

Your name: _____

Your section (circle):

Mon. Tues. Wed. (am) Wed. (pm)

Metaphysics Exercise 13

Phil. 93, Winter 2006. Due Thurs., Mar. 2

1. According to Spinoza, of which of the following do we have adequate ideas?

- a. Extension.
- b. Our own bodies.
- c. Our own minds.
- d. The affections of our own bodies, insofar as they are in our bodies.
- e. All of the above.
- f. None of the above.

2. About which of the following do Descartes and Spinoza disagree?

- a. Error is not (what Descartes calls) a “pure negation.”
- b. Error is a result of incorrectly assenting to a judgment when I could and should simply withhold my assent.
- c. Whatever I perceive clearly and distinctly to be true is true, and moreover I am (correctly) certain that it is true.
- d. From the fact that I am sometimes mistaken and sometimes in doubt, it follows that I could not have caused my own existence.
- e. None of the above.
- f. (b) and (d).

3. Which arrangement of the following three statements best corresponds to Spinoza’s argument for Pt. II, Pr. 28 (p. 83)?

- i. Affections of a human body are caused by the component parts of that human body and by external objects.
 - ii. The ideas of affections of a human body are in God insofar as the ideas of that human body, of its parts, and of external objects are in God (insofar as they modify the attribute of Thought).
 - iii. The ideas of affections of a human body are not in God insofar as he constitutes the mind of that body.
- a. (ii); however, (i). Therefore, (iii).
 - b. (i) and (ii); therefore, (iii) is false.

- c. (i). But (ii) is false. Therefore, (iii) is false.
- d. (i); therefore, (ii); therefore, (iii).
- e. (i) and (ii); therefore, (iii).
- f. None of the above.

4. Which of the following is true of *every* finite mind (human or otherwise), according to Spinoza?

- a. It perceives its own existence.
- b. It has an adequate, clear and distinct idea of God.
- c. It has a body.
- d. It assents to falsehoods.
- e. (a), (b) and (d).
- f. (a), (c) and (d).