Select the appropriate answer for each numbered blank space from the list that follows the passage below. Fill in the dates directly.

The philosophy that arose in ancient Greece had an enormous influence on subsequent human thought. The earliest form, [1] philosophy, arose in the [2] century in the [3] region. Liberating itself from the mythological approach to natural phenomena, this philosophy aimed to explain the fundamentals of nature in a rational manner. [4] , who explained the origin of things to be water, and [5] , who treated the basis of matter mathematically, were representative scholars of the age. Following the war with [6] , democratic government was implemented with Athens as its focal point, and a school of teachers, the [7] , arose to give instructions to citizens in the arts of public debate. This development began the division of philosophy into component fields. As can be seen in the famous phrase, "Humans have many ways of measuring things," of [8] , the existence of absolute causality was denied by the assertion of subjective understanding. [9] offered counter-arguments to this in his teaching. Known for his special questioning of students as a way of teaching them to understand the truth, he was misunderstood by his society and sentenced to death. One of his students, [10] , recorded his words and also bequeathed to the world a theory of idealism and a treatise on political utopia, and another student, [11] , drew together and synthesized all of existing Greek philosophy, for which he is now regarded as the figure representative of Greek learning at its zenith. In the latter half of the [12] century, Hellenism arose, and, reflecting the decline of the democratic independent city-state, philosophy shifted from being primarily part of the education of a democratic citizenry to being part of the tendency to seek psychological solace and contentment. The [13] school, which explained matters in terms of pleasure and pain, and the [14] school, which sought to eliminate appetites, were characteristic of the age. Both subsequently spread to the aristocracy of ancient Rome, where Emperor [15] , who wrote his confessions, and the philosopher [16] were representative figures.

- a. Academia
- b. Aristides
- c. Aristophanes
- d. Antoninus Pius
- e. Euripides
- f. Cicero
- g. Chrysippus
- h. Constantine
- i. Natural Law
- j. Existentialism
- k. Seneca
- l. Sophists
- m. Solon
- n. Dorian
- o. Pythagoras
- p. Plato
- q. Hesiod
- r. Peloponnesus
- s. Macedonia
- t. Mycenaes
- u. Attica
- v. Aristotle
- w. Archimedes
- x. Ionia
- y. Epicurean
- z. Xenophon
- aa. Enlightenment
- bb. Natural Philosophy
- cc. Absolutism
- dd. Stoic
- ee. Socrates
- ff. Thales
- gg. Hadrian
- hh. Phaedrus
- ii. Protagoras
- jj. Persia
- kk. Polybius
- mm. Laconian

Consider a question on European geography from the same examination:

Fill in the blank spaces in the paragraph below.

The Rhine, one of the most important rivers in Europe, rises from the Alps and flows into Lake Boden. From there it runs west, cutting through the Jura mountain range and turns north in Basel, a city in Switzerland. At Basel, the borders of West Germany, [1] , and Switzerland meet; the national railroads of these countries extend their roots into this city. There are three major national railroad stations. The Rhine turns north from Basel and the view suddenly opens up before it. This indicates that the Rhine has entered [2] , a long and narrow plain 30 km. wide and 500 km. long bounded by [3] on the east and the Vosges mountain range on the west. The surrounding area consists of forests, swamps, and [4] .

In the plain, which is made of rich [5] earth, the main crops are wheat and corn.

Along the mountainside, splendid [6] follow the course of the river. Around Mainz, the riverbed starts narrowing and the mountains on both sides form a sheer rise. Along the mountainside, vineyards still continue, on the hills old castles appear. The Rhine cuts across the Rhine Range, which is made of schist, enters a plain around Bonn and finally drains into the [7] in Holland.

The ratio between the maximum and minimum water flow within a year differs in the upper stream and the lower stream. The ratio is large in the upper stream beyond Basel; in Basel it totals fourteen meters, in the lower stream downward from Basel the annual fluctuation gets smaller, and farther down from Cologne [Kln] the flux tends to be almost constant.

The Rhine is also an important river from an economic viewpoint. [8] and steel are transported in flat-bottomed black ships. The Rhine is [9] on which ships flying the flags of many nations pass.

The river is connected with the Mediterranean area through [10] and with the district of Paris through [11] . The Rhine is the most important main artery of Western Europe's river transport system, one that connects Switzerland, eastern France, part of West Germany, and Holland. Ships up to two thousand tons can actually go up the river as far as Basel. The major river ports are [12] in Holland, Duisburg, Mannheim, and Ludwigshafen in Germany; Strasbourg in France, and Basel in Switzerland.

Answers:


Answers: