? _____ **Aristotle**
66. Rousseau was born inin 1712. _____ **Geneva**
67. What are the primary sources of education? _____ **All of these (man, nature, things)**
68. According to Rousseau what things made the individual free? _____ **The social institution**
69. Rousseau was in favor ofEducation. _____ **Women**
70. In which stage rote learning is from of learning? _____ **2 B stages**
71. How school system can be changed eventually by? _____ **Humanistic teaching approach**
72. Which is not a part of Rousseau curriculum stage 3 ? _____ **Mathematics**
73. Child isby nature. _____ **Good**

74. The is a body of techniques for investigation phenomena, acquiring new knowledge, or correcting and integrating previous knowledge. **Scientific method**
75. In which year Adler participated in Socratic discussion group? **1921**
76. Law of necessity was presented by: **Kant**
77. Learning is about disciplined inquiry into some aspect of **Reality**
78. How truth be tested in pragmatism? **Experimentation**
79. A thinking process in which you proceed from general to specific statements using prescribed rules of logic: **Deductive Reasoning**
80. Which is not included in Rousseau's curriculum? **Book knowledge**
81. Aristotle states that if we ask what the highest good of human action is:
nearly everyone agrees that it is happiness
82. In Aristotle's terminology, incontinence is when? **One know that one's actions are wrong but does them anyway**
83. The knowledge comes from? **Senses**
84. In which stage Moral training is emphasized? **Infancy not sure**
85. According to Aristotle, we should begin ethical inquiry by specifying?
The aim of human life
86. What is the ultimate aim of Rousseau Emile's? **goodness**
87. What the child learn fast from nature? **Goodness**
88. How truth can be tested in pragmatism? **Experimentation**
89. Which element become an important part of Dewey's pedagogical philosophy?
Experientialism
90. From which university john Dewey studied philosophy? **Hopkins**
91. In Aristotle's view the virtues are **Acquired through habit**
92. The allegory of cave present us with **A story of prisoners and one escape**
93. According to Kant, moral laws are: **Necessary and apply to all rational beings**
94. The dialectic method crosses a divide line between matter and **Idea**
95. Who were the three famous Greek philosophers? **Socrates, Plato, Aristotle**
96. Which of the following ethical theories would agree that the consequences of an action make it right or wrong? **Utilitaris**
97. The main objective of dialectic method is to make decisions based on **Knowledge**
98. According to which philosopher "humans are the only being in need of an education" **Kant**
99. Reminiscence means **Recalling past**
100. Which of the following is not considered in dialectic method? **Material knowledge**
101. According to Plato, teaching methodology also involves certain technicalities and specific elements? **Storytelling and literature**
102. What is the state of reality/ontology? **Epistemology**
103. Which one is the foremost outcome of education? **Growth**
104. In which university john Dewey work as an instructor? **Michigan**
105. Which one is the fostering, nurturing and nourishing process? **Education**
106. According to Kant's approach to moral philosophy, ethics is based on the consequence of ones **The consequence of one's action**
107. What is Plato aim in republic **To define justice and to prove that it is worthwhile to pursue for its own sake**
108. School founded by Aristotle **Lyceum**
109. What is goal of education according to idealism? **Cultivation of dynamic adaptable mind which will be**
110. Where did Socrates and his student live most of the time **Athens**
111. For Socrates, the soul is harmed by lack of **Knowledge**
112. Kant claims that the moral law is given to each person by: **One's own will**
113. Which one is the primary condition of growth? **Immaturity**

114. Plato defines the curriculum in which of the following three stages according to age and type? **Elementary, military, higher education**
115. The unconscious influence of the environment affects? **Human and animals**
116. Who was the famous philosopher of Greek philosophy? **Plato**
117. The ability of an individual to retain or maintain growth that education brings about in the set direction is: **Development**
118. The main objective of dialectic method is to make decisions based on **knowledge**
119. Which one is the fostering, nurturing and nourishing process? **Education**
120. Who said that “education is necessity of life: **Dewey**
121. What is Plato role in republic? **To define justice and prove that it is worthwhile to pursue**
122. Essentially the realization & the exercise of **virtue**
123. Axiology is the study of **Values**
124. Direction can be both successive and **Simultaneous**
125. Who implemented the pragmatism theory in educational institutes? **John Dewey**
126. What did Plato do in order to start his own school? **He wrote what Socrates has taught him**
127. The most permanent and influential modes of control are those which operate: **Continuously**
128. Plato teachings method are **Dialectic didactic**
129. According to Kant, the supreme principle of morality is: **Analytic and a posteriori**
130. John Dewey dissertation was based on: **Kantian psychology**
131. Aristotle divides virtues into **Natural & intellectual**
132. Which one is not an adequate motivator for children by Dewey? **Future**
133. The dialectic method crosses divide line between matter and **Idea**
134. Plato believed that all source of knowledge is **Ideas**
135. The Meaning of philosophy is: **Love for wisdom**
136. How was the school founded by Aristotle known? **Lyceum**
137. How many types of obedience according to Emmanuel Kant? **Two**
138. To avoid criticism, say nothing, do nothing and be nothing is quoted by **Aristotle**
139. Kant encourages duty and discourages **Educational decisions**
140. The famous statement “An unexamined life is not worth living” is attributed to **Socrates**
141. Plato’s philosophy of teaching methods is about using two teaching methods, these methods are and **Didactic, Dialectic**
142. Dialectic method belongs to which philosopher? **Socrates**
143. Aristotelian education is divided into ? **Three periods.**
144. Doctrine means **Teaching**
145. Idealism deals with **Ideas**
146. Socrates believed that knowledge is same thing as or excellence and is always good. **Virtue**
147. The biggest moral paradox in Kant’s philosophy was **Moral autonomy**
148. According to Socrates, what is the lowest grade of cognitive activity? **Imagination**
149. Ideas are the true **Reality**
150. Trying to understand human nature is: **The study of what makes us human**
151. Oregnon is the book of **Aristotle**
152. Who was the students of Socrates? **Plato**
153. Socrates believed that education must takes place **Everywhere at all times**
154. Education teaches virtue & promotes **Wisdom**
155. According to Kant, laws of nature are laws according to which , and laws of freedom are laws according to which **everything will happen; everything ought to happen**
156. According to Kant, moral laws are: **necessary and apply to all rational beings.**
157. Kant claims that the moral law is given to each person by: **one’s own will.**
158. According to Aristotle, we should begin ethical inquiry by specifying: **the aim of human life.**

159. Aristotle states that if we ask what the highest good of human action is: _____ **nearly everyone agrees that it is happiness.**
160. In Aristotle's view, the virtues are: _____ **acquired through habit.**
161. Aristotle divides the virtues into: _____ **moral virtues and intellectual virtues.**
162. Aristotle claims that: _____ **virtue is in our power, and so is vice.**
163. In Aristotle's terminology, incontinence is when: _____ **one knows that one's actions are wrong, but does them anyway**
164. Aristotle ends the Ethics with a segue to a discussion of: _____ **politics.**
165. According to Dewey, the problem of value arose: _____ **when teleological considerations were eliminated from the natural sciences.**
166. Dewey maintains that the existence of valuations is determined: _____ **by observations of behavior.**
167. Dewey claims that value-propositions are: _____ **propositions about matters of fact.**
168. Dewey maintains that "means" are by definition: _____ **all of the above.**
169. Dewey maintains that "extrinsic value" is: _____ **a contradiction in terms.**
170. Dewey claims that the difference between "what is desired" and "what is desirable" is: _____ **that the former is an unexamined impulse, and the latter the product of investigation.**
171. Dewey argues that ends-in-view depend on: _____ **both a and b.**
172. According to Dewey, an end-in-itself is: _____ **self-contradictory**
173. When Euthyphro attempts to define the holy as prosecuting wrongdoers, Socrates objects that: _____ **there are many other things that are also holy.**
174. Socrates suggests that the holy is one part of: _____ **what is just.**
175. During his trial, Socrates argues that he would never intentionally corrupt others because: _____ **he would not know how.**
176. Socrates tells Crito that he should attempt to break out of prison if and only if doing so would be: _____ **harmful to his enemies and advantageous to his friends.**
177. To argue that he is obliged to obey the laws of Athens, Socrates compares the city to: _____ **a spouse**
178. In the Republic, Thrasymachus claims that justice is: _____ **the advantage of the stronger.**
179. In Book II of the Republic, Glaucon claims that justice originates from: _____ **a social agreement.**

BEST OF LUCK