



Lesson 1.3 Assessment

(Answer Key)

Section 1: True or False

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

1. Naturalism denies the existence of anything beyond natural laws and forces. **TRUE** FALSE
2. Karl Popper's falsification principle states that a theory is scientific only if it is verifiable. TRUE **FALSE**
(Correct answer: **falsifiable**)

Section 2: Multiple Choice

Choose the correct answer for each of the following questions; two answers might be possible in some cases.

3. Naturalistic epistemology primarily relies on which type of judgment?
 - a. Rational
 - b. Revelatory
 - c. Empirical**
 - d. Intuitive
4. According to Islamic epistemology, which sources of knowledge are utilized?
 - a. Only empirical
 - b. Only rational and revelatory
 - c. Rational, revelatory, and empirical**
 - d. Only revelatory
5. Which of the following best describes the principle ideology of Naturalism?
 - a. Only supernatural forces operate in the universe.
 - b. Reality is explainable solely through nature and natural laws.**
 - c. Knowledge comes primarily from revelation.
 - d. Empirical and rational judgments are equally unreliable.
6. According to Islamic epistemology, which type of judgment takes into account the unseen or supernatural?
 - a. Rational judgment
 - b. Empirical judgment
 - c. Revelatory judgment**
 - d. Analytical judgment

7. Karl Popper's falsification principle emphasizes:
 - a. The verification of scientific theories.
 - b. The importance of proving theories true.
 - c. That theories should be disprovable to be scientific.
 - d. The reliance on revelatory knowledge in science.
8. How would a naturalist likely view the concept of miracles?
 - a. As empirical judgments.
 - b. As rational judgments.
 - c. As superstitious or non-scientific.
 - d. As necessary truths.
9. What is a key difference between naturalistic and Islamic epistemologies in terms of knowledge sources?
 - a. Naturalistic epistemology relies only on revelation.
 - b. Islamic epistemology uses only empirical judgment.
 - c. Naturalistic epistemology is based solely on empirical judgments.
 - d. Islamic epistemology does not allow for empirical observations.
10. In Islamic epistemology, how is the existence of God generally understood?
 - a. As an empirical judgment.
 - b. As a revelatory judgment.
 - c. As a rational judgment.
 - d. As an intuitive feeling.
11. The concept of '*yaqīn*' (certainty) in an Islamic epistemology implies that:
 - a. Knowledge is always probabilistic.
 - b. Empirical evidence is the only source of certainty.
 - c. Some knowledge can be known with absolute certainty.
 - d. Revelatory knowledge is always uncertain.

Section 3: Short Answers

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

12. Define "empirical judgment" and provide an example.
 A: Empirical judgment is a type of judgment based on information gained through the five senses. Example: observing and concluding that water boils at 100°C at sea level.

13. Explain Karl Popper's falsification principle in your own words.
A: Popper's falsification principle asserts that for a theory to be considered scientific, it must be possible to prove it false. It emphasizes the importance of disproving hypotheses rather than just seeking to confirm them.
14. Discuss the difference between naturalistic and Islamic epistemologies and their approach to understanding the concept of God's existence.
A: Naturalistic epistemology confines knowledge to empirical and rational judgments and denies the supernatural, thus generally rejecting the concept of God's existence as it cannot be empirically proven. In contrast, an Islamic epistemology incorporates rational, revelatory, and empirical judgments, allowing for the acceptance of God's existence as a rational judgment supported by philosophical arguments, such as the Contingency Argument, and revelatory evidence from religious texts.

Section 4: Fill in the Blanks

15. In an Islamic epistemology, revelatory judgment refers to knowledge gained from Allah (swt) and His Messenger (pbuh).
16. Karl Popper's approach to scientific theories is that they should always be falsifiable.