

**General Instruction:** Read carefully the statement indicated in each number item. Shade the letter of your chosen answer in your answer sheet.

1. The Greek word “*sophia*” means
  - a) knowledge
  - b) wisdom
  - c) science
  - d) power
2. It is the Greek word of the term “*love*” in the etymological definition of philosophy.
  - a) eros
  - b) sophia
  - c) filia
  - d) agape
3. The quality of having an experience, knowledge, and good judgment; the quality of being wise.
  - a) Divine wisdom
  - b) knowledge
  - c) empirical evidence
  - d) Human wisdom
4. It is basically defined as the right application of knowledge.
  - a) morality
  - b) ethics
  - c) wisdom
  - d) aesthetics
5. It is defined as the science of all things in their ultimate cause through the aid of human reason alone.
  - a) Logic
  - b) Philosophy
  - c) Sociology
  - d) Phenomenology
6. It is the science of the study of man in relation to his own destiny, God, and to his fellowmen.
  - a) Philosophy of the Human Person
  - b) Epistemology
  - c) Metaphysics
  - d) Cosmology
7. Which among the “**Five Ways**” of St. Thomas Aquinas emphasized this phrase, “*Everything that is moving, is moved by another*”?
  - a) Argument from Efficient Cause
  - b) Argument from Gradation of Being
  - c) Argument from Motion
  - d) Argument from Possibility and Necessity
8. It is a term describing the pattern or form which when present makes matter into a particular type of thing, which we recognize as being of that particular type.
  - a) Material Cause
  - b) Formal Cause
  - c) Efficient Cause
  - d) Final Cause
9. It is the capacity to make things sensibly and consciously applying logic, establishing and verifying facts, and changing or justifying practices.
  - a) reason
  - b) consciousness
  - c) thinking skills
  - d) common sense
10. In philosophy, it is a science or study of that which appears.
  - a) Aesthetics
  - b) Psychology
  - c) Phenomenology
  - d) Theodicy
11. All are factors to consider in understanding human awareness EXCEPT.
  - a) The object of our intention (noema)
  - b) The intentional act (noesis)
  - c) The conscious self
  - d) The subject of an action
12. It is literally defined as “bracketing”, a mathematical term borrowed by Husserl to mean that we need to put inside the bracket all our natural attitudes of our object of inquiry.
  - a) Phenomenology
  - b) Epoche
  - c) Phenomenological Transcendental Reduction
  - d) Phenomenological Eidetic Reduction
13. Which of the following Philosophical approaches characterized the Modern Period of philosophizing?
  - a) cosmocentric
  - b) anthropocentric
  - c) theocentric
  - d) existentialist approach
14. The Socratic dictum “Know thy self” means
  - a) We value the SELF.
  - b) We treat our SELF special.
  - c) We look for the satisfaction of the SELF.
  - d) We examined the self towards its ends.
15. Which among the following is the approach of existentialist philosophy?
  - a) They philosophized from the standpoint of an actor rather than from that of spectator.
  - b) They emphasize man as subject rather than as object.
  - c) They stress on man’s existence, on man as situated.
  - d) All of the above
16. The aim of the study is to understand a human person as an existent human being.
  - a) Existentialism
  - b) Confucianism
  - c) Buddhism
  - d) Capitalism
17. The phrase, “Man is capable of transcendence”, means

- a) Man is the highest of all beings.
  - b) Man can go beyond what is actually given.
  - c) Man is capable of resurrection.
  - d) Man is a rational animal.
18. To describe a living body, it is:
- a) A dignified body
  - b) Body as a component part of a person
  - c) His value is immeasurable and limitless.
  - d) All of the given choices
19. Prior to Socrates, the Greek thinkers, sometimes collectively called the
- a) Aristocrats
  - b) Milesians
  - c) Pre-Socratics
  - d) Anglicans
20. Which among the following statements is the philosophy of Socrates?
- a) Human person is a soul.
  - b) Dichotomy between the body and the soul
  - c) Matter and Form
  - d) "hylomorphism"
21. The known Father of Existentialism.
- a) Soren Kierkegaard
  - b) Socrates
  - c) Jean Paul Sartre
  - d) Emmanuel Kant
22. The term '*hyle*' in Greek means
- a) form
  - b) matter
  - c) shape
  - d) essence
23. For Aristotle, this is the soul of lower animals like dogs and cats.
- a) Vegetative soul
  - b) Rational soul
  - c) Sentient soul
  - d) Human soul
24. He believed that man is of a bifurcated nature.
- a) St. Thomas Aquinas
  - b) Rene Descartes
  - c) David Hume
  - d) St. Augustine
25. Saint Thomas Aquinas lives in what particular period in history?
- a) Ancient period
  - b) Medieval
  - c) Modern period
  - d) Contemporary
26. For St. Augustine, the goal of every human person is
- a) To live eternally in a realm of spiritual bliss in communion with God.
  - b) To attain this communion and bliss with the Divine by living his life on earth in virtue.
  - c) To share God's perfections in his journey of faith.
  - d) All of the above
27. The term '*morphe*' in Greek refers to the
- a) Essence of a substance or thing
  - b) The value of its content
  - c) The quality of life
  - d) The incarceration of the soul
28. He is known as the *Father of Modern Philosophy*.
- a) Emmanuel Kant
  - b) Jürgen Habermas
  - c) Rene Descartes
  - d) Thomas Hobbes
29. It is the school of thought that espouses the idea that knowledge can only be possible if it is sensed and experienced.
- a) Rationalism
  - b) Skepticism
  - c) Idealism
  - d) Empiricism
30. Which among the following statements below, proposes Hume's core philosophy?
- a) Cause and Effect
  - b) Body and Soul
  - c) Impressions and Ideas
  - d) Matter and Form
31. He is the first philosopher who coined the term "philosophy" way back 6<sup>th</sup> century BC.
- a) Socrates
  - b) Pythagoras
  - c) Parmenides
  - d) Heraclitus
32. David Hume in his philosophy argues that
- a) Men can only attain knowledge by experiencing.
  - b) Impressions are the basic objects of our experience or sensation.
  - c) Men simply want to believe that there is a unified, coherent self, a soul or mind just like what the previous philosophers thought.
  - d) All of the above
33. Which among the following is true about Kant's philosophy?
- a) Human capacity to grasp things does not need the sense impression since it infers the movements of an object according to its ultimate end.
  - b) The things that men perceive around them are not just randomly infused into the human person without an organizing principles that regulates the relationship of all these impressions.
  - c) Sensed objects are inseparable to the formation of knowledge.

- d) To justify the existence of an object, one has to determine its quality and value.

34. Gilbert Ryle solves the mind-body dichotomy that has been running for a long time in the history of thought

by blatantly asserting that

- a) The “self” is not an entity one can locate and analyze but simply the convenient name that people use to refer to all the behavior that people make.
- b) The “self” is what the name of the person is and no other.
- c) The true description of the self can be made possible through the actual encounter of the two selves.
- d) The “self” is like a machine attached to the mind.

35. The phrase, “All experiences are embodied” means

- a) All experiences are consciously managed by the self.
- b) The mind and body are so intertwined that they cannot be separated from one another.
- c) Human mind is greater than the capacity of the body.
- d) All of our actions were moved by the soul.

36. The term ‘world’ is derived from Anglo-Saxon words: ‘*weor*’ which means

- a) Nature
- b) Man and ‘old’
- c) mother nature
- d) home

37. Which among the following statements is not true about the philosophical concept of the “world”?

- a) ‘World’ is not a physical structure.
- b) It is all about where you are located
- c) There is no world apart from man.
- d) The things that you consider your own

38. It is the power or inherent right of the person to act, speak or think what one pleases as long as it is right.

- a) Freedom
- b) Justice
- c) Responsibility
- d) Existence

39. This is the greatest kind of love wherein you give your whole life for the sake of the one being loved.

- a) Eros
- b) Divine love
- c) Human love
- d) Love of wisdom

40. The word ‘eidetic’ comes from the Greek word “*eidos*” which means

- a) image
- b) shape
- c) form
- d) all of the choices

41. All are the characteristics of Divine wisdom EXCEPT.

- a) pure
- b) impartial
- c) peaceable
- d) doubtful

42. It is considered as the science of inanimate objects.

- a) Ethics
- b) Metaphysics
- c) Cosmology
- d) Social Philosophy

43. Human wisdom requires the element of human experience because

- a) Experience is a good teacher.
- b) From experience we gain knowledge.
- c) It needs physical involvement.
- d) Knowledge is based on facts.

44. Which among the following is true about the Argument from Design of St. Thomas?

- a) Every being is directed towards its goal.
- b) Every being has gradation whether they are found to be good, better or worse than others.
- c) A possible being can become what they are not.
- d) Nothing exists prior to itself.

45. It is a moral power residing in a person, by virtue of which a man can call anything his own.

- a) Human Rights
- b) Accountability
- c) Freedom
- d) Duty

46. It is a branch of philosophy that deals with the theory of knowledge.

- a) Theodicy
- b) Epistemology
- c) Aesthetics
- d) Logic

47. It refers to the material composition of an object.

- a) Efficient Cause
- b) Material Cause
- c) Final Cause
- d) Formal Cause

48. All are the theories of existentialism EXCEPT.

- a) Man is the source of his action.
- b) Man has feelings and emotions.
- c) Man is capable of controlling others.
- d) Man is a subject.

49. The Greek word “*prosopon*” means

## Review on the Philosophy of the Human Person

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- |             |                |
|-------------|----------------|
| a) person   | c) philosophy  |
| b) humanity | d) personality |
50. The freedom that is applicable only to God.
- |                    |                           |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| a) Human Freedom   | c) Absolute Freedom       |
| b) Limited Freedom | d) Freedom of Expressions |

Key to Correction

1. b	27. a
2. a	28. c
3. d	29. d
4. c	30. c
5. b	31. b
6. a	32. d
7. c	33. b
8. b	34. a
9. a	35. b
10. c	36. b
11. d	37. b
12. b	38. a
13. b	39. b
14. d	40. d
15. d	41. d
16. a	42. c
17. b	43. b
18. d	44. a
19. c	45. a
20. a	46. b
21. a	47. b
22. b	48. c
23. c	49. a
24. d	50.
25. b	
26. d	