

# The Principle of Charity

1

*Directions:* Place a check mark at the end of the best answer to each of the following questions.

1. A person invokes the principle of charity when presented with a new idea if that individual
  - (a) temporarily suspends his common sense.
  - (b) assumes for the present that the new idea is true.
  - (c) rejects the idea only if he believes it false.
  - (d) accepts the idea because it comes from an authority
2. If you adopt the principle of charity when presented with a new idea, then the idea should only be criticized if the idea is
  - (a) seemingly obviously wrong.
  - (b) new or different.
  - (c) so strange it is difficult to understand.
  - (d) fully understood first.
3. The principle of charity is
  - (a) a provisional belief (*i.e.*, a temporary belief).
  - (b) an initial presumption that a new idea might be true until it can be proved otherwise.
  - (c) an initial suspension of disbelief or a toleration of ambiguity of an idea.
  - (d) all of the above are true.
4. One way to be open and receptive and to free the conditioned mind to absorb something new is to use
  - (a) the principle of charity as a methodological principle.
  - (b) the principle of charity as a last resort.
  - (c) the principle of prejudgment as an operational rule.
  - (d) is to know that nothing can be known with certainty.
5. The principle of charity is a methodological principle. This statement means
  - (a) an idea can be criticized after it is well understood.
  - (b) an idea can be criticized after it has presented in its most persuasive form.
  - (c) both a and b are true.
  - (d) none of the above are true.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_