**PHILOSOPHY PAST QUESTION SELF COMPOSED**

1. **THE FIRST DEFINITION OF PHILOSOPHY WAS COINED FROM TWO NOUNS …….......AND …………**
2. **……………………. WHERE SEEKERS OF KNOWLEDGE**
3. **………………….. MEANS ONE WHO IS WISE**
4. **………………………WAS CALLED A PHILOSOPHER BECAUSE HE MADE THIS STATEMENT “I LOVE WISDOM FOR DISREGARDING FAME AND OTHER PROFIT TO CONTEMPLATE ON NATURE OF THE WORLD “**
5. **……………..., …………………, ……………… AND ……………. ARE THE ERAS OF PHILOSOPHY?**
6. **…………………….. DEFINE PHILOSOPHY AS THE SEARCH OF BEING?**
7. **……………………. WAS THE ERA OF PHILOSOPHY WHERE REALITY WAS EXPLAINED BY MYTH AND LEGENDS, WHERE Gods where held responsible for human experience**
8. **………………… era of philosophy was where philosophy was based on religious books in defense of their gods.**
9. **…………………….. era was of philosophy was where materialism .and it major aim was to make philosophy scientific and not metaphysics.**
10. **………………….. era of philosophy characterized by reaction against the precedence of faith over reason.**
11. **The philosophers of the second era where known as …………………….**
12. **…………………………………….is known as the father of modern philosophy**
13. **…………………………. ,…………………... And ……………………. are the 3 major branches of philosophy.**
14. **The pre Socratic philosophers where known as ………………………….**
15. **The major processes under philosophy as an activity are …………………… …………………. , ……………………. And ……………………**
16. **The rational jump from the known to the unknown is …………………….**
17. **The activity of a philosopher that sets standards for assessing values, morals, what is good and bad is ……………………...**
18. **……………………………… is the activity that deals with closely examining the use and understanding of human language.**
19. **………………………is the examination of logical relationship between ideas.**
20. **……………………, ………………………., ………………… and ………………are the processes of philosophy as an attitude.**
21. **……………………………is the attitude of the philosopher that has to do with enlarging the scope of thinking on or about a particular notion or thought.**
22. **………………………is the attitude of a philosopher that has to do with digging into the root of a problem to question what others take for granted**
23. **……………………… is the attitude of the philosopher that entails a commitment of being honest as possible with oneself in regard to personal to personal biases.**
24. **…………………+…………………. = principle**
25. **…………………...is the ability of a philosopher to be creative and imaginative.**
26. **…………………………… and ……………………… are the 2 types of inflexible thinking.**
27. **…………………………… and……………………………. Are the 2 types of approach to the study of philosophy.**
28. **……………………….is the deliberate attempt of a learner to control his learning situation in order to achieve his desired goal.**
29. **………………………is the process that produces the capability of exhibiting new or changed human behavior on the basis of experience.**
30. **………………………………….is the application of philosophical ideas in solving problems.**
31. **……………………………… is simply defines as the nature of reality and beyond reality.**
32. **………………………… was the words that metaphysics was coined from.**
33. **…………………..., …………………………..., …………………………and……………………. Are the branches of metaphysics?**
34. **…………………… is the study of the existence and development of the universe.**
35. **……………………… is the study of the existence of God**
36. **……………………….is the study of man and his existence**
37. **……………………….. is the study of being?**
38. **……………………. Is the theory of knowledge?**
39. **………………………….is known as the knowledge based on human experience for verification**
40. **…………………………is knowledge independent of human experience for verification or validity**
41. **………………………… is an uncontaminated truth or knowledge**
42. **……………………….is a contaminated truth or knowledge**
43. **………………………….. and ………………………. Are the dimensions of knowledge?**
44. **……………………….. is the position claiming that it’s impossible to gain knowledge and the search for truth is in vain?**
45. **………………………………. Is a profession of ignorance?**
46. **……………………………… is a test which uses agreement with facts as a standard of judgement?**
47. **……………………………… places its trusts in the consistency or harmony of all judgements**
48. **……………………………… sees the test of truth in its utility, workability or satisfactory consequences.**
49. **………………………. …………………………. ………………………. ………………………. And …………………. are the major sources of knowledge?**
50. **…………………………….is a knowledge revealed to man by divine forces usually by vision and trance.**
51. **……………………………...is a type of knowledge received by a person from a person of higher rank like teachers and pastors.**
52. **…………………………... is the knowledge obtained from reasoning, logic or thought.**
53. **…………………………… is a knowledge acquired by insights without need foe conscious reasoning**
54. **…………………………… is a knowledge obtained from observation of things around us.**
55. **………………………….. ……………………….. and ………………………... are validity of knowledge and truth**
56. **……………………….. is a test which uses agreements with facts as a standard of judgement**
57. **………………………… is a test that places truth in the consistency or harmony of all judgements. Meaning that a judgement is true if its consistent with other judgements.**
58. **………………………….. sees the test of truth in its workability, utility or satisfactory consequences**
59. **…………………………. Is referred to the theory of value because it’s a branch of philosophy that seeks to answer questions of what is value.**
60. **…………………….. and ……………………... are the categories of values?**
61. **…………………….. and ………………………… are the branches of axiology?**
62. **“ETHOS” is the Greek word for ……………………...**
63. **……………………. Deals with the problem of morality and conduct, it has to do with moral judgement or right actions.**
64. **……………………... deals with the concepts of beauty**
65. **…………………. …………………………. And ……………………. are the traditional philosophic schools**
66. **…………………………believes that ideas are the true reality and whatever exists has its origin in the mind as human experience and is therefore predicated on human intelligence and perception.**
67. **………………….. ought to be meaning makers and living examples of what the students can become**
68. **The …………………. are perceived by the idealists as microcosmic self who is in the process of becoming an absolute self.**
69. **…………………………. Holds the thesis that reality, knowledge and value exist independent of human mind.**
70. **Neo-Scholasticism is the acquisition of knowledge through …………………………**
71. **……………………….. …………………………. ……………………….. and …………………………………. Are the schools of philosophy?**
72. **……………………….. was the first school**
73. **……………………….. was the teacher in the school of Eden?**
74. **…………………………and ………………………... were the students in the school of Eden**
75. **………………………….. was the lesson book in the school of Eden**
76. **……………………….. was the first topic in the school of Eden**
77. **………………………… was the second school of philosophy**
78. **………………………. Were the teachers in the school of Israel**
79. **………………………. Was the classroom in the school of Israel?**
80. **………………………………………...was an essential subject in Israel’s education**