**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: Physiology**

**LEVEL: 300**

**MATRIC No.: 16/MHSO3/035**

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**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
* **Scholarship has its origin in the intellectual and practical needs of society and the individuals and groups comprising it.**
1. 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**
1. 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**
1. The Milesian philosophers are:
* **Thales**
* **Anaximander**
* **Anaximenes**
1. What is the main preoccupation of the Milesian philosophers?
* **Speculation about the basic constituent of nature and explaining change in nature.**
1. The elements that the three Milesian philosophers mentioned as the basic constituent of reality are:
* **Water**
* **Apeiron (infinite)**
* **Air**
1. Some things can be deduced from the nature of philosophy from the way the Milesian philosophers practiced philosophy. Mention two.
* **Philosophy is a discipline in which reasons are adduced for any position held**
* **Philosophy tries to resolve puzzles in order to aid our understanding of phenomena so humans were able to deal better with these phenomena**
1. Explain this: Philosophy begins in wonder
* **Philosophy attempts to give rational explanations to certain events which are puzzling in nature.**
1. In propounding solutions to puzzles, the philosopher believes that
* **Theory has influence on practice, and if people allude to ideas generated in philosophy, they can have their actions or inactions guided by well- reasoned views**
1. The importance of philosophy inheres in
* **Its ability to ultimately provide a guide to life**
1. What is the only authority respected in philosophy?
* **The authority of reason is the only authority respected in Philosophy**
1. Our perception of reality is often tainted by
* **Culture**
* **Religion**
* **Ideology**
1. Explain this: Philosophy involves the construction of and assessment of arguments
* **The Philosopher constructs arguments of his own and assesses the arguments of others, which he may reject, reform or accept.**
1. Of what importance is controversy to the discipline of philosophy?
* **Controversy helps enrich philosophy because they encourage high quality debate to go on in the interrogating of ideas**
1. Mention two branches under the cardinal branch of philosophy
* **Epistemology**
* **Ethics**
1. The second order disciplines in philosophy include:
* **Philosophy of History**
* **Philosophy of Law**
1. The study of reality is done in which branch of philosophy?
* **Metaphysics**
1. 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**
1. The branch of philosophy also called moral philosophy is
* **Ethics**
1. What is the ultimate aim of logic?
* **To furnish the philosopher with rules or principles that should help the reasoning process**