

QUIZ #3
PHIL 3600
June 10, 2009

Circle each correct answer. (There may or may not be more than one.)

1. The principle of sufficient reason is the principle that:
 - (a) Nobody ever does anything without a good reason for doing it.
 - (b) Every contingent fact requires an explanation for its truth.
 - (c) A person's reasons are always sufficient for what she does.
 - (d) Everything that begins to exist has a cause.
 - (e) None of the above.

2. Clarke's cosmological argument attempts to establish that:
 - (a) There is – apart from God -a reason why God exists.
 - (b) The cosmos is self-explanatory.
 - (c) There must exist a necessary being that explains the existence of the world of contingent things.
 - (d) All of the above.
 - (e) None of the above.

3. Craig holds that the cause of the universe is
 - (a) Timeless.
 - (b) A God who exists throughout beginningless time.
 - (c) Immaterial.
 - (d) Personal.
 - (e) Impersonal.

4. William Lane Craig thinks that the only timeless and immaterial entities we know of are:
 - (a) Abstract objects like numbers.
 - (b) Human beings.
 - (c) The universe.
 - (d) Minds.
 - (e) The incarnate Son of God.

