Considering that death is the end of existence, it will be considered bad because we all do not want to end our existence. Right? When someone dies, their loved ones mourn for their relatives who have died. Therefore, no one will act like a happy person considering that death is the end of their existence because all of us want to live our lives forever with our friends or beloved families in life. Some people fear death, and some do not. This concept has made us conclude that death is a bad thing thinking that we all have one shot in life. It is not a game that when your enemies have stabbed you, you will start over and continue your goal to cope with your mistake the moment you get stabbed. In reality of life, a person will die when they get stabbed if that person does not get first aid as soon as possible. Thus, considering all of the scenarios I have mentioned above, death is a bad thing because if it is the end of our existence in this life, I cannot see even one thing that death is a good thing to consider.

The three kinds of meaningless life that Wolf described are first "the blob," A person just drinks alcohol in his room and watches TV doing nothing particular at all. The second one is called "bankrupt" life, which is a process of hardworking for something in many years and after working for it, it will be passed on to another generation. However, the generation that will be granted will destroy all of the hard work that the person worked on, and basically, the hardworking process will go to waste. Lastly, Wolf calls it the "useless" life, which is a process of making lots of money without even getting labor for that money that they get. With that in mind, I agree that those kinds of lives are meaningless because, for me, a meaningful life is not doing whatever you want to do and wasting your life until the end. The true meaning of life is being a blessing to someone and providing help to someone in need.

According to Frankfurt, the essence of the will's feasibility is a satisfying initial demand will. It inspires people to do what they want, for example. In Frankfurt's sense, a desire to eat a sack of apples is one's will, assuming that desire carries one to eat the sack of apples. Also, as Frankfurt points out, a 'wanton' is an animal that has been integrated to have a second proposal wishes but is unsuitable for forming volitions of the later request. Frankfurt's description of a person is all about the individual's desire, and I agree with that because all human beings in this world have a sense of desire from different kinds of perspectives.

Determining why any circumstance is aware rather than unconscious is a puzzling question in consciousness. According to Armstrong, first-individual consciousness is an outrageous-request capacity of insight: cognizance is a self-examining component of the focal sensory system. Another aspect of the focused sensory system is assumed to be filtered by some element. It is a good argument for consciousness because awareness of human thoughts portrays that we consciously live our lives.

One of the essential benefits of philosophy, according to Russell, is that it loosens the grip of carelessly held judgment and opens the mind to a wide range of new options to investigate (Ref-A1B2C3). Thus, I agree with Russell because Philosophy is a broad subject that deals with human minds and behavior. It is a valuable asset to be learned because it portrays the mystery of human psychology that sometimes we cannot even comprehend to understand. Philosophy gave several answers on how the human mind works because, in reality, we are just living in this world ignorantly without knowing that sense of life and purpose, but with the help of philosophy, these questions can be answered.

According to Kant's paradigm, certain behaviors are never appropriate and are entirely inappropriate for anyone, at any time, in any scenario. Making a false assurance that you do not plan to keep, for example, is never a good idea. We all know that when someone promises something to us, then they break it, our trust in that person will be gone, right? It is tough to bring the trust back when someone does not do as he promises to do. This concept exercises the paradigm of Kant's point of view on the subject of false promises. With that, I entirely agree with Kant because promises are very trustworthy phrases that most people do not acknowledge and make a word, but for me, promises are the key to earning the trust and loyalty of a person to you.