**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.

**NAME : ADEYELU TEMITOPE OPEMIPO**

**DEPARTMENT :CHEMICAL ENGINEERING**

**LEVEL: 300L**

**MATRIC No.: 16/ENG01/023**

**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 this intellectual and practical needs 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 undertaken since its inception.
7. By looking at the activities of the practitioners of philosophy from inception, there are a few advantages. Mention one to enables one to understand the goals that the progenitors of the discipline set for it.
8. The Milesian philosophers are: Thales,Anaximader,and Anaximander.
9. What is the main preoccupation of the Milesian philosophers? 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: Thales, Aperiron, 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. Philosophy tries to resolve puzzles in order to aid our understanding of phenomena.
12. Explain this: Philosophy begins in wonder whether to there can be an “Uncaused causer”, whether there is a God who created everything without being created.
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.
15. What is the only authority respected in philosophy? Is the authority of reason.
16. Our perception of reality is often tainted by culture, religion, ideology.
17. Explain this: Philosophy involves the construction of an assessment of arguments the philosopher, in practising his trade, constructs arguments of his own and asses the arguments of others, which he may reject, reframe, or accept.
18. Of what importance is controversy to the discipline of philosophy? It helps to enrich philosophy because they encourage debate of high quality to go on in the interrogation of ideas.
19. Mention two branches under the cardinal branch of philosophy 1.Epistemology.

2. Metaphysics

1. The second order disciplines in philosophy include: 1. Philosophy of law.

2. Philosophy of science.

1. The study of reality is done in which branch of philosophy? Metaphysics.
2. 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.
3. The branch of philosophy also called moral philosophy is Ethics.
4. What is the ultimate aim of logic? Is to furnish the philosopher with rules or principles that should help the reasoning process.