

哲學與批判思考

Practice Worksheet

A. Vocabulary - Write the English word

Write the correct English word for each Chinese meaning.

1. 哲學 (n.) _____
2. 倫理學 (n.) _____
3. 道德 (n.) _____
4. 形上學 (n.) _____
5. 認識論 (n.) _____
6. 美學的 (adj.) _____
7. 經驗的; 實證的 (adj.) _____
8. 假說 (n.) _____
9. 悖論 (n.) _____
10. 兩難 (n.) _____
11. 懷疑主義 (n.) _____
12. 教條 (n.) _____
13. 前提 (n.) _____
14. 謬誤 (n.) _____
15. 演繹 (n.) _____

B. Grammar - Choose the correct answer

1. The argument contains a logical _____.; the conclusion doesn't follow from the premises.
(A) fallacy (B) virtue
(C) paradigm (D) analogy
2. _____ bias leads us to seek information that confirms our existing beliefs.
(A) Anchoring (B) Availability
(C) Confirmation (D) Selection
3. Utilitarianism holds that the best action is the one that maximizes overall _____.
(A) profit (B) happiness
(C) knowledge (D) freedom

4. It was not until the 18th century _____ empiricism gained widespread acceptance.
(A) when (B) which
(C) that (D) where
5. Kant, _____ the greatest Enlightenment philosophers, argued for universal moral laws.
(A) who is one of (B) one of
(C) being one of (D) is one of
6. The philosopher's argument was based on a flawed _____.
(A) premise (B) promise
(C) primate (D) primacy
7. _____ reasoning moves from specific cases to general conclusions.
(A) Deductive (B) Inductive
(C) Productive (D) Reductive
8. Attacking someone's character instead of their argument is called an _____ fallacy.
(A) ad hoc (B) ad hominem
(C) ad infinitum (D) ad nauseam
9. The _____ imperative states that moral rules must apply universally.
(A) critical (B) conditional
(C) categorical (D) ceremonial
10. _____ bias causes people to favor information that confirms their beliefs.
(A) Confirmation (B) Conformity
(C) Configuration (D) Confrontation

C. Listening - Go to learn.chparenting.com to listen

1. 電車問題揭示了什麼？
(A) People always make rational moral choices.
(B) Moral intuitions sometimes override rational calculations.
(C) The trolley problem has a clear answer.
2. 人工智慧引發了什麼哲學問題？
(A) AI has resolved the question of free will.
(B) AI raises new versions of old philosophical questions.
(C) Only the car bears responsibility.
3. 了解認知偏誤有什麼幫助？
(A) Only uneducated people have cognitive biases.
(B) Understanding biases helps us think more critically.
(C) Cognitive biases are rare.
4. 沙特認為什麼？
(A) Existentialists believe we are born with a purpose.
(B) Sartre argued we create meaning through choices.
(C) Existentialism rejects the idea of freedom.

5. 道德相對主義與道德絕對主義的辯論有什麼影響？

- (A) All moral standards are culturally relative.
- (B) Balancing cultural respect with universal rights is a key challenge.
- (C) Absolutism has won the debate.

D. Reading - Go to learn.chparenting.com to read the passage

1. What does critical thinking require according to the passage?

- (A) Blind confidence
- (B) Intellectual humility and courage
- (C) Following popular opinion
- (D) Ignoring evidence

2. Why do cognitive biases exist?

- (A) They are recent developments.
- (B) They evolved to help our ancestors survive.
- (C) They only affect uneducated people.
- (D) They improve modern decision-making.

3. What has Finland's education system shown?

- (A) Critical thinking cannot be taught.
- (B) Students learn best through memorization.
- (C) Emphasizing critical thinking produces strong results.
- (D) Technology replaces the need for critical thinking.

4. According to the passage, critical thinking should be paired with:

- (A) Competitiveness and aggression
- (B) Empathy and open-mindedness
- (C) Skepticism about everything
- (D) Strict adherence to rules

5. What does the Bertrand Russell quote suggest?

- (A) Wise people are always confident.
- (B) Doubt is a sign of weakness.
- (C) Wise people embrace uncertainty.
- (D) Certainty is always valuable.

