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MCQ'S

Doctrine means. Teaching

Who was one of the students of Socrates? Plato

The dialectic method crosses the divide line between matter and___. Idea

According to Socrates, the ultimate knowledge is: One should learn best way to live life

What philosophy is supposed to be? The truth of any claims is relative to the beliefs/ attitudes of the speaker.

Dialectic method is of: Socrates

A question-and-answer dialogue in which propositions are methodically scrutinized uncover the truth is known as ___. The Socrates method

Reminiscence means. Recalling past

School founded by Aristotle known. Lyceum

Main objective of dialectic method is to make decision. Knowledge

Not considered in dialectic method. Material knowledge

Plato's aim in the republic. To define justice and to prove that it is worthwhile to pursue its own sake According to Kant, the basis of morality is the concept of: Freedom

Kant claims that the moral law is given to each person by: one's own will

Plato defines the curriculum in which of the following three stages. Elementary, Military, Higher Education

In what age range, the people would philosophies and would go up to the level of philosopher king? Age 35 | 50

What is important to develop the intrinsic judgment and emotions in a person? Psychology

Activity increases our ……? Strength and passion

Who was the first philosopher to formulate logic or teaching procedures? Aristotle

Rousseau was born in ……..in 1712. Geneva

What are the primary sources of education? All of these (man, nature, things)

According to Rousseau what things made the individual free? The social institution

Kant claims that the natural purpose of reason is to: produce good will

Rousseau was in favor of …..Education. Women

In which stage rote learning is from of learning? 2 B stages

How school system can be changed eventually by? Humanistic teaching approach

Which is not a part of Rousseau curriculum stage 3 ? Mathematics

Child is ….by nature. Good

The …… is a body of techniques for investigation phenomena, acquiring new knowledge, or correcting and integrating previous knowledge. Scientific method.

.In which year Adler participated in Socratic discussion group? 1921

.Who was the huge proponent of democracy? Dewey

Law of necessity was presented by: Kant

Learning is about disciplined inquiry into some aspect of …….. Reality

How truth be tested in pragmatism? Experimentation

A thinking process in which you proceed from general to specific statements using prescribed rules of logic: Deductive Reasoning

.Which is not included in Rousseau's curriculum? Book knowledge

The knowledge comes from? Senses

According to Aristotle, we should begin ethical inquiry by specifying? The aim of human life

What is the ultimate aim of Rousseau Emile's? Goodness

What the child learn fast from nature? Goodness

According to Kant, laws of nature are laws according to which , and laws of freedom are laws according to which---------everything will happen; everything ought tohappen

According to Kant, moral laws are: . necessary and apply to all rationalbeings

According to Kant, the moral worth of an action depends on: the maxim that is acted on

Kant claims that the natural purpose of reason is to ----------produce a good will.

Aristotle ends the Ethics with a segue to a discussionof:---------- politics

In Aristotle's terminology, incontinence is when:---------- one knows that one's actions are wrong, but does them anyway.

Aristotle claims that----------virtue is in our power, and so is vice

Aristotle divides the virtues into----------moral virtues and intellectual virtues.

According to Aristotle, happiness is----------activity of the soul in accordance with virtue

Aristotle states that if we ask what the highest good of human action----------nearly everyone agrees that it is happiness..

How many schools of thoughts at Kant time? Two

Which philosopher was Aristotle's master? Student of ? Plato

Lecture method of teaching is an outstanding contribution of ? Idealism

Kant claims that the natural purpose of reason is to: Produce knowledge

Kant believed that the education of future must be based on the ----------Socratic Method

----------was born in 384 BC and died in 322 BC.---------- Aristotle

QUESTION:

Adler types of knowledge?

Types of Knowledge: - Organized Knowledge - Intellectual Skills - Understanding of ideas & values

How is consensus achieved?

- Consensus on the important things is only achieved through the search for knowledge and truth, as it is only truth that all can agree upon.

Defining Sociableness:

Being fond of company of others. When we talk of school going children, their desire to meet with other children is said to be their Sociableness. In, education process, Sociableness takes place: MUHAMMAD IMRAN 18 - Within the society. - For the good of others in a society. - It is a process which has a development aspect regarding the society

Discourage fineries:

- An obsession with brands, styles and fashions takes students away from the real purpose of life, which is educating them towards becoming a moral being. - Pleaded with parents to fight against all signs of vanity in a child. - Must not give children any example to become vain.

Training:

- Parents usually 'educate' their children merely in such a manner that, however bad the world may be, they may adapt themselves to its present condition, or, 'make their way in the world'.

Education:

- Children ought to be educated, not for the present, but for a possible improved condition of man in the future.

Scientific Realism:

- Scientific realism employs the scientific method, and asserts that the objects of scientific knowledge exist independently of the minds or acts of scientists and that scientific theory are true of that objective (mind-independent) world.

Syllogistic Reasoning:

- A form of reasoning where conclusion is drawn on the basis (premises) of two given or assumed propositions.

Aristotle Knowledge

- Knowledge is always about an object. - Knowledge is an intellectual virtue. - Knowledge starts with the sense of perception. - It is a process of inductive reasoning.

Aristotle Curriculum:

- Theoretical subjects - Practical skills - Productive skills

Aristotle: Purpose of State

- State is the highest social institution, one which secures the highest good or happiness of man. - Aristotle concluded this in result of a study of the constitutional histories of over 250 different states. - Educate people to make them virtuous. - Virtue is the life principle of the state. - Happiness, virtue, contemplation, & liberal education with its stress on intrinsic values of learning. - All citizens owe their allegiance and support to the state & its subordinate institutions. - The highest art of man (Politics) is to direct society so as to

produce the greatest good for mankind. - The success of the state depends upon the development of a happy, virtuous, and intelligent citizenry, which is why; it is the foremost responsibility of the state to educate its citizens. - Education must be a matter of public concern, and not something left to the caprice of parents.

Importance of Physical Fitness:

Aristotle thought physical education to be so important that in his scheme of education, he stated that physically unfit may not be allowed to marry for they might produce physically unfit offspring. - Aristotle went so far as to suggest that children born with physical disabilities must be 'destroyed' by the state to preserve the image of the physically fit Greek society.

Aristotle: The Golden Mean

When Aristotle was faced with the problem that education should be more concerned with intellectual or moral development, what should be done in that case? - Aristotle indicated that it was not clear to him whether education should be concerned more with intellectual or with moral values. Aristotle concluded that The Golden Mean was one of the most fundamental principles of education. The Golden Mean - The moral mean or the golden mean is the desirable middle between two extremes. - The two extremes are of: ➢ Deficiency ➢ Excess

Inductive Reasoning: -

Establish general conclusions on the basis of facts gathered through direct observation. - Obtaining knowledge requires that the thinker observes nature itself, gathers particular facts, and formulates generalizations from these findings.

Deductive Reasoning:

- A thinking process in which you proceed from general to specific statements using prescribed rules of logic. You go from general knowledge to specific knowledge through logical argument

Rousseau: Women Education

- Women should be given adequate bodily training for the sake of physical charm & for producing vigorous offspring. - Women should be taught sewing, embroidery, lace-work, and designing. - Women should be taught obedience and industriousness. - They should be taught singing, dancing & other such traits

Rousseau: Denial of Original Sin

Original sin refers to the nature of humans as having errors and sins in them. Church & State Authorities: At the time of Rousseau, Church was very important. Rousseau says that the reason for which Adam & Eve were thrown from heaven to earth was not right. The sin is not inside the minds of humans. This saying ignited the whole environment. So, - Paris Theology

Faculty (condemned Emile') - Paris Parliament (ordered arrest) - Archbishop of Paris also condemns such things.

Rousseau: Stages of Education

In Emile', Rousseau has divided Emile's education into four stages ▪ Infancy ▪ Childhood ▪ Boyhood and youth

Soft Pedagogy:

- Rousseau advocated a soft and easy going pedagogy. - However, Rousseau's view of an easy-going life was very different from its ordinary conception. - Opposed the harsh life & discipline of the traditional school systems, but subjected the child to his own kind of harsh education to gain freedom & independence

Branches of Philosophy:

1. Metaphysics: is the study of ultimate nature of reality. For instance, God exists or not? What is truth? What is permanent? 2. Epistemology: is the study of knowledge. For instance, what should be taught? Why it should be taught? Who should teach? 3. Axiology: is the study of values. Values in terms of society, politics and aesthetics

How is consensus achieved?

- Consensus on the important things is only achieved through the search for knowledge and truth, as it is only truth that all can agree upon.

Aims of Education:

Values inculcation ➢ Health ➢ Worship ➢ Character ➢ Beauty'

- Skills development - Teaching Methods ➢ Lecture ➢ Discussion ➢ Socratic Dialogue

- Examples and heroes

- Learning through: ➢ Introspection ➢ Intuition ➢ Insight ➢ Whole-part logic

Plato: The Dialectic

Plato believed that: - People can free themselves of the concerns of the material world through the use of the dialectic method - The dialectic helps one move from mere opinion to true knowledge. - The dialectic consists of arguments and discussions. - Dialectic looks at both points of view and tries reaching a consensus. - It may help alter the views of one side, or to help them advance their own argument. - The question and answer session stimulates the brain, engages the learner, and can bring new ideas to life. - Important to give students the ownership of discovery in the learning process.

Meaning of the Allegory:

- Shadows and illusions of ignorance and apathy. - Steep path towards enlightenment: dialectic that will carry us from the world of matter to the wold of ideas

– Plato: Curriculum

- Depth - Holistic learning - Self-directed

Polis:

- Plato's concept about Polis (State) revolved around it being an educational community. - The Polis or the State could only survive on one condition, i.e. all its citizens receive an education that enables them to make rational political decisions. - It is up to education to preserve the state intact and to defend it against all harmful innovations.

Synthetic a prior judgement:

A system based on a posteriori (systematic) and a priori (analytic) logical judgements. (Here Kant focuses on combining the philosophy and science first and then start thinking on that.)

Moral laws or Maxims:

- Maxims are moral laws. - Maxims are not the same as discipline. - Discipline prevents evil habits. - Maxims train the mind to think. - Maxims are universally valid. - Maxims ought to originate in human beings as such. - Child should learn to act according to maxims, the reasonableness of which he/she is able to see for him/herself.

Types of Obedience:

There are two types of obedience according to Emmanuel Kant:

- Absolute Obedience: - Voluntary Obedience Absolute Obedience: - Obedience without question - Necessary to prepare the child for the fulfilment of laws that he will have to obey later, as a citizen, even though he may not like them.

Voluntary Obedience: - Obeying what feels good and reasonable and moral

Kant: Law of Necessity

- Children must be subject to the law of necessity. - No preferences to any student. - The law must be general. - If children sense preferential treatment towards any other student, they would take it as a cue to be disobedient. - "The moral law must carry with it absolute necessity." - "Duty is necessity of action from respect for law."

Kant 5 Punishment?

Negative Punishment: - Applied to lazy or vicious behaviour.

Positive Punishment: - Applied to acts of spitefulness.

Physical punishment: - Refusing a child's request. - Infliction of pain (must be used with caution) Moral Punishment: - Doing something derogatory to the child's longing to be honoured and loved. - Being cold and/or distant.

Natural Punishment: - Punishment that a man brings upon himself by his own behaviour.

How to affect the physical health according to Aristotle and define its characteristics

Physical well-being is directly linked to the mental well-being of an individual. The importance of physical education not only for the sake of physical fitness & beauty, but also to develop a spirit of sportsmanship.

Emile against social education

Critics believe that this anti-social education is absurd & that children cannot be reared in a social vacuum.

According to aristo tale, write three points about learning?

1. Learning is not child play, we cannot learn without plain 2. Learning is ornament in prosperity a refuge in adversity and a provision in old age 3. For the things we have to learn before we can do, we learn by doing

Socrates moral culture

A system of morality which is based on relative emotional value is a mere illusion, a thoroughly vulgar conception which has nothing sound in it and nothing true.

Write about intellectual skills of Adler

Art, skill or technique is nothing more than a cultivated habitual ability to do a certain kind of thing well.

Why is the strong criticism Kant's moral training?

Moral education is essential for character development. Moral training is necessary to rid man of evil To uphold the dignity of man.

What are the criteria of the good aims?

- Aims must make choice of alternatives possible. - The aim set up must be an outgrowth of existing conditions. - The aim, at first emerges as a tentative sketch, and the act of striving to achieve it tests its worth. - The aim must always represent a freeing of activities. - Aims must be founded upon the intrinsic activities and needs of the given individual to be educated

Why the child must taught fight negative education?

The entire education of the child was to come from the free development of his own nature, his own powers, and his own natural inclinations, therefore the initial negative education is compulsory.