**TEST 1**

Critically Read Chapter Two, “Understanding Philosophy and its Branches,” of Adeyemi J. Ademowo and Temidayo D. Oladipo (eds.), *Engaging the Future in the Present; Issues in Culture and Philosophy*. Ibadan: Hope Publications and provide answers to the questions below.

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**DEPARTMENT: COMPUTER**

**LEVEL: 100**

**MATRIC No.:**

**SIGNATURE:**

**COLLEGE : ENGINEERING**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. **Print Out This Question and Fill in the Gap**
2. **STRICTLY use a BLUE Pen in filling in the gap**
3. **Submit a copy on the LMS and then submit a printed copy**
4. **DEADLINE FOR SUBMISSION 25/OCTOBER/2017. SUBMIT IN ROOM A41 COLLEGE 1**
5. In what does scholarship, which is a result of our interaction with nature and one another, have its origin. in the intellectual and practical needs of society and the individuals and groups comprising it.
6. One thing that is key to understanding philosophy is having an insight into the activities the practitioners of the discipline have taken since its inception.
7. By looking at the activities of the practitioners of philosophy from inception, there are a few advantages. Mention one It enables one to see how the discipline has evolved over time.
8. The Milesian philosophers are: Anaximander, Anaximenes, Thales.
9. What is the main preoccupation of the Milesian philosophers? speculating about the basic constituent of nature and explaining change in nature.
10. The elements that the three Milesian philosophers mentioned as the basic constituent of reality are: water, Apeiron and air.
11. Some things can be deduced from the nature of philosophy from the way the Milesian philosophers practiced philosophy. Mention two. 1. Philosophy begins in wonder 2. It started off to give rational explanations to puzzling events in nature.
12. Explain this: Philosophy begins in wonder It means that the very beginning of philosophy is to question the natural puzzles or events of a particular situation.
13. In propounding solutions to puzzles, the philosopher believes that theory has influence on practice, and if people allude to ideas generated in philosophy then they can have their actions or inactions guided by well-reasoned views.
14. The importance of philosophy inheres in its ability to ultimately provide a guide to life which are capable of making human existence less painful and more tolerable.
15. What is the only authority respected in philosophy? The authority of reason and when superior reasons are put forward regarding an issue, it is expected that earlier positions are jettisoned or at least viewed.
16. Our perception of reality is often tainted by culture, religion, ideology.
17. Explain this: Philosophy involves the construction of and assessment of arguments it involves the careful construction of valid arguments and comparing it with ideologies of previous debates to determine which is more superior.
18. Of what importance is controversy to the discipline of philosophy? It helps enrich philosophy because they encourage debate of high quality to go on the interrogation of ideas.
19. Mention two branches under the cardinal branch of philosophy 1. Ethics 2. Logic
20. The second order disciplines in philosophy include: 1. Philosophy of science 2. Philosophy of lab
21. The study of reality is done in which branch of philosophy? Metaphysics
22. The branch of philosophy that subjects to rigorous analysis issues and problems relating to the origin, nature, justification and limit of human knowledge is Epistemology.
23. The branch of philosophy also called moral philosophy is Ethics.
24. What is the ultimate aim of logic? Furnish the philosopher with principles or rules that should help the reasoning process.