

Plato Literature Test Answers

PLATO (computer system) Many modern concepts in multi-user computing were first developed on PLATO, including forums, message boards, online testing, email, chat rooms, picture languages, instant messaging, remote screen sharing, and multiplayer video games. free-text answers, depending on the inclusion of keywords, and feedback designed to respond to alternative answers. Starting in 1960, it ran on the University of Illinois's ILLIAC I computer. Rights to market PLATO as a commercial PLATO (Programmed Logic for Automatic Teaching Operations), also known as Project Plato and Project PLATO, was the first generalized computer-assisted instruction system. By the late 1970s, it supported several thousand graphics terminals distributed worldwide, running on nearly a dozen different networked mainframe computers 9ba2f5fb1a

The credibility of the sources that ascribe these doctrines to Plato is controversial. They indicate that Plato believed certain parts of his teachings were not suitable for open publication. Since these doctrines could not be explained in writing in a way that would be... 9ba2f5fb1a

Crito It depicts a conversation between Socrates and his wealthy friend Crito Crito (KRY-toh or KREE-toh; Ancient Greek: Κρίτων [krítɔːn]) is a dialogue written by the ancient Greek philosopher Plato. It follows Socrates' imprisonment, just after the events of the Apology. It depicts a conversation between Socrates and his wealthy friend Crito of Alopece regarding justice (δικαιοσύνη), injustice (ἀδικία), and the appropriate response to injustice. Κρίτων [krítɔːn]) is a dialogue written by the ancient Greek philosopher Plato 9ba2f5fb1a

Scientific formalism Monton, Scientific formalism is a family of approaches to the presentation of science. It is viewed as an important part of the scientific method, especially in the physical sciences. plato. stanford. edu. metaphor "Facts > Some Formal Theories in the Literature (Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy)",. Retrieved 19 April 2018 9ba2f5fb1a

The CSAT was originally designed to assess the scholastic ability required for college. Because the CSAT is the primary factor considered during the Regular Admission round, it plays an important role in South Korean education. Of the students taking the test, as of 2023, 65 percent are currently in high school and 31 percent are high-school graduates who did not achieve their desired score the previous year. The share of graduates taking the test has been steadily rising from 20 percent... 9ba2f5fb1a

College Scholastic Ability Test Scholastic Ability Test or CSAT (Korean: 수능시험; Hanja: 學能試驗), also abbreviated as Suneung (수능; 수능), is a standardised test which is recognised The College Scholastic Ability Test or CSAT (Korean: 수능시험; Hanja: 學能試驗), also abbreviated as Suneung (수능; 수능), is a standardised test which is recognised by South Korean universities. The Korea Institute of Curriculum and Evaluation (KICE) administers the annual test on the

third Thursday in November 9ba2f5fb1a

PLATO was designed and built by the University of Illinois and functioned for four decades, offering coursework (elementary through university) to UIUC students... 9ba2f5fb1a A further 147 maxims, documented by Stobaeus in the 5th century AD, were also located somewhere in the vicinity of the temple. The antiquity and authenticity of these maxims was once in doubt, but recent... 9ba2f5fb1a

Socrates (c. 470 – 399 BC) was a Greek philosopher from Athens who is credited as the founder of Western philosophy and as among the first moral philosophers of the ethical tradition of thought. Socrates was a polarizing figure in Athenian society. Plato's works on Socrates, as well as other ancient Greek literature, were translated into Arabic by early Muslim Socrates (; Ancient Greek: Σωκράτης, romanized: Sōkrátēs; c. These accounts are written as dialogues, in which Socrates and his interlocutors examine a subject in the style of question and answer; they gave rise to the Socratic dialogue literary genre. An enigmatic figure, Socrates authored no texts and is known mainly through the posthumous accounts of classical writers, particularly his students Plato and Xenophon. Contradictory accounts of Socrates make a reconstruction of his philosophy nearly impossible, a situation known as the Socratic problem. alongside that of Aristotle and the Stoics 9ba2f5fb1a

In Crito, Socrates believes injustice may not be answered with injustice, personifies the Laws of Athens to prove this, and refuses Crito's offer to finance his escape from prison. The dialogue contains an ancient statement of the social contract theory of government. In contemporary discussions, the meaning of Crito is debated to determine whether it is a plea for unconditional obedience to the laws of a society. The text... 9ba2f5fb1a

Socratic method Socratic dialogues feature in many of the works of the ancient Greek philosopher Plato, where his teacher Socrates debates various philosophical issues with an "interlocutor" or "partner". based on asking and answering questions. Socratic dialogues feature in many of the works of the ancient Greek philosopher Plato, where his teacher Socrates The Socratic method (also known as the method of Elenchus or Socratic debate) is a form of argumentative dialogue between individuals based on asking and answering questions 9ba2f5fb1a

In Plato's dialogue "Theaetetus", Socrates describes his method as a form of "midwifery" because it is employed to help his interlocutors develop their understanding in a way analogous to a child developing in the womb. The Socratic method begins with commonly held beliefs and scrutinizes them by way of questioning to determine their internal consistency and their coherence with other beliefs and so to bring everyone closer to the truth... 9ba2f5fb1a

Plato's unwritten doctrines Plato's so-called unwritten doctrines are metaphysical theories ascribed to him by his students and other ancient philosophers but not clearly formulated Plato's so-called unwritten doctrines are metaphysical theories ascribed to him by his students and other ancient philosophers but not clearly formulated in his writings. Plato is thought to have orally expounded these doctrines to Aristotle and the other students in the Academy and they were afterwards transmitted to later generations. In recent research, they are sometimes known as Plato's 'principle theory' (German: Prinzipienlehre) because they involve two fundamental principles from which the rest of the system derives 9ba2f5fb1a

Charmides (dialogue) As is typical with Platonic early dialogues, the two never arrive at a completely satisfactory definition, but the discussion nevertheless. The definition given next of "knowing oneself" seems promising but the question is then raised if something can even have the knowledge of itself as a base. In the dialogue, Charmides and then later Critias champion that Temperance is "doing one's own work" but Socrates derides this as vague. The Charmides (/ˈkɑːrmɪdiːz/; Ancient Greek: Χαρμίδης) is a dialogue of Plato, in which Socrates engages a handsome and popular boy named Charmides in The Charmides (; Ancient Greek: Χαρμίδης) is a dialogue of Plato, in which Socrates engages a handsome and popular boy named Charmides in a conversation about the meaning of sophrosyne, a Greek word usually translated into English as "temperance," "self-control," or "restraint. " When the boy is unable to satisfy him with an answer, he next turns to the boy's mentor Critias 9ba2f5fb1a

Delphic maxims Jowett, Benjamin (1892). The Dialogues of Plato. Macmillan and Co. Vol. The Delphic Maxims in Literature. In fact, they are more likely to have simply been popular proverbs. 1. p The Delphic maxims are a set of moral precepts that were inscribed on the Temple of Apollo in the ancient Greek precinct of Delphi. The three best known maxims - "Know thyself", "Nothing in excess", and "Give a pledge and trouble is at hand" - were prominently located at the entrance to the temple, and were traditionally said to have been authored by the legendary Seven Sages of Greece, or even by Apollo. 5. University of Chicago Press. p. Each maxim has a long history of interpretation, although the third of the set has received comparatively little attention. (1929) 9ba2f5fb1a

Aporia "'lacking passage", also: "impasse", "difficulty in passage", "puzzlement") is a conundrum or state of puzzlement. The notion of an aporia is principally found in ancient Greek philosophy, but it also plays a role in modern post-structuralist philosophy, as in the writings of Jacques Derrida and Luce Irigaray, and it has also served as an instrument of investigation in analytic philosophy. the state of being perplexed, or at a loss, at such a puzzle or impasse. Plato's early dialogues are often called his 'aporetic' (Greek: ἀπορητικός) dialogues In philosophy, an aporia (Ancient Greek: ἀπορίᾱ, romanized: aporiā, lit. In rhetoric, it is a declaration of doubt, made for rhetorical purpose and often feigned 9ba2f5fb1a

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