

Lesson 1.1 Assessment

Section 1: True or False

Indicate whether each of the following statements is TRUE or FALSE.

1. Another term for a proposition is judgment. TRUE FALSE
2. A proposition, or judgment, is a sentence that can either be true or false. TRUE FALSE
3. Rational judgments are statements we know which do not require our senses nor revelation. TRUE FALSE
4. The existence of God is a rational judgment. TRUE FALSE
5. In Islamic thought, science and religion are seen as completely separate with no overlap. TRUE FALSE
6. Propositional knowledge in Islamic theology is about statements that can be true or false. TRUE FALSE

Section 2: Multiple Choice

Choose the correct answer for each of the following questions.

7. Epistemology is the study of:
 - a. Philosophy
 - b. Alleles
 - c. Knowledge
 - d. History
8. What is the correct definition of a proposition?
 - a. A statement which must be true.
 - b. A statement that must be negated.
 - c. A statement which can either be true or false.
 - d. A formal written suggestion or plan to discuss with others.
9. What body of knowledge is dependent on true reports?
 - a. Ḥadīth
 - b. Research
 - c. Seerah
 - d. All of the above

10. Which of the following is NOT a source of knowledge in Islamic epistemology?
- a. The five senses (*al-ḥawāṣṣ al-khams*)
 - b. The intellect (*al-ʿaql*)
 - c. Inspiration (*ilhām*)
 - d. Astrology
11. What does the Qurʾānic verse “So where are you going?” (Sūrah al-Takwīr, Verse 26) encourage?
- a. Historical study
 - b. Questioning and deep thinking
 - c. Blind faith
 - d. Memorization of facts

Section 3: Short Answers

Write a well-formulated response for each of the following.

12. State whether each statement is an example of the principle of non-contradiction (PNC) or the principle of the excluded middle (PEM).
- a. It is raining here right now.
 - b. A car is red.
 - c. A coin toss.
 - d. Three is an odd number.
 - e. A statement cannot be both true and false at the same time.

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13. If testimonial knowledge, or true reports, relies on a person to convey the information, what is the truth of such reports dependent on? Explain. What would make their testimony more valid?
14. Explain the Correspondence Theory of Truth using an example.
15. What are the four principal sources of knowledge that Islamic epistemology recognizes? Are they the same sources of recognized by naturalistic epistemology?