

Quiz 1

Plato, *Meno*

1. Socrates is dissatisfied with Meno's first answer to the question 'What is virtue?' because it is:

- a. the wrong definition.
- b. an essential property, not a definition.
- c. a list.
- d. too vague.

2. Socrates' answer to the 'paradox of inquiry' is that inquiry is worthwhile:

- a. even if we know what we are searching for.
- b. even if we do not know what we are searching for.
- c. if what we are searching for is valuable.
- d. if what we are searching for has a single definition.

3. Among other findings, the slave boy example shows that:

- a. Socrates can lead the slave boy to the correct answers.
- b. the slave boy's master must have taught him geometry.
- c. recollection only works with instruction.
- d. the slave boy's realizing that he does not know is progress.

4. Socrates cannot answer Meno's initial question 'Is virtue teachable?' because:

- a. it is badly stated.
- b. he does not know what virtue is.
- c. he is ignorant of what teaching is.
- d. there are no teachers of virtue.

5. In the closing sections of Meno where Socrates and Meno discuss whether virtue is teachable, Plato understands knowledge as roughly:

- a. true opinion.
- b. true opinion for a reason.
- c. true opinion with an account.
- d. true opinion that is recollected.

6. Socratic inquiry assumes that an answer to the 'What is F?' question (e.g., What is virtue?) must:

- a. provide a way to pick out Fs.
- b. be a single thing.
- c. be easily taught.
- d. take the form of stating what things are F.

[Answers: 1. C 2. A 3. D 4. B 5. C 6. B]