Introduction to Philosophy

CREDIT HOURS
3

LEVEL
LOWER

EXAM CODE 363
CATALOG NUMBER PHIx101

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www.excelsior.edu/contentguides
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Before You Choose This UExcel Exam

Uses for the Examination

- Excelsior College, the test developer, recommends granting three (3) semester hours of lower-level credit to students who receive a letter grade of C or higher on this examination. The examination may be used to help fulfill the introductory philosophy core requirement for the Philosophy major, as a Humanities general education course, or as a free elective for all Excelsior College degree programs that allow for free electives.

- Other colleges and universities also recognize this exam as a basis for granting credit or advanced standing.

- Individual institutions set their own policies for the amount of credit awarded and the minimum acceptable grade.

Exam-takers who have applied to Excelsior College should ask their academic advisor where this exam fits within their degree program.

Exam-takers not enrolled in an Excelsior College degree program should check with the institution from which they wish to receive credit to determine whether credit will be granted and/or to find out the minimum grade required for credit. Those who intend to enroll at Excelsior College should ask an admissions counselor where this exam fits within their intended degree program.

Examination Length and Scoring

The examination consists of approximately 110 questions, most of which are multiple choice; for samples of all the item types on this exam, see the sample items in the back of this guide. Some items are unscored, pretest items. The pretest items are embedded throughout the exam and are indistinguishable from the scored items. You will have two (2) hours to complete the examination. Your score will be reported as a letter grade.

UExcel Exam Resources

Excelsior College Bookstore

The Excelsior College Bookstore offers recommended textbooks and other resources to help you prepare for UExcel exams.

The bookstore is available online at: www.excelsior.edu/bookstore

UExcel Practice Exams

The official UExcel practice exams are highly recommended as part of your study plan. Once you register for your UExcel exam, you are eligible to purchase the corresponding practice exam, which can be taken using any computer with a supported Web browser. Each practice exam includes two forms that you may take within a 180-day period.
Excelsior College Library

Enrolled Excelsior College students can access millions of authoritative resources online through the Excelsior College Library. Created through our partnership with the Sheridan Libraries of The Johns Hopkins University, the library provides access to journal articles, books, websites, databases, reference services, and many other resources. Special library pages relate to the nursing degree exams and other selected exams. To access it, visit www.excelsior.edu/library (login is required).

Our library provides:

- 24/7 availability
- The world’s most current authoritative resources
- Help and support from staff librarians

Online Tutoring

Excelsior College offers online tutoring through SMARTTHINKING™ to connect with tutors who have been trained in a variety of academic subjects. To access SMARTTHINKING, go to www.excelsior.edu/smarthinking. Once there, you may download a copy of the SMARTTHINKING Student Handbook as a PDF.

MyExcelsior Community

MyExcelsior Community enables Excelsior College students and alumni to interact with their peers online. As members, students can participate in real-time chat groups, join online study groups, buy and sell used textbooks, and share Internet resources. Enrolled students have automatic access from their MyExcelsior page. Visit www.excelsior.edu/myexcelsiorcommunity.

Preparing for UExcel Exams

How Long Will It Take Me to Study?

A UExcel exam enables you to show that you’ve learned material comparable to one or more 15-week college-level courses. As an independent learner, you should study and review as much as you would for a college course. For a 3-credit course in a subject they don’t know, most students would be expected to study nine hours per week for 15 weeks, for a total of 135 hours.

Study Tips

Become an active user of the resource materials. Aim for understanding rather than memorization. The more active you are when you study, the more likely you will be to retain, understand, and apply the information.

The following techniques are generally considered to be active learning:

- preview or survey each chapter
- highlight or underline text you believe is important
- write questions or comments in the margins
- practice re-stating content in your own words
- relate what you are reading to the chapter title, section headings, and other organizing elements of the textbook
- find ways to engage your eyes, your ears, and your muscles, as well as your brain, in your studies
- study with a partner or a small group (if you are an enrolled student, search for partners on MyExcelsior Community)
- prepare your review notes as flashcards or create recordings that you can use while commuting or exercising

When you feel confident that you understand a content area, review what you have learned. Take a second look at the material to evaluate your understanding. If you have a study partner, the two of you can review by explaining the content to each other or writing test questions for each other to answer. Review questions from textbook chapters may be helpful for partner or individual study, as well.
Using UExcel Practice Exams

We recommend taking the first form of the practice exam when you begin studying, to see how much you already know. After taking the first practice exam, check your performance on each question and find out why your answer was right or wrong. This feedback will help you improve your knowledge of the subject and identify areas of weakness that you should address before taking the exam. Take the second form of the practice exam after you have finished studying. Analyze your results to identify the areas that you still need to review.

Although there is no guarantee, our research suggests that students who do well on the practice exams are more likely to pass the actual exam than those who do not do well (or do not take advantage of this opportunity).

About Test Preparation Services

Preparation for UExcel® exams and Excelsior College® Examinations, though based on independent study, is supported by Excelsior College with a comprehensive set of exam learning resources and services designed to help you succeed. These learning resources are prepared by Excelsior College so you can be assured that they are current and cover the content you are expected to master for the exams. These resources, and your desire to learn, are usually all that you will need to succeed.

There are test-preparation companies that will offer to help you study for our examinations. Some may imply a relationship with Excelsior College and/or make claims that their products and services are all that you need to prepare for our examinations.

Excelsior College is not affiliated with any test preparation firm and does not endorse the products or services of these companies. No test preparation vendor is authorized to provide admissions counseling or academic advising services, or to collect any payments, on behalf of Excelsior College. Excelsior College does not send authorized representatives to a student’s home nor does it review the materials provided by test preparation companies for content or compatibility with Excelsior College examinations.

To help you become a well-informed consumer, we suggest that before you make any purchase decision regarding study materials provided by organizations other than Excelsior College, you consider the points outlined on our website at www.excelsior.edu/testprep.

Preparing for This Exam

Prior Knowledge

No previous knowledge in philosophy is required prior to beginning study for this examination.

Using the Content Outline

Each content area in the outline includes (1) the recommended minimum hours of study to devote to that content area and (2) the most important sections of the recommended resources for that area. These annotations are not intended to be comprehensive. You may need to refer to other chapters in the recommended textbooks. Chapter numbers and titles may differ in other editions.

This content outline contains examples of the types of information you should study. Although these examples are numerous, do not assume that everything on the exam will come from these examples. Conversely, do not expect that every detail you study will appear on the exam. Any exam is only a broad sample of all the questions that could be asked about the subject matter.

Using the Sample Questions and Rationales

Each content guide provides sample questions to illustrate those typically found on the exam. These questions are intended to give you an idea of the level of knowledge expected and the way questions are typically phrased. The sample questions do not sample the entire content of the exam and are not intended to serve as an entire practice test.
Recommended Resources for the UExcel Exam in Introduction to Philosophy

The study materials listed below are recommended by Excelsior College as the most appropriate resources to help you study for the examination. For information on ordering from the Excelsior College Bookstore, see page 1 of this guide. You may also find resource materials in college libraries. Public libraries may have some of the textbooks or may be able to obtain them through an interlibrary loan program.

You should allow sufficient time to obtain resources and to study before taking the exam.

Textbook

This textbook was used by the examination development committee to verify all questions on the exam. It may be purchased from the Excelsior College Bookstore. www.excelsior.edu/bookstore


Open Educational Resources

Standford Encyclopedia of Philosophy
plato.stanford.edu

Ancient History Encyclopedia
www.ancient.edu

Internet Encyclopedia of Philosophy
www.iep.utm.edu

MIT, Classics in Western Philosophy (Lecture Notes, Assignments, Study Materials, and Related Resources sections)

OCL, PHIL 101: Introduction to Philosophy
http://opencourselibrary.org/phil-101-introduction-to-philosophy/

Oxford University, General Philosophy
http://www.philosophy.ox.ac.uk/podcasts

Many colleges and universities have free versions of their courses available through iTunes U.

Introduction to Philosophy, Missouri State University

Reducing Textbook Costs

Many students know it is less expensive to buy a used textbook, and buying a previous edition is also an option. The Excelsior College bookstore includes a buyback feature and a used book marketplace, as well as the ability to rent digital versions of textbooks for as long as students need them. Students are encouraged to explore these and the many other opportunities available online to help defray textbook costs.
General Description of the Examination

The UExcel Introduction to Philosophy examination is based on material typically taught in a one-semester, three-credit, lower-level survey course in introduction to philosophy.

The examination measures knowledge of facts and terminology; understanding of logic, epistemology, metaphysics, ethics, logical reasoning, the history of philosophy, and the different approaches to various philosophical problems.

No prior knowledge of philosophy is required before beginning study for this exam.

Learning Outcomes

After you have successfully worked your way through the recommended study materials, you should be able to demonstrate the following learning outcomes:

1. Identify, comprehend, and apply some common logical principles and fallacies.
2. Identify, comprehend, and apply the major ethical theories.
3. Identify, comprehend, and apply the major metaphysical issues and viewpoints.
4. Identify, comprehend, and apply the major epistemological issues and viewpoints.
Content Outline
The content outline describes the various areas of the test, similar to the way a syllabus outlines a course. To fully prepare requires self-direction and discipline. Study involves careful reading, reflection, and systematic review.

The major content areas on the Introduction to Philosophy examination, the percent of the examination, and the hours to devote to each content area are listed below.

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<tr>
<th>Content Area</th>
<th>Percent of the Examination</th>
<th>Hours of Study</th>
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<td>I. The Nature of Philosophy and Logic</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>14</td>
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<td>II. Metaphysics</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>48</td>
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<td>III. Epistemology</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>27</td>
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<tr>
<td>IV. Ethics</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
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I. The Nature of Philosophy and Logic

Chaffee (2013)

- Ch. 1, What Is Philosophy?
- Ch. 2, What Is the Philosopher’s Way?
- Ch. 6, What Is Real? What is True?

Bowen (2008), Guide to Critical Thinking and Logic (pp. xvii–xxvii)

A. What is philosophy?
   1. Definitions
   2. Having a philosophy vs. doing philosophy
   3. Purpose of philosophy

B. Why is philosophy important?

C. Branches of philosophy (for example: metaphysics, ethics, logic, epistemology)

D. Logical reasoning

1. Fallacies (ad hominem, begging the question, equivocation, appeal to popularity, false dilemma, ignorance, post hoc, slippery slope, naturalistic fallacy, denying the antecedent, affirming the consequent)

2. Argument forms (logical laws)

3. Validity

4. Soundness

E. Critical thinking
   1. Point of view
   2. Assumptions
   3. Evidence
   4. Reaching conclusions

F. Socrates
   1. Apology by Plato (Lab)
   2. Socratic method

G. Bertrand Russell—The Problems of Philosophy
II. Metaphysics

35 PERCENT OF EXAM | 48 HOURS OF STUDY

Chaffee

Ch. 3, Who Are You?
Ch. 4, Are You Free?
Ch. 7, Is There a Spiritual Reality?

Bowen

Ch. 2, Self, Mind, and Soul
Ch. 6, Faith and Reason

A. God

1. Proofs for God’s existence
   a. Anselm—Proslogion (Ch. 2–7)
   b. Aquinas—Summa Theologica (third article: Whether God Exists)
   c. David Hume—Dialogues Concerning Natural Religion
   d. William Paley—The Teleological Argument
   e. Bertrand Russell—Why I Am Not a Christian
2. The problem of evil
   a. John Hick—Philosophy of Religion (God Can Allow Some Evil)
3. The Ethics of Belief by Clifford
4. The Will to Believe by James
5. Pascal
6. Kierkegaard
   a. The leap of faith—Philosophical Fragments
7. Nietzsche
8. Religion
   a. Buddhism
   b. Christianity
   c. Hinduism—Bhagavad-Gita
   d. Islam
   e. Judaism
   f. Taoism
   g. Mary Daly’s feminist view

B. The nature of reality

1. Heraclitus—Fragments
2. Aristotle
   a. Four causes
   b. Reality
   c. Forms
   d. The Politics (Book I, Book IV)
3. Leibniz

C. Self, mind, and soul

1. Mind-body problem
   a. Materialism
   b. Dualism
2. Descartes—Meditations on First Philosophy
3. The soul
4. Locke—An Essay Concerning Human Understanding (Book 1, Chapters 1 and 2; Book 2, Chapters 2 and 7; Book 4, Chapter 11)
5. Hume—An Inquiry Concerning Human Understanding (selections)
6. Kant—Fundamental Principles of the Metaphysics of Morals
7. Other theorists (for example: Freud, Ryle)
   a. The Concept of Mind—Ryle

D. Personal identity

1. Memory
2. Body
3. No self

E. Free will and determinism

1. Free will
2. Determinism
   a. The System of Nature by d’Holbach (Thiry)
   b. The Will to Believe by James
3. Existentialism
   a. Sartre—Existentialism Is a Humanism
4. Feminist approaches
   a. Grimshaw

F. Causality
1. Hume—*An Inquiry Concerning Human Understanding: Of the Idea of Necessary Connection*

G. Plato—*Republic*—selections
1. Theory of Forms
2. Theory of innate ideas
3. Allegory of the Cave

H. Russell—*The Problems of Philosophy* (appearance/reality)

I. Eastern approaches
1. Buddha—*Dhammapada*

III. Epistemology

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<th>20 percent of exam</th>
<th>27 hours of study</th>
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Ch. 8, Are There Moral Truths?  
Ch. 9, What Are Right Actions?

Bowen  
Ch. 3, Science

A. Knowledge

B. Truth

C. Science
1. Kuhn
2. Popper
3. Feyerabend
4. Longino

D. Empiricism
1. Locke—*An Essay Concerning Human Understanding*
   a. Tabula rasa
2. Berkeley—*Three Dialogues Between Hylas and Philonous*
3. Hume—*An Inquiry Concerning Human Understanding: Of the Origins of Ideas*

E. Rationalism
1. Descartes
   a. *Meditations on First Philosophy* 1, 2, and 6
2. Leibniz
3. Kant
   a. *Prolegomena to Any Future Metaphysics*
   b. *Critique of Pure Reason*

F. Skepticism

G. Phenomenology

H. Constructivism

I. Pragmatism

J. Plato
1. The divided line

K. African American approaches
1. W.E.B. DuBois—*The Souls of Black Folk*
2. Martin Luther King, Jr—*Letter from Birmingham Jail*

L. Feminist approaches
1. Jaggar

M. Eastern approaches
1. Buddhism
2. Hinduism
   a. *The Upanishads*
3. Taoism
   a. Lao Tzu—*Tao Te Ching*
IV. Ethics

35 PERCENT OF EXAM | 48 HOURS OF STUDY

Chaffee

Ch. 5, How Can We Know the Nature of Reality?
Ch. 6, What Is Real? What Is True?
Ch. 10, What Is Social Justice?

Bowen

Ch. 11, Morality

A. Plato
   1. *Euthyphro*

B. Aristotle
   1. *Nicomachean Ethics*

C. Absolutism
   1. *The Concept of Morals* by Stace

D. Egoism
   1. Rational egoism
   2. *The Virtue of Selfishness* by Rand
   3. *Egoism and Moral Skepticism* by Rachels

E. Stoicism
   1. Marcus Aurelius—*Meditations*

F. Natural law

G. Relativism
   1. *Anthropology and the Abnormal* by Benedict

H. Subjectivism

I. Values

J. Utilitarianism
   1. Bentham—*An Introduction to the Principles of Morality and Legislation*
   2. Mill
      a. Utilitarianism
      b. *On Liberty*
   3. Epicurus—*Letters to Menoeceus*

K. Kant—*Fundamental Principles of the Metaphysics of Morals*
   1. Deontology
   2. Hypothetical imperative
   3. Categorical imperative

L. Existentialism
   1. Kierkegaard
   2. Nietzsche
   3. Sartre
   4. De Beauvoir
   5. Camus—*The Myth of Sisyphus*

M. The ethic of care
   1. Noddings
   2. Gilligan

N. Social justice
   1. Plato’s political ideas
      a. *The Republic*
      b. *Crito*
   2. Aristotle
      a. *The Politics*
   3. Hobbes
      a. *Leviathan*
   4. Locke
      a. *The Second Treatise of Government*
   5. Hume
   6. Marx—*The Communist Manifesto*
   7. Rawls—*A Theory of Justice*
   8. Okin
   9. Wollstonecraft—*A Vindication of the Rights of Women* (Lab)

O. Religion
   1. Divine command theory
Sample Questions

1. Which logical fallacy occurs whenever a person categorically assumes what an argument is trying to prove?
   1) post hoc
   2) ad hominem
   3) equivocation
   4) begging the question

2. Which branch of philosophy is devoted to the study of reason and argumentation?
   1) epistemology
   2) ethics
   3) logic
   4) metaphysics

3. Order and apparent purpose are observed in the universe. It is therefore reasonable to assume God has created the universe. This summarizes which argument for the existence of God?
   The argument of
   1) motion
   2) design
   3) levels of being
   4) contingency and necessity

4. Which philosopher coined the term “leap of faith”?
   1) Kierkegaard
   2) Nietzsche
   3) Popper
   4) Russell

5. According to Aristotle, which cause gives shape and purpose to matter?
   1) final cause
   2) formal cause
   3) material cause
   4) efficient cause

6. Which philosophical viewpoint assumes that mind and body are separate and distinct realities or entities?
   1) dualism
   2) empiricism
   3) materialism
   4) rationalism
7. Which statement best explains existentialism?
   1) Scientific progress is based on resistance to attempts to falsify scientific hypothesis.
   2) Scientific progress is made by accumulating evidence in support of general principles.
   3) Humans are determined by causal laws.
   4) Humans create themselves through freedom of choices.

8. According to Epicurus, what is the highest pleasure?
   1) eating
   2) learning
   3) sex
   4) sleeping

9. What ideal did Plato consider to be the essence of everything that exists?
   1) form
   2) golden mean
   3) divided line
   4) body

10. What does John Searle consider to be the hardest question for a philosopher?
    1) “Is the mind distinct from the body?”
    2) “What is the relation of the mind to the rest of the universe?”
    3) “How can enlightenment be achieved through non-attachment?”
    4) “How do consciousness and memory provide the basis for the self?”

11. “To be is to be perceived.” Who stated this philosophy?
    1) Anselm
    2) Berkeley
    3) Descartes
    4) Plato

12. Which philosopher claimed that every belief should be doubted?
    1) René Descartes
    2) Socrates
    3) William James
    4) Aristotle

13. “All things in the world come from being, and being comes from non-being.” Which philosopher said these words?
    1) Lao-Tzu
    2) Confucius
    3) Plato
    4) Thales

14. Which Greek philosopher wrote The Nicomachean Ethics?
    1) Aristotle
    2) Epicurus
    3) Plato
    4) Heraclitus

15. According to Aristotle, which is the way to happiness?
    1) piety
    2) celibacy
    3) a humble life
    4) virtuous living

16. Which statement best characterizes the doctrine of ethical egoism?
    1) “Character is higher than intellect.”
    2) “The unexamined life is not worth living.”
    3) “One has not only a legal but a moral responsibility to obey just laws.”
    4) “The achievement of happiness is a human being’s highest moral purpose.”

17. Which statement best summarizes the philosophy in Paul Henri Thiry, Baron d’Holbach’s The System of Nature?
    1) The natural world is the best of all possible worlds.
    2) Life does not make sense without personal freedoms.
    3) The laws of nature determine human behavior.
    4) When one makes a choice, it is implied that all people make the same choice.
18. What does Jeremy Bentham’s principle of utility assume?

The principle of utility assumes that
1) being does not require causation.
2) knowledge is both rational and empirical.
3) pain should decrease and pleasure should increase.
4) nature is the basis of all human behavior.

19. Which term refers to something which can be known only through reason, without the help of empirical verification?

1) a priori
2) a posteriori
3) ex post facto
4) ex hypothesi

20. What does John Rawls’s “veil of ignorance” best illustrate?

How human beings
1) behave in a state of nature
2) become rational beings
3) function in society
4) explain the soul after death
Rationales

1.(ID1)
1) This fallacy occurs when you confuse coincidence with causality.
2) This fallacy occurs when an author attacks the person rather than the argument.
3) This fallacy occurs whenever an argument turns on a crucial shift in the meaning of a significant word or phrase.
*4) This fallacy makes an assertion even though it assumes to ask a question, pointing the listener to a certain position within its own language.

2.(IC)
1) This is the study of knowledge.
2) This is the study of proper behavior.
*3) Logic is concerned with valid inferences and the structure of arguments.
4) This is the study of the nature of reality.

3.(IIA1d)
1) Design precedes movement, although both are attributable to God in this philosophical observation.
*2) This argument assumes that a God designed the universe and its so-called divine order.
3) God is considered to represent the highest degree of reality in this observation, that is, where all levels of being merge into one.
4) In yet a different theory of knowledge, God is both contingent and necessary.

4.(IIA6a)
*1) Kierkegaard believed that there are times when humans must transcend pure rationality and rely instead on faith.
2) See 1).
3) See 1).
4) See 1).

5.(IIB2a)
1) Final cause refers to the ultimate purpose for which something exists.
*2) Formal cause is the embedded form that gives shape and purpose to the matter.
3) Material cause is the actual matter of which something is made.
4) Efficient cause triggers the action that sets a thing in motion.

6.(IIC1b)
*1) Dualism is the belief that experience can be compartmentalized into two entities: the physical and the cognitive.
2) Empiricism holds that all knowledge comes from sensory experience.
3) Materialism holds that matter is the only true reality.
4) Rationalism emphasizes reason as a source of knowledge.

*correct answer
7.(IID4)
1) Existentialism is not a thesis about the nature of science.
2) Existentialism is not a thesis about the nature of science.
3) This is the definition of determinism.
4) This statement is the only explanation among the four of Jean-Paul Sartre's theory of existentialism.

11.(IIID2)
1) Perception is irrelevant to St. Anselm's philosophy.
2) Perception is the essence of George Berkeley's philosophy on the nature of being.
3) René Descartes' existential philosophy is based on the idea that “I think, therefore I am.”
4) Plato discussed perception in “The Allegory of the Cave,” but this phrase does not summarize his entire philosophy.

8.(IVD)
1) Eating is a physical pleasure, which Epicurus considered lower than intellectual pursuits.
2) Epicurus believed that intellectual pursuits, such as learning, are higher pleasures than others having to do with maintaining the physical body.
3) See 2).
4) See 2).

9.(IIG)
*1) The theory of forms is one of Plato's key metaphysical doctrines.
2) This concept is key to Aristotle's philosophy of ethics.
3) This is a key concept of Plato's epistemology.
4) The body, as a concept, is less real than form, according to Plato.

10.(IIIC1)
1) This is a question first addressed by René Descartes and more recently by Daniel Dennett.
2) Searle is interested in the philosophy of the mind and the relationship between the self and mental phenomena.
3) This is an issue considered in the Buddhist theory of “no-self.”
4) This is a question considered at length by David Hume in *A Treatise of Human Nature*.

12.(III E1a)
*1) Rene Descartes made this claim in *Discourse on Method*, which expounded on the doubt inherent in every belief system.
2) See 1).
3) See 1).
4) See 1).

13.(IIIM3)
*1) These transcendent words were written by Lao-Tzu in *The Way of Lao-Tzu*.
2) See 1).
3) See 1).
4) See 1).

14.(IVB)
*1) This is one of many classics written by Aristotle.
2) Epicurus is remembered for the letters he wrote, not books.
3) Plato is perhaps best known for *The Republic*.
4) Heraclitus was a pre-Socratic who wrote on the nature of reality.
15. (IVB)
1) Piety is not a relevant virtue for Aristotle.
2) To Aristotle, celibacy was a deficiency, as was promiscuity. Monogamy, on the other hand, was a virtue.
3) A humble life is not central to the idea of virtue in Greek philosophical thought.
4) To Aristotle, happiness means living virtuously, that is, balanced between deficiency and excess.

16. (IVD)
1) This quote, by Ralph Waldo Emerson, speaks to the importance of character and the limits of knowledge.
2) This quote, attributed to Socrates and recorded by Plato, speaks to the importance of human reflection on experience.
3) This quote, by Martin Luther King, Jr., speaks to the relationship between law and ethical behavior.
4) This quote best reflects the premise of ethical egoism, as postulated by Ayn Rand.

17. (IIE)
1) This is a position put forward by Pope and Leibniz, and satirized by Voltaire in Candide.
2) This is the idea put forward by William James in The Will to Believe.
3) According to Baron d’Holbach (Thiry), all motives and actions are subject to the immutable laws of nature.
4) This is an idea from Jean-Paul Sartre’s Existentialism Is a Humanism.

18. (IVJ1)
1) The ancient Greek philosopher Parmenides said that being is without cause.
2) This was Immanuel Kant's position in his Critique of Pure Reason.
3) Bentham's principle of utility holds that humans will choose the insight of education, which in turn decreases pain and increases pleasure, for the betterment of society as a whole.
4) Nature is the basis of all human behavior, of which utility is but a part.

19. (IVK)
1) A priori means “prior to experience,” and refers to specific knowledge that is true and independent of direct experience.
2) A posteriori refers to a truth which is dependent upon direct experience or empirical verification.
3) Ex post facto refers to doing something retroactively, or after the fact.
4) Ex hypothesi means “from hypothesis.”

20. (IVN8a)
1) Philosophers disagree on how people would behave in a true state of nature. Rawls was building upon a different theory, that of social contract.
2) That humans are rational is a given in Rawls’s thinking.
3) The concept of the “veil of ignorance” levels the playing field among humans, which ensures equal opportunity in the formation of a just society.
4) Rawls was more concerned with justice than with metaphysical subjects such as the soul.
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Introduction to Philosophy

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