Aristotle Test

1. Aristotle was born in _____.
   A. the city of Rome
   B. Athens
   C. a Greek colony
   D. Assyria

2. When he was 17 years old he was sent to _____ to study.
   A. Armenia
   B. Judea
   C. Rome
   D. Athens

3. He studied under _____ for twenty years.
   A. Plato
   B. Archimedes
   C. Protagoras
   D. Epicurus

4. _____ took the teacher’s place when he died.
   A. Aristotle
   B. Euclid
   C. The nephew
   D. Alexander the Great

5. It is said that Aristotle tutored _____ for five years.
   A. Constantine
   B. Alexander the Great
   C. Napoleon
   D. Joan of Arc

6. He set up a school in Athens called the _____.
   A. Academy
   B. Forum
   C. Lyceum
   D. Milesian School

7. His students were called peripatetics because they _____.
   A. lived perilous lives
   B. walked around as they learned
   C. were pathetic
   D. they studied childhood diseases

8. Aristotle left Athens when Alexander the Great died because _____.
   A. he was so sad
   B. he wanted to teach somewhere else
   C. his life was in danger
   D. his students all went home

9. He created a system of _____ things which people use even today.
   A. organizing and categorizing
   B. selling
   C. changing
   D. using

10. Aristotle thought people should _____.
    A. be extremists
    B. only think conservatively
    C. follow the middle of the road
    D. think as little as possible
11. He defined _____ as the disposition of the soul that promotes human flourishing.
   A. conservatism  
   B. anger  
   C. moderation  
   D. virtue

12. He taught that people should live _____ life.
   A. a selfish  
   B. a virtuous  
   C. an accomplished  
   D. an ascetic

13. Aristotle thought _____.
   A. common people could rule themselves  
   B. philosophers should rule  
   C. there should be no government  
   D. dictators should rule the people

14. The material out of which something is composed was called the _____ cause.
   A. final  
   B. efficient  
   C. formal  
   D. material

15. The plan that caused something to exist is called the _____ cause.
   A. final  
   B. efficient  
   C. formal  
   D. material

16. That which brings something about is called the _____ cause.
   A. final  
   B. efficient  
   C. formal  
   D. material

17. The purpose of something is called the _____ cause.
   A. final  
   B. efficient  
   C. formal  
   D. material

18. _____ is a kind of logical argument.
   A. Metaphor  
   B. Hyperbole  
   C. Syllogism  
   D. Fallacy

19. A place of ideal perfection is called _____.
   A. an island  
   B. utopia  
   C. democracy  
   D. myopia

20. Aristotle named his son Nichomachus after the boy’s _____.
   A. grandfather  
   B. uncle  
   C. teacher  
   D. grandmother

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