1. Peter Singer claims that if it is in our power to make something good happen, without thereby sacrificing anything of comparable moral importance, we ought, morally, to do it. [true or false]

2. Singer advances a principle and then offers a modified version of it that he proposes to rely on in his argument. How does the modified version of the principle differ from the original version?
   1. it applies only when famine is at issue, whereas the original version applies to all cases of hunger
   2. the unmodified principle implies that we have a duty to help others even if other people could help, while the modified version does not have this implication.
   3. the modified version has the implications Singer thinks are right, whereas the original version does not.
   4. the modified version, unlike the original, implies that as long as people in give conscientiously to charities they are doing their moral duty
   5. the modified version only has implications in cases where helping others wouldn’t require giving up something of moral significance, whereas the original version isn’t limited in this way.

3. According to Singer, proximity and distance matter...

4. It follows from Singer’s argument that we all ought, morally, to be working full time to increase the balance of happiness over misery. [true or false]

5. At the beginning of Book II someone is characterized as having given up the argument too easily. Who?

6. How many kinds of good does Glaucon identify?

7. When it comes to the value of justice, Socrates and the masses (as Glaucon portrays them) agree that justice is good...

8. Into which class of good does Socrates place justice?

9. Where does Glaucon begin his presentation of the third point which he mentioned in 358c?
   1. 361c: Having hypothesized such a person, let us...
   2. 359c: ...those who practice justice do it...
   3. 362b: He rules his city because of his....
   4. 358e: Excellent. Then let's discuss...
   5. 360e: As for the choice between the lives...

10. Glaucon has been convinced by Thrasymachus that Socrates' view of justice is mistaken. [true or false]

11. Glaucon's account of the origin and nature of justice suggests that people who are just are...

12. Glaucon sets out what he takes to be a common view, according to which a supremely powerful person...

13. Glaucon recounts the Ring of Gyges story to convince us that...

14. Glaucon, when he moves to the third part of his challenge to Socrates, says he will "separate the most just and the most unjust." What does he have in mind?

15. Why does Glaucon have us consider a just person who has "the greatest reputation" for injustice?

16. "This, then, is the way people praise justice and find fault with injustice." (363e). This way involves what?

17. According to Adeimantus, what lesson will those who are clever extract from listening to the way in which justice is praised? They will be led to think that...

18. Adeimantus suggests that both the just and the unjust can escape punishment by the gods, but that only the unjust get the benefits of sins and transgressions. [true or false]

19. According to Adeimantus, the poets tell us that the gods...

20. Adeimantus reminds Socrates that the gods punish the unjust in order to convince Socrates that crime never pays. [true or false]

21. How many of those people who profess to praise justice have, according to Adeimantus, emphasized the very presence of justice in the soul, instead of mentioning only the benefits of having a reputation for justice?

22. Adeimantus considers two objections to the position he and his brother are setting out. What single problem do both objections have (assuming their claim is that the value of justice is found only in its consequences)?

23. Socrates thinks that Glaucon and Adeimantus are really convinced that the arguments they have presented are correct. [true or false]
24. Why do Socrates and Glaucon start discussing a city instead of continuing with the topic of justice in an individual? They do it because...

25. On what principle is Socrates' simple city founded?

26. Socrates advocates the principle of division of labor on the grounds that...

27. Socrates thinks that it is best to divide the labor of the city so that

28. What is Glaucon's complaint about Socrates' model city?

29. In the city they begin to imagine, the emphasis is on individual independence and self-reliance instead of a mutual cooperation and interdependence. [true or false]

30. What will a luxurious city need which was not necessary in the simpler city?

31. Who should have the greatest freedom to concentrate on developing the special skills required for their occupation?

32. They conclude that, in the final analysis, a gentle nature is incompatible with a spirited one. [true or false]

33. Wars, Socrates thinks, should be fought by all the citizens. [true or false]

34. A fine and good guardian need not be...

35. At 412 and following Socrates argues that the best rulers will be those who...

36. Socrates suggests that the city would be better off if those within it believed a noble fiction. Why (according to Socrates) would they be better off?

37. When it comes to owning private property, Socrates and Glaucon agree rulers and guardians should...

38. Adeimantus points out that, within the city Socrates describes, the guardians will not be very happy. In response Socrates argues...

39. Why must an ideal city avoid both severe poverty and excessive wealth among the craftspeople, according to Socrates?

40. According to Socrates, his city will not be at a disadvantage when it comes to fighting really rich cities because...

41. If the offspring of a Guardian is inferior, he must be sent off to join the other citizens... Why?

42. Fill in the blank: Children's' games must be law-abiding, Socrates argues, because ________.

43. According to Socrates, passing laws on many subjects to cure social ills is...

44. Which of the following is not on Socrates' list of cardinal virtues?

45. It follows from the definition Socrates offers that courage is...

46. Socrates distinguishes between the rulers, the guardians, and the rest of the citizens. When moderation exists in a city it exists, he thinks, among which group(s)?

47. At 428 Socrates proposes to use an 'argument by elimination', in order to...

48. Of the virtues Socrates identifies, which does he say allows the others to exist and continue?

49. Socrates asks: "are things called by the same name, whether they are bigger or smaller than one another, like or unlike with respect to that to which that name applies? What answer is given?

50. In Socrates' first argument for there being three parts of the soul (435c) he maintains the soul has three parts because...

51. In his second argument for there being three parts of the soul, Socrates relies on an important (and fairly complex) principle. What is that principle?

52. Sometimes a thirsty person will not drink. What, according to Socrates, does this fact show?

53. Socrates cites the example of a person forcing himself to view a gory scene in order to show what?