

UNIVERSITY OF MAIDUGURI

LEVEL 200

GST 212 – PHILOSOPHY AND HUMAN EXISTENCE

Philosophy helps us to identify who we are. It is a discipline that encompasses all other disciplines. It lays foundation upon which every knowledge is established. Philosophy gave birth to other disciplines it is the king of all disciplines. Philosophy is the study of the universe and the search for knowledge. A Philosopher is a seeker for knowledge.

Concepts of Philosophy

- Questioning
- Wondering

CLASSIFICATION OF PHILOSOPHY

1. Western Philosophy: refers to the European brand of philosophy. It is practiced in Europe. It portrays the life of the world views of the people of Europe. It is the most widely recognized philosophy which is practiced almost everywhere around the world. It produces the maximum number of philosophers ever known in the world with most of the philosophers coming from the country known as Greece.
2. African philosophy: It emerged as a reaction to western philosophy. It portrays African culture and world views. It recognizes Africans as the original people.
3. Oriental philosophy: It is the type practiced in the Far East ancient countries of Japan, Korea Republic and China. It studies the culture and religion of the people of the Far East.
4. Asian philosophy: It is the type that flourishes in the ancient countries. It is particularly common among the people of the Arab. It also talks about Islamic culture and religion.

NAMES OF PHILOSOPHERS

- ♥ Western Philosophers: Plato, Aristotle, Socrates, Karl Marx
- ♥ African Philosophers: Hypatia, Imhotep
- ♥ Oriental Philosophers: Konfucius, Ling Jang, Zhu Zi
- ♥ Asian Philosophers: Avicenna, Averroes, Descartes

PERSPECTIVES

1. Academic dimension
2. Personnel dimension

>> **Academic dimension:** It is the kind of knowledge that goes on in schools

>> **Personal dimension:** It has to do with how man looks at the world and how man makes out of the wall. It simply requires that man should have guiding principles.

FOUNDING FATHERS OF PHILOSOPHY

1. THALES 624BC: He is the first known philosopher from Greece in Europe. He said that the fundamental element of existence is "water".
2. ANAXIMANDER 611BC: He was the second philosopher that existed. He is also from Greece. He disagreed with Thales that water is not the most important thing in life but "air".
3. PYTHAGORAS 6th century: He is from Greece and he is responsible for the Pythagoras theory in Mathematics. According to Pythagoras everything is represented in number and every life exists because of number and the most important number is 10 (Because 10 is the building block for other numbers). He disagrees with both Thales and Anaximander.
4. HERACLITUS 6th century: He is also from Greece in Europe and he disagrees with Pythagoras. He said "Everything is in a state of motion".
5. SOCRATES 5th century: He said the first basic approach to knowledge is knowledge by questioning, answers were given and when answer are given knowledge is attain.
6. ARISTOTLE 5th century: He is the most versatile and most educated. He has knowledge in various fields such as Physics, Biology, Medicine, Engineering etc. He said "Man is a political animal" and must seek for knowledge through empirical process.

Philosophy is divided into Philo which means "**Love**" and Sophy means "**wisdom**". Therefore philosophy means love of wisdom and philosopher is defined as lover of wisdom.

BRANCHES OF PHILOSOPHY

The following are the five (5) main branches:

1. Metaphysics
2. Aesthetics

3. Epistemology
4. Ethics
5. Logic

Metaphysics

It is derived from Greek. Meta = “after” and physics = “nature”. It is the aspect of philosophy that is concerned with the study of “being or reality”. It also explains the nature of the world. It is also the study of seen and unseen realities. The following are the branches of metaphysics:

- a. Natural philosophy
- b. Ontology
- c. Philosophy of religion
- d. Philosophy of mind
- e. Philosophy of perception

A. Natural Philosophy

It is referred to the objective “study of nature” and the physical universe. It is synonymous with what we call today the natural science which includes Physics, Biology etc.

B. Ontology

This is the study of “being or existence, it seeks to study “conceptions of reality”. It focuses on such question; “What actually exists?” and also the following questions:

- ♥ What is existence?
- ♥ Is existence a property?
- ♥ Do souls exist?
- ♥ What is a physical object? Etc

There are four main approaches used to solve these ontological questions

- i. Realism
- ii. Empiricism

iii. Positivism

iv. Postmodernism

- ✓ Realism: Realists is of the view that facts can be gathered from the outside world or environment, just waiting to be discovered. This implies that answer to questions about existence are “ready made” and all need do is search for and discover them.
- ✓ Empiricism: The empiricists is not interested on the existence of facts only. It maintain that facts must be subjected to “observation and evaluation” with a view to providing and explaining there “where and wherefores”. Therefore any knowledge that emerge from observation and evaluation is deemed valid.
- ✓ Positivism: Is neither interested in facts nor in observation. It is rather interested in the validity and appropriateness of the means through which conclusions are drawn about phenomenon and what they stand for.
- ✓ Postmodernism: This is the notion that facts can be false and misleading therefore, all facts must be based on “observational claims”.

C. Philosophy of Religion

It refer to the study of meaning and justification of fundamental religious claims, particularly about nature and existence of God (or gods or the divine). It ask these questions

- ♥ What is God?
- ♥ Are there any good reasons to think that God does or does not exist?

Four general views are generally distinguished as below:

- ✓ Theism: the belief that God exists
- ✓ Weak atheism: lack of belief in any deity
- ✓ Strong atheism: the belief that no deity exists
- ✓ Agnosticism: the belief that the existence or non-existence of God is not known or cannot be known

Forms of theism

- Monotheism: Is of the view that only one God exist. Believers in this religion are known as “monotheist” e.g. Christianity, Judaism and Islam.

- Polytheism: Believe that there are several deities or gods in different forms e.g. Zoroastrianism, Hinduism and some traditional Africa religions.

D. Philosophy of Mind

It is the study of the nature of the mind, mental events, mental functions, mental properties and consciousness, and of the nature of their relationship with the physical body. This is known as the “mind-body problem”, which is the primary concern of philosophers of mind. The two major perspectives of mind philosophy are:

- ✓ Dualism
- ✓ Monism

- **Dualism** states that the mind and the body are two different substances existing independent of each other i.e. whatever happen to the mind do not affect the body and vice versa.
- **Monism**: It states that the mind and the body exist together and are the same substances and are dependent on each other.

E. Philosophy of Perception

It is concern with how mental processes and symbols depend on the world internal and external to the perceiver. It simply refer to how man perceive and interpret reality. We have 2 types

- Internal Perception or Proprioception
- External Perception or Sensory/Exteroception

- ✓ **Internal Perception**: They inform us of the activities that take place inside our bodies. Such activities are only known to the person involved e.g. dizziness, tiredness, hunger, pains, lying down, sitting or standing etc.
- ✓ **External Perception**: It deals with the activities that take place outside our body i.e. using the five sense organs e.g. eyes (sight), ears (hearing), skin (touch), nose (smell) and tongue (taste).

Aesthetics

It comes from the Greek “aisthetike” meaning “the science of how things are known via the senses”. It is concerned with sensory or sensori-emotional values, sometimes called judgments of sentiment or taste.

Aesthetic Judgment

Central to the study of aesthetics is the extent to which values can be objectively applied to entities or conditions. It is the ability to use our senses.

Factors in Aesthetic Judgment

- Our senses
- Emotions
- Cultural conditionalities
- Level of desirability
- Intellectual and interpretative capability
- Economic, political or moral value

“Beauty is in the eye of the beholder”

Epistemology

It is also a Greek word “episteme” (Knowledge) and “Logos” (account/explanation). It is known as the theory of knowledge. It is concerned with the nature and scope of knowledge. Epistemology attempts to provide answers to three (3) fundamental questions which include:

- a. What is knowledge?
- b. How do we acquire knowledge?
- c. What do we know?

1. What is knowledge?

It is a familiarity gained by experience; organized body of information. In defining knowledge, philosophers insist that three (3) conditions must be met for an individual to possess knowledge. This is known as the “Tripartite theory of knowledge”, sees knowledge as a justified

true belief i.e. knowledge of anything must be “True” and justification

- a. True
 - b. Believe
 - c. Justification
- Tripartite theory of knowledge

Types of knowledge

Philosophers identify three (3) major types of knowledge

- i. Propositional knowledge
- ii. Personal knowledge
- iii. Procedural knowledge

♥ Propositional knowledge

It refers to descriptive or declarative knowledge. It refers to knowledge of facts as in X is Y or X is the case (knowledge that). It doesn't give a full detail about a statement e.g. Sadiq is a man and or further information. It is theoretical.

♥ Personal knowledge

It refers to knowledge by acquaintance or familiarity. It gives us detail information about an object.

♥ Procedural knowledge

As the name implies, procedural knowledge refers to procedures or methods of doing something. It is that type of knowledge which allows man the opportunity to perform that which he claims to know. It is more practical in nature.

2. How do we acquire knowledge?

Philosophers identify two major ways of acquiring knowledge:

- a. Priori knowledge
- b. Posteriori knowledge

A **priori knowledge** is knowledge that is independent of experience (i.e. it is non-empirical)

A **posteriori knowledge** is knowledge that is dependent on experience (i.e. it is empirical).

Two concepts school of thought in philosophy;

- a. Rationalism
- b. Empiricism

- ♥ Rationalism: It states that reasoning is superior to experience. It also states that logic and mathematics can only give us true knowledge which is reliable and dependable.
- ♥ Empiricism: It states that experience is superior to reasoning. That we can use experience alone to discover truth. It also states that every fact and knowledge must be a product of experience. It emphasized is "sense experience"

Psychological ideas about knowledge acquisition

According to Psychologist, knowledge can be acquired in three (3) different ways:

- a. Discipline of nature
- b. Discipline of society or culture
- c. Discipline of superior force

- Discipline of nature

It implies that man has to observe the behavior of phenomenon in the environment. It simply means learning from what nature provide. Knowledge is largely a product of error i.e. "trial and error".

- Discipline of society

It is learning through imitations. It encourages children to learn from their parents and also man should learn from society.

- Discipline of superior force

It refer to the use of force to impact knowledge i.e. parents punishing children when they misbehave and man breaking the constitution.

3. **What do people know?** Skepticism;

- There is no such thing as certainty in human knowledge
- All human knowledge is only probably true, i.e. true most of the time, or not true.

Ethics

Ethics is a philosophical theory of morality or moral philosophy. It studies value or quality (e.g. good, evil, moral, immoral, right, wrong etc.). It is derived from the Greek word “ethikos” meaning “arising from habit”. It is divided into three (3) groups

- a. Meta-ethics
- b. Normative ethics
- c. Applied ethics

✓ Meta-ethics

It is the study of the origin and meaning of ethical concepts. It is divided into two:

- i. Metaphysical issues
 - ii. Psychological issues
- Metaphysical explanation of morality: Being the study of the things or entities that exist in the universe, including “physical” and “spiritual” ones. It explains the origin of morality. It’s divided into;
 - a. Moral Objectivism – “other-worldly”
 - b. Moral Relativism – “this-worldly”
 - Psychological explanation of morality: moral value or judgments i.e. be religious and law abiding
 - a. Psychological Egoism – holds that “self-oriented interests ultimately motivate all human actions”
 - b. Psychological Hedonism – holds that “pleasure is the specific driving force behind

all of our actions”

- c. Psychological Altruism – argues that some of our actions are the result of inherent benevolence to help others.

✓ Normative ethics

Is concerned with the practical application of moral values to arrive at standards that take on a more practical task. E.g. Golden Rule: ‘do unto others what you’d have others do unto you’. It involves 3 theories

- i. Virtue theories
- ii. Duty theories
- iii. Consequentialist theories

Virtue theories

It holds that learning and following certain laid down rules is a path of achieving morality, virtue theories, “good habits of character”. We have the following virtues

- ♥ Wisdom
- ♥ Justice
- ♥ Good temper
- ♥ Courage
- ♥ Generosity
- ♥ Fortitude
- ♥ Temperance
- ♥ Self-respect

3 theological virtues are: faith, hope and charity

Duty theories

It sees morality as the actual execution of good deeds. Samuel Pufendorf describes 3 duties;

- ♥ Duties to God – existence and nature of God

- ♥ Duties to Oneself – duty to soul and body
- ♥ Duties to others – absolute and conditional

Also have the following duties:

- ♥ Fidelity – Duty to keep promise
- ♥ Reparation – Compensate others when we harm them
- ♥ Gratitude – Thank those who help us
- ♥ Justice – Duty to recognize merit
- ♥ Beneficence – Improve conditions of others
- ♥ Self-improvement – Improving our virtue and intelligence
- ♥ Non-maleficence – Duty not to injure others

Consequentialist theories

It sees morality in terms of a cost-benefit analysis of our action:

- ♥ Ethical Egoism – an action is morally right if the consequences of that action are more favourable than unfavourable only to the agent performing the action.
- ♥ Ethical Altruism – an action is morally right if the consequences of that action are more favourable than unfavourable to everyone except the agent.
- ♥ Utilitarianism – an action is morally right if the consequences of that action are more favourable than unfavourable to everyone.

✓ Applied ethics

Is the branch of ethics which applies ethical principles or codes to real life, analyzing issues that are seen to trigger controversy as regards their moral status.

LOGIC

It is a Greek word “Logos” meaning the word or what is spoken. But it later came to mean “thought” or “reason”. We have two (2) forms and nature of logic

a. Informal logic

b. Formal logic

Properties of logic

- Consistency
- Soundness
- Completeness

2 Types of Reasoning

- a. Deductive
- b. Inductive

Speech/events have 7 factors

- Sender
- Channel
- Setting
- Message
- Code
- Receiver
- Topic

Maxim are divided into 3

- Quality
- Quantity
- Relation

UNIVERSITY OF MAIDUGURI
DIVISION OF GENERAL STUDIES

First Semester Examination: 2009/2010 Session

GST 212: Philosophy and Human Existence (2 Units)

PART A: TICK OR UNDERLINE THE CORRECT ANSWERS

1. Philosophy as a field of study emerged from (a) knowledge (b) wonder (c) wisdom (d) universe

2. For an argument to be deemed correct, it must be (a) true and false (b) deductive and inductive (c) true and reasonable (d) sound and consistent
3. Which of these continents produced the most notable philosophers (a) Africa (b) America (c) Europe (d) Asia
4. For rationalists, fundamental truth are derived from (a) mathematics and logic (b) God and religion (c) logic and philosophy (d) argument
5. Which of these philosophers is of African origin (a) Hypatia (b) Aristotle (c) Plato (d) Socrates
6. All these are examples of internal perception except (a) hunger (b) dizziness (c) seeing (d) thirsty
7. Individual freedom and choice of action is the concern of (a) utilitarianism (b) fatalism (c) determinism (d) existentialism
8. Which of these rejects the view that mind and body interact (a) monism (b) philosophy of mind (c) dualism (d) interactionism
9. Karl Marx was a firm believer in (a) idealism (b) rationalism (c) determinism (d) materialism

PART B: FILL IN THE BLANK SPACES

10. The argument that establishes a general conclusion is
11. Oriental philosophy is practiced among the people of
12. Christianity and Islam are example of religion that propagates the idea is
13. Knowledge arising from experience is the concern of
14. The ultimate concern of ethics is the evaluation of
15. The philosophical system that establishes the relationship between cause and effect is
16. Personal knowledge is better than propositional knowledge because it
17. Agnosticism is the view that
18. The branch of philosophy concerned with sensory or emotional value is

PART C: ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS WITH TRUE AND FALSE

19. Philosophy from the individual point of view focuses on principles of life ()
20. Pythagoras is reputed for being the brain behind the principle of calculation ()
21. Philosophy takes account the study of the universe, search for knowledge and study of man ()
22. Culture, Objectivity, desirability and emotion are all factors affecting aesthetic judgment ()
23. Ontology is the branch of metaphysics concerned with the issue of existence ()
24. The most celebrated of all the Greek philosophers is Pythagoras ()
25. To address the issue of existence, empiricism, realism, monism and positivism and be

used ()

26. To view that an event must occur whether we like it or not is fatalism ()

PART D: FROM THE LIST OF OPTIONS, FILL IN THE SPACES IN THE FOLLOWING

Philosophy, dualism, three, religion, wisdom, Pythagoras, monism, epistemology, virtue theory, one, one God, power, metaphysics, argument, duty theory, philosophy of perception, Plato, Karl Marx, two gods, money, knowledge, two, Thales, many gods, ethics, logic, philosophy of mind, philosophy of religion.

27. Philosophy as a discipline is approached from perspectives

28. Truth, belief and justification are conditions to acquisition of

29. The first known Greek philosopher is called

30. Zoroastrianism is an example of religion that believes in

31. sees morality as the actual execution of good deeds

32. is the basis upon which truth is established.

33. The branch of metaphysics concerned with "what actually exist" is called

34. attempts to reconcile the controversy between mind and body.

35. The branch of philosophy regarded as a reasoned discourse is

UNIVERSITY OF MAIDUGURI

DIVISION OF GENERAL STUDIES

First Semester Examination: _____ Session

GST 212: Philosophy and Human Existence (2 Units)

SECTION A: WRITE TRUE OR FALSE WHERE APPROPRIATE

1. The most knowledgeable and versatile of all Greek philosophers is Karl Marx ()

2. Aesthetic judgments are mostly judgments based on the principle of beauty ()

3. Personal knowledge makes reference to specific cases ()

4. The second philosopher that attempted to explain the existence of the universe is Plato ()

5. The issue of existence in philosophy is the concern of God ()

6. Philosophy as a discipline is sustained on the bases of questioning ()

7. Proprioception is another word for external perception ()

8. The knowledge of logic and mathematics are the most reliable knowledge according to rationalism ()

9. In inductive reasoning, the argument must proceed from particular statement to a general conclusion ()

10. In consequential ethics, emphasis is on the end result of actions ()

11. Trial and error is associated with discipline and society ()

12. Philosophy is the study of man, the universe and the search for knowledge ()

SECTION B: TICK OR UNDERLINE THE CORRECT ANSWERS

13. Which of these laid down the foundation for the origin of philosophy? (a) knowledge (b)

wisdom (c) argument (d) wonder

14. From the personal view point, philosophy refers to the principles of (a) existence (b) life (c) universe (d) knowledge

15. For Heraclitus, everything is in a state of (a) motion (b) confusion (c) harmony (d) crises

16. Imotep and are two leading African philosophers (a) Mandela (b) Anaximander (c) Hypatia (d) Solarin

17. The question of existence can be addressed by all of these except (a) realism (b) empiricism (c) positivism (d) monotheism

18. In discipline of society, we learn by (a) observation (b) trial and error (c) questioning (d) imitation

19. The value or quality of human actions is the concern of (a) epistemology (b) ethics (c) logic (d) metaphysics

20. Abortion is one of such issues captured under (a) meta-ethics (b) applied ethics (c) normative ethics (d) social ethics

21. In logic, incorrect reasoning is one which is (a) formal and informal (b) deductive and inductive (c) sound and consistent (d) valid and complete

22. The doctrine which do not dismiss the interaction between mind and body is (a) monism (b) dualism (c) philosophy of mind (d) mind/body problem

23. The type of logic devoid of language (a) formal logic (b) informal logic (c) symbolic (d) deductive logic

SECTION C: FILL IN THE BLANK SPACES

24. Zoroastrianism perceives the existence of God as

.....

25. A prior knowledge is the knowledge which is

.....

26. is referred to as a reasoned philosophical inquiry

27. The most celebrated type of philosophy is

28. In philosophy of perception, the external world is perceived through

.....

29. is known as the action more favourable to the agent.

30. The statement beauty is in the eye of the beholder means that beauty is

.....

31. Philosophy is regarded as the King of all disciplines because

.....

32. is emphasized in traditional African religion.

33. Science differs from philosophy because philosophy uses approach.

34. Dualism and monism are the two thorny issues in

.....

35. is known for providing most of the world leading

philosophers.

UNIVERSITY OF MAIDUGURI

DIVISION OF GENERAL STUDIES

First Semester Examination: 2012/2013 Session

GST 212: Philosophy and Human Existence (2 Units)

SECTION A: FILL IN THE BLANK SPACES WITH THE APPROPRIATE WORDS

1. The type of reasoning that establishes a general conclusion is
2. is the African country that heavily influenced western philosophy
3. The first generation philosophers are all Philosophers
4. Individual freedom as a choice of actions is permitted under
5. is a philosophical system that sees man as being helpless.
6. According to philosopher kings are the best rulers and leaders.
7. If reasoning ends in a particular statement; It is therefore
8. The doctrine which does not dismiss the interaction between mind and body is
.....
9. Subjectivity is the operating term in the study of
10. In Morality is seen as the actual execution of good deeds
11. The view that all realities can be reduced to number is the brainchild of
.....
12. The type of logic devoid of language is

SECTION B: WRITE TRUE OR FALSE WHERE APPROPRIATE

13. Existentialism is the philosophical system that directly opposes fatalism ()
14. The third of the second generation philosophers is Karl Marx ()
15. Socrates that conceived the idea of philosophy as having something to do with knowledge ()
16. The practice of medicine requires intuitive knowledge ()
17. Plato, Socrates, Karl Marx and Pythagoras are all Greek philosophers ()
18. In rationalism, the use of the intellect is strongly emphasized ()
19. The dominant philosophy in the far east Asia is Asian Philosophy ()
20. Procedural knowledge requires practical approach to solving problems ()
21. As a field of study, philosophy emerges from wisdom ()
22. Consequentialist ethics refers to end results of human action ()
23. Authoritative knowledge refers to knowledge acquired by authors ()

SECTION C: CIRCLE OR UNDERLINE THE CORRECT ANSWERS

24. Which of these branches of philosophy is concerned with abstract ideas (a) epistemology (b) ethics (c) metaphysics (d) logic
25. The type of reasoning that moves from bottom to top is (a) inductive reasoning (b) deductive reasoning (c) symbolic logic (d) formal logic

26. To understand the connection between cause and effect we make use of (a) determinism (b) fatalism (c) subjectivism (d) intuitionism
27. In philosophy, the search for knowledge is (a) Limited (b) limitless (c) optional (d) automatic
28. Mathematics and logic provide the most reliable knowledge according to (a) Idealism (b) empiricism (c) mathematicians (d) logicians
29. The greatest happiness for the greatest number is the concern of (a) existentialism (b) idealism (c) utilitarianism (d) skepticism
30. The most confusing of all sources of knowledge is (a) divine knowledge (b) mystic knowledge (c) intuitive knowledge (d) authoritative knowledge
31. The negative effect of Epicureanism is that it makes people (a) lazy (b) strong (c) fun lovers (d) pleasure seekers
32. Personal knowledge requires a great deal of (a) rationality (b) observation (c) familiarity (d) wisdom
33. An action that is more favourable than unfavourable to the individual is (a) ethical matter (b) ethical egoism (c) ethical altruism
34. God and other spiritual entities are more human creation according to (a) idealism (b) spiritualism (c) determinism (d) materialism
35. The issue of how man lives his life in the light of good and bad conduct is the concern of (a) religion (b) aesthetics (c) ethics (d) God

UNIVERSITY OF MAIDUGURI
DIVISION OF GENERAL STUDIES

First Semester Examination: 2013/2014 Session

GST 212: Philosophy and Human Existence (2 Units)

SECTION A: COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS WITH THE CORRECT ANSWERS

1. knowledge is possessed by both children and adults
2. It is the view of that mathematics and logic yield the most reliable knowledge
3. To be an ontologist is to deal with issue of
4. According to idealism, the most important element in the nature of reality is
5. is the doctrine that cancels the unity of mind and body.
6. Death and old age represent two example of
7. The practice of Islamic philosophy centers mostly in
8. Socrates, Plato and Aristotle are all
9. is a system in philosophy that views man as helpless
10. The practice of philosophy in the ancient times could not have been possible without
11. The focus of philosophy of the Asian tigers is on

SECTION B: TICK THE CORRECT ANSWER FROM THE LIST OF OPTIONS

12. The death of Socrates was plotted by the (a) elders (b) leaders (c) politicians (d) youths
13. One of these was the reason for the explanation of the universe by ancient philosopher (a) passion (b) bravery (c) curiosity (d) power
14. Ancient Greek philosophers were the first to explain (a) knowledge (b) religion (c) reality (d) philosophy
15. Every reality must be explained in terms of its physical conditions according to (a) Karl Marx (b) Kierkegaard (c) Heraclitus (d) Karl Jasper
16. Most notable Greek Philosophers were tutored by this African philosopher (a) Imotep (b) Mandela (c) Hypatia (d) Nyerere
17. The doctrine of transmigration of the soul was championed by (a) Plato (b) Spinoza (c) Pythagoras (d) Anaximenes
18. Apriori knowledge recommends that man acquires knowledge through (a) senses (b) observation (c) reasoning (d) questioning
19. Metaphysics is a branch of philosophy concerned with (a) familiar ideas (b) abstract ideas (c) ancient ideas (d) current ideas
20. Which of these philosophers was born in 429 BC (a) Aristotle (b) Plato (c) Socrates (d) Heraclitus
21. Sense data are the working tools required in (a) empiricism (b) sensationalism (c) rationalism (d) pragmatism
22. All of these possess authoritative knowledge except (a) Professors (b) Medical Doctors (c) Herbalists (d) Designers
23. Empiricism can also substitute with (a) A posteriori knowledge (b) A priori knowledge (c) intuitive knowledge (d) rational knowledge

SECTION C: WRITE TRUE OR FALSE WHERE APPROPRIATE

24. The doctrine of Epicureanism is associated with pleasure seeking ____
25. The philosopher with three major attributes is Karl Marx ____
26. To be immoral is to be ethical ____
27. Judaism is a form of religion that believes in multiple gods ____
28. One of the attributes of propositional knowledge is making reference to specific cases ____
29. The eclipse of 585 BC coincided with the birth of Anaximenes ____
30. Philosophy of mind is concerned with the power of the mind to obtain knowledge ____
31. Tripartite theory of knowledge refers to the conditions for acquiring knowledge ____
32. Discipline of the society as a way of knowing implies that man learns through imitation ____
33. Symbolic logic is the type of logic devoid of language ____
34. Applied ethics handles immediate and peculiar cases ____
35. In the practice of philosophy, silence is an acceptable norm ____