**HUM 102: INTRODUCTION TO PHILOSOPHY**

**Section 02 (SUMMER 2022)**

**Class-Work #1: PLATO: THE THEORY OF FORM**

**Topic of Discussion: Plato’s Theory of Form**

**DUE: Friday, Jun 10, 2022by 11:59 p.m.**

**In your own words, provide brief answers to the following questions. This is a completion-based task, which means that just doing each of these will earn you full points, whether your answer is correct or not. But, it gives a chance to see what I need to perhaps go over again - so, please write down your thoughts or understanding so far, in your own words.**

Exercise 1

1. Please note two points you learned from the lectures/readings on today’s topic.
2. Please write down two questions or areas of confusion about the lecture/reading.

Exercise 2 (Answer any **TWO** of the following)

1. According to Plato, what are the main differences between opinion and knowledge?
2. Does Plato think knowledge is possible? What are the objects of knowledge?
3. Briefly state the main features of Plato’s theory of knowledge as expressed by his **epistemological argument** about the world of forms.
4. Briefly state the **metaphysical** *and* **semantic arguments** about the world of forms (in lecture tape).

**Name: Shihab Muhtasim**

**ID: 21301610**

**Exercise 1**

1. a) Knowledge is based on facts and reasoning

b) Opinion is one’s believe that is not backed up by reasons.

1. None

**Exercise 2**

**1. According to Plato, what are the main differences between opinion and knowledge?**

According to Plato, knowledge is one sort of knowing or information about something based on facts rational reasons which ensures a factor that people can rely on without any doubts and can justify that with proper reasoning. For example, the fact that ice is cold can be proved by proper reasons with the knowledge of proper definition of both ice and cold. Again, opinion is one’s believe which is not backed up by knowledge and doesn not ensure to be justified by reasons. It sometimes may turn out to be true but many cases of the same opinions can be false or it can completely be just an idea of someone which isn’t associated with proper reasons.

**2. Does Plato think knowledge is possible? What are the objects of knowledge?**

Plato thinks that knowledge is possible and it is about knowing a certain information about something that comes with proper reasoning and is different from just belief. Although belief tends to lead to the reasoning of knowledge. Objects of knowledge are things that are unchanged. For example the physical world can not be an object because it is constantly changing. However, it is an idea of a knowledge that is measured by the intellects through reasoning and analyzing. The objects of knowledge are certain forms that can be generalized for certain definitions of knowledge. For example, knowing the properties of a square lets anyone draw sqauars of different shapes at different places only by using thoses properties which is the object or the form of the knowledge of a square.

**HUM 102: INTRODUCTION TO PHILOSOPHY**

**Section 16 (SUMMER 2022)**

**Section 2**

**Class-Work #2: PLATO: THE FORM OF THE GOOD**

**Topic of Discussion: Divided Line & Allegory of the Cave**

**DUE by 11:59 pm, Wednesday, June 15, 2022**

Exercise 1

1. Please note two points you learned from the lectures/readings on today’s topic.
2. Please write down two questions or areas of confusion about the lecture/reading.

Exercise 2 (Answer any **TWO** of the following)

1. Briefly explain Plato’s “Divided Line” in your words.
2. Briefly explain Plato’s “Allegory of the Cave” in your own words.
3. Why does Plato think that the highest/unifying form is the Form of the Good.
4. What are the three parts of the Soul according to Plato, and how are they related to each other?
5. Why does Plato think that “philosopher-kings” should make up the governing part of the State?

**Shihab Muhtasim**

**ID: 21301610**

**Exercise 1**

Answer 1

1. Parts of soul
2. Divided line

Answer 2 None

**Exercise 2**

Answer 1

One part of the divided line show the linkage between the physical reality and opinion which is found at the bottom of the line. It represents the world of imagination. Again tehre goes sensible objects and perception forming a linkage. Moving up in the line we have intelligible universe which is a non physical world of knowledge that deals with reasoning. Thirdle, the last part is a world of metaphysics and epistemology that involves higher understanding in higher forms.

Answer 4

According to Plato, the three aspects of the Soul are rational, spirited, and appetitive. The result of the accumulation of these three give us a happy person. When someone has these three parts in them, with the appetitive nature someone’s increasing desire to be happy lead them to be rational and take rational decisions with their spirit inspiring them to do the necessary to build up their characteristics.

**HUM 102: INTRODUCTION TO PHILOSOPHY**

**Section 02 (SUMMER 2022)**

**Class-Work #2: ARISTOTLE**

**Topic of Discussion: Aristotle’s Logic**

**DUE by 11:59 p.m. Wednesday, June 22, 2022**

Exercise 1

1. Please note two points you learned from the lectures/readings on today’s topic.
2. Please write down two questions or areas of confusion about the lecture/reading.

Exercise 2 (Answer any **TWO** of the following)

1. Why is logic important or relevant to the pursuit of knowledge?
2. What are some of the key differences between Plato and Aristotle’s views on knowledge?
3. What is a valid argument? How do you evaluate the validity of an argument?
4. Explain the meanings of “term,” “statement,” “category,” and “syllogism” as used by Aristotle.
5. What is the difference between a valid argument and a sound argument?
6. Is the following a valid argument? Why or why not?
   1. Premise 1: All murderers kill people
   2. Premise 2: Cancer kills people
   3. Conclusion: Therefore, cancer is a murderer

**Shihab Muhtasim**

**Id:21301610**

Excercise 1:

1. Difference in the concept in knowledge between Aristotole and Plato

Excercise 2:

1. knowledge is founded in reality and truth and it is something that is real and practically proven. logic is crucial or pertinent to the search for knowledge. Because without logic, there can be no knowledge. Logical reasoning is the foundation of knowledge. Knowledge requires both a claim and a justification. Logic serves as the foundation for all knowledge. The quest of knowledge requires a sound logic since without it, knowledge may not be enduring or persuasive.

2. According to Plato, knowledge exists in the world of forms. Since the physical world is constantly changing, he believed that knowledge could not be directly attained by the senses. Knowledge can only point us in the direction of an object's essence or form. The only reason for acquiring knowledge is to find the best way to do good. Aristotle was different in this regard since he did not rule out the use of the senses to acquire accurate knowledge, as all beings, with humans excelling in this regard, can to some extent gain information from experiences.