

## Book VI

1. Philosopher's love something rather than something else. Can you describe this? (485a-b).
  
2. Summarize some of the desirable traits of these philosophers, reading through 487a.
  
3. Adeimantus has an objection concerning philosophers. What is wrong with them? (487a-d).
  
4. We read another 'reason by analogy' from Socrates. Can you detail how this works, and how it might apply to the situation of your life and culture? (487e-489a).
  
5. Why can a philosopher be 'the worst!?' What happens? (491b-e).
  
6. Socrates describes what we know as 'sophistry'. Can you summarize some of the features of sophistry and sophistical teachers? (492a-493c).

7. It seems impossible for a philosopher to be a good practitioner of philosophy and contribute to politics at the same time. Why is this? (495b - 496d).
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
8. How old should the ideal philosopher be? Can they help the city? (497e - 498c).
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
9. There seems to be only one way to get philosophers where they need to be. What is this? (501a-502c).
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
10. The education of the 'Philosopher King' is detailed next. What is the most important thing for a philosopher to study? (505a).
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
11. What does the analogy at 507c-509d have to do with forms?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
12. We now encounter the analogy of the 'divided line'. (509d-511d). Can you determine how this is carried out (the division), and what this reveals concerning what can be known concerning the 'good'?