Quiz:"The Nature of Learning" in *RFPI*

Directions: Carefully study statements 1-10. Decide whether each statement is true or false and write in the spaces provided the word "true" or the word "false" in accordance with your decision.

1. _____ In this chapter, philosophy is defined as the study of how to adjust our attitudes and feelings to the situations we encounter in life.

2. _____ John Dewey emphasizes that the central purpose of education is to prepare oneself for the future.

3. _____ The point of Henry Hazlitt's story of the school inspector illustrates how students' learning of academic subjects by rote yields little understanding.

4. _____ The main purpose of Professor Agassiz's insistence on the method of exhaustive observation and examination of a biological specimens was to discover as many facts as possible.

5. _____ The first step in attempting to understand some puzzling phenomenon is to find all the facts which relate to it.

6. _____ Scudder notes the best lesson Professor Agassiz imparted was to learn and discover first-hand without relying on other sources or "artificial aids."

7. _____ Facts are material objects or things found in the world of nature and experience.

8. _____ The *ad ignorantiam* fallacy occurs whenever a conclusion is claimed to follow logically from insufficient information.

9. _____ According to Professor Agassiz, facts are not useful unless they relate to theories.

10. _____ The existence of many facts is dependent upon theories that describe them.

NAME _____

Answers: 1.F Philosophy is defined here as the the systematic inquiry into the principles and presupposition of any field of inquiry. 2.F All that would be learned would be how to prepare for the future. 3.T. 4.F The point of fact-finding is to discover laws. 5.F The number of "all" facts would be indefinite. 6.T. 7.F Facts do not have size, shape, or color. 8.F The fallacy is committed by concluding a statement is true on the basis that it has not been proved false or *vice versa.* 9.T. 10.T