

1. What did plato do in order to start his own school _____
_____ **he wrote down what Socrates has thought him**
2. Plato believed that all source of knowledge is _____ **Ideas**
3. Which one stimulates a person toward a goal _____ **Environment**
4. What is the state of reality/ontology? _____ **Epistemology**
5. According to Dewey Freedom requires _____ **personal discipline**
6. Socrates believed that the root of moral evil is _____ **ignorance**
7. Which of the following is not included in Dialectic Method _____ **basic knowledge**
8. Who said that education is a necessity of life, and without it ones life would be miserable.
_____ **Dewey**
9. The unconscious influence of the environment affects every _____ **character & mind**
10. How many schools of thoughts at Kant time _____ **two**
11. A complex civilization must be broken down into portions in a gradual & _____ **graded way**
12. According pragmatics reality is _____ **constantly changing**
13. Kant was influenced by the works ofwho had 'put him on the right track' ____ **Rousseau**
14. in what age range people would philosophise and would go up to the level of a philosopher
king _____ **ages 35-50**
15. 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**
16. Kant was aPhilosopher _____ **German**
17.believed never to educate directly, but indirectly by means of the
environment. _____ **Dewey**
18. Immaturity is the potential rather than the capacity to _____ **grow**
19. Who was the philosopher who come after the famous plato or was one of the student of
plato? _____ **Aristotle**
20. A question and answer dialogue in which proposition are methodically scrutinized to uncover
the truth is known as _____ **the Socratic method**
21. Which of the following ethical theories would agree that serving one's own self interest is the
only moral duty? _____ **Ethical egoism**
22. Who was the famous philosopher that came after Aristotle? _____ **Socrates**
23. According to Aristotle happiness is _____ **activity of the soul in accordance with virtue**
24. According to Kant, morality requires us to: _____
_____ **act only on maxims that we can will to become universal laws**
25. According to Kant, the moral worth of an action depends on_ **the maxim that is acted on**
26. What is the area of philosophy that investigate the nature source limitation and validity of
knowledge _____ **Epistemology**
27. According to Kant, the supreme principle of morality is: _____ **synthetic and a priori**
28. According to Kant, the basis of morality is the concept of: _____ **freedom**
29. Who was one of the students of Socrates _____ **Plato**
30. Which of the following aspects is not true of curriculums suggested by plato?
_____ **teacher- centered**
31. Which philosopher was aristotle's master? _____ **Plato**
32. Kant claims that the natural purpose of reason is to: _____ **produce a good will.**
33. What is the approximation of thought to reality _____ **Truth**

34. Which one of the primary condition of growth _____ **Immaturity**
35. Aristotle divides the virtues into _____ **moral virtues and intellectual virtues**
36. Idealism deals with _____ **ideas**
37. According to Kant, moral laws are: _____ **necessary and apply to all rational beings**
38. According pragmatics truth is _____ **practical**
39. dialectic method belongs to which philosopher _____ **plato**
40. how many types of obedience according to Emmanuel Kant _____ **two**
41. john dewey dissertation was based on _____ **Kantian psychology**
42. where did Socrates and his students lives most of the time _____ **Athens**
43.is a fostering, nurturing & nourishing process _____ **Education**
44. Which was the best way to render human experience intelligent. _____ **inquiry**
45. According to Socrates the ultimate knowledge is _____
_____ **One should learn the best way to live one's life**
46. Who was the huge proponent of Democracy _____ **Dewey**
47. Epistemology is the study of _____ **knowledge**
48. The most permanent & influential modes of control are those which operate _____ **continuously**
49. The main objective of dialectic method is to make decisions based on _____ **knowledge.**
50. For Socrates the soul is harmed by lack of _____ **knowledge**
51. Which one is the foremost outcome of Education _____ **Growth**
52. Lecture method of teaching is an outstanding contribution of _____ **Pragmatism**
53. Who was the famous philosopher of Greek philosophy? _____ **Socrates**
54. In Aristotle's view that virtue are _____ **acquired through habit**
55. The dialectic method originates fromteaching style. _____ **Socrates**
56. Metaphysics: is the study of _____ **reality**
57. Which mode plays an important role in transmittal of education to the youth? _____ **environment**
58. Plato's allegory of the cave can be seen as a metaphor for - _____
_____ **The search for the truth and the good through philosophy**
59. The meaning of Philosophy is _____ **love for wisdom**
60. What is the goal of education according to idealism _____
Cultivation of dynamic, adaptable mind which will be resourceful and enterprising in all situations
61. Plato was a _____ **Idealist**
62. Socrates wants to educate _____ **Both men and women**
63. In ancient Greece, who argued that education was about drawing out what is inside the man? _____ **Socrates**
64. What is important to develop the intrinsic judgment and emotions in a person? _____ **Psychology**
65. Activity increases our? _____ **Strength and passion**
66. Who was the first philosopher to formulate logic or teaching procedures? _____ **Aristotle**
67. Rousseau was born inin 1712. _____ **Geneva**
68. What are the primary sources of education? _____ **All of these (man, nature, things)**
69. According to Rousseau what things made the individual free? _____ **The social institution**
70. Rousseau was in favor ofEducation. _____ **Women**
71. In which stage rote learning is from of learning? _____ **2 B stages**
72. How school system can be changed eventually by? _____ **Humanistic teaching approach**
73. Which is not a part of Rousseau curriculum stage 3 ? _____ **Mathematics**
74. Child isby nature. _____ **Good**
75. The is a body of techniques for investigation phenomena, acquiring new knowledge, or correcting and integrating previous knowledge. _____ **Scientific method**
76. In which year Adler participated in Socratic discussion group? _____ **1921**
77. Law of necessity was presented by: _____ **Kant**
78. Learning is about disciplined inquiry into some aspect of _____ **Reality**
79. How truth be tested in pragmatism? _____ **Experimentation**
80. A thinking process in which you proceed from general to specific statements using prescribed rules of logic: _____ **Deductive Reasoning**

81. Which is not included in Rousseau's curriculum? _____ **Book knowledge**
82. Aristotle states that if we ask what the highest good of human action is: _____ **nearly everyone agrees that it is happiness**
83. In Aristotle's terminology, incontinence is when? _____ **One know that one's actions are wrong but does them anyway**
84. The knowledge comes from? _____ **Senses**
85. In which stage Moral training is emphasized? _____ **Infancy not sure**
86. According to Aristotle, we should begin ethical inquiry by specifying? _____ **The aim of human life**
87. What is the ultimate aim of Rousseau Emile's? _____ **goodness**
88. What the child learn fast from nature? _____ **Goodness**
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? _____ **Utilitarianism**
97. According to which philosopher "humans are the only being in need of an education" _____ **Kant**
98. Reminiscence means _____ **Recalling past**
99. Which of the following is not considered in dialectic method? _____ **Material knowledge**
100. According to Plato, teaching methodology also involves certain technicalities and specific elements? _____ **Storytelling and literature**
101. In which university John Dewey work as an instructor? _____ **Michigan**
102. Which one is the fostering, nurturing and nourishing process? _____ **Education**
103. According to Kant's approach to moral philosophy, ethics is based on the consequence of ones _____ **The consequence of one's action**
104. What is Plato aim in republic _____ **To define justice and to prove that it is worthwhile to pursue for its own sake**
105. School founded by Aristotle _____ **Lyceum**
106. Where did Socrates and his student live most of the time _____ **Athens**
107. Kant claims that the moral law is given to each person by: _____ **One's own will**
108. Which one is the primary condition of growth? _____ **Immaturity**
109. Plato defines the curriculum in which of the following three stages according to age and type? _____ **Elementary, military, higher education**
110. The unconscious influence of the environment affects? _____ **Human and animals**
111. Who was the famous philosopher of Greek philosophy? _____ **Plato**
112. The ability of an individual to retain or maintain growth that education brings about in the set direction is: _____ **Development**
113. Who said that "education is necessity of life: _____ **Dewey**
114. What is Plato role in republic? _____ **To define justice and prove that it is worthwhile to pursue**
115. Essentially the realization & the exercise of _____ **virtue**
116. Axiology is the study of _____ **Values**
117. Direction can be both successive and _____ **Simultaneous**
118. Who implemented the pragmatism theory in educational institutes? _____ **John Dewey**
119. What did Plato do in order to start his own school? _____ **He wrote what Socrates has taught him**
120. The most permanent and influential modes of control are those which operate: _____ **Continuously**
121. Plato teachings method are _____ **Dialectic didactic**
122. According to Kant, the supreme principle of morality is: _____ **Analytic and a posteriori**
123. John Dewey dissertation was based on: _____ **Kantian psychology**
124. Aristotle divides virtues into _____ **Natural & intellectual**
125. Which one is not an adequate motivator for children by Dewey? _____ **Future**
126. How was the school founded by Aristotle known? _____ **Lyceum**

127. How many types of obedience according to Emmanuel Kant? _____ **Two**
128. To avoid criticism, say nothing, do nothing and be nothing is quoted by _____ **Aristotle**
129. Kant encourages duty and discourages _____ **Educational decisions**
130. The famous statement "An unexamined life is not worth living" is attributed to _____ **Socrates**
131. Plato's philosophy of teaching methods is about using two teaching methods, these methods are and _____ **Didactic, Dialectic**
132. Aristotelian education is divided into ? _____ **Three periods.**
133. Doctrine means _____ **Teaching**
134. Socrates believed that knowledge is same thing as or excellence and is always good. _____ **Virtue**
135. The biggest moral paradox in Kant's philosophy was _____ **Moral autonomy**
136. According to Socrates, what is the lowest grade of cognitive activity? _____ **Imagination**
137. Ideas are the true _____ **Reality**
138. Trying to understand human nature is: _____ **The study of what makes us human**
139. Oregnon is the book of _____ **Aristotle**
140. Socrates believed that education must takes place _____ **Everywhere at all times**
141. Education teaches virtue & promotes _____ **Wisdom**
142. 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**
143. According to Kant, moral laws are: _____ **necessary and apply to all rational beings.**
144. Kant claims that the moral law is given to each person by: _____ **one's own will.**
145. According to Aristotle, we should begin ethical inquiry by specifying: _____ **the aim of human life.**
146. Aristotle states that if we ask what the highest good of human action is: _____ **nearly everyone agrees that it is happiness.**
147. In Aristotle's view, the virtues are: _____ **acquired through habit.**
148. Aristotle divides the virtues into: _____ **moral virtues and intellectual virtues.**
149. Aristotle claims that: _____ **virtue is in our power, and so is vice.**
150. In Aristotle's terminology, incontinence is when: _____ **one knows that one's actions are wrong, but does them anyway**
151. Aristotle ends the Ethics with a segue to a discussion of: _____ **politics.**
152. According to Dewey, the problem of value arose: _____ **when teleological considerations were eliminated from the natural sciences.**
153. Dewey maintains that the existence of valuations is determined: _____ **by observations of behavior.**
154. Dewey claims that value-propositions are: _____ **propositions about matters of fact.**
155. Dewey maintains that "means" are by definition: _____ **all of the above.**
156. Dewey maintains that "extrinsic value" is: _____ **a contradiction in terms.**
157. 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.**
158. Dewey argues that ends-in-view depend on: _____ **both a and b.**
159. According to Dewey, an end-in-itself is: _____ **self-contradictory**
160. When Euthyphro attempts to define the holy as prosecuting wrongdoers, Socrates objects that: _____ **there are many other things that are also holy.**
161. Socrates suggests that the holy is one part of: _____ **what is just.**
162. During his trial, Socrates argues that he would never intentionally corrupt others because: _____ **he would not know how.**
163. 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.**
164. To argue that he is obliged to obey the laws of Athens, Socrates compares the city to: _____ **a spouse**
165. In the Republic, Thrasymachus claims that justice is: _____ **the advantage of the stronger.**
166. In Book II of the Republic, Glaucon claims that justice originates from: _____ **a social agreement.**
167. According to pragmatism truth is _____ **Changing**

BEST OF LUCK