

Introduction to Philosophy

Test 3 Study Guide

1. **CRITICAL THINKING**- According to Martínez (2012), there is no evidence that Pythagoras played any significant role in the history of mathematics. What connection does Martínez make about the cult-like nature of Pythagorean devotion to mathematics and the modern-day practice of academic mathematics?
2. What is a proposition? Give an example. Give an example of a non-proposition.
3. What is a truth-maker?
4. Within the context of the debate on the existence of mathematical objects, define the following: Physicalism, Conceptualism, Nominalism, Platonism.
5. Give an argument against Physicalism.
6. Give an argument against Conceptualism.
7. What is Platonism? What is an abstract object? What is Platonic Heaven?
8. Give a potential problem for nominalism/fictionalism.
9. **CRITICAL THINKING**- What is Plato's explanation for how we come to know the Forms even though they exist in a different realm? Explain this argument. Explain why Plato needs this explanation to explain how we know things that exist in a different realm, things that aren't known through the five senses.
10. What is the Divided Line metaphor?
11. What is Plato's ranking of political systems?
12. Why is arguing for the existence of souls a potential response to the problem of free will?
13. Define the following: dualism, materialism.
14. What is Descartes' argument for dualism? Explain.
15. What is Kant's objection to Descartes' argument for dualism?
16. Give the three arguments against Dualism covered in class. Explain them in your own words.
17. What is functionalism? What is computationalism? Is computationalism a version of functionalism?
18. **CRITICAL THINKING**- Does the truth of functionalism necessarily imply the truth of materialism? Why or why not?
19. What is the Entscheidungsproblem?
20. What is a Turing machine? Explain.
21. What is a Turing test? Explain.
22. **CRITICAL THINKING**- Searle uses a thought-experiment called The Chinese Room to make an argument against strong artificial intelligence. Describe the

Chinese Room thought-experiment, in your own words. Describe what Searle's point is, in your own words.

23. Define the following: monism, enlightenment.
24. **CRITICAL THINKING**- What did Siddhartha mean when he claimed that all life is suffering (i.e., dukkha)?
25. Be able to identify the Eightfold Path.
26. **CRITICAL THINKING**- Why might one object to using Eastern Thought as a solution to the Problem of Evil?
27. Why do some theorists like Steven Pinker argue that Locke was wrong about the blank slate hypothesis?
28. What is the Problem of Induction? Explain.
29. What is coherentism?
30. What does it mean for a theory to be logically consistent?
31. What does it mean for a deductive argument to be valid? Sound?
32. What does it mean for an inductive argument to be strong? Cogent?