

A General Education Guide with **MEDIFYHELP**

“Existential Equations: Solving for X and the Meaning of Life”

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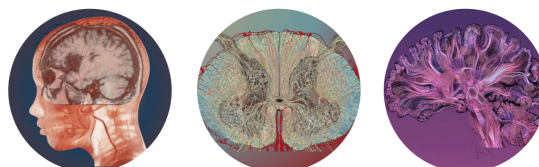
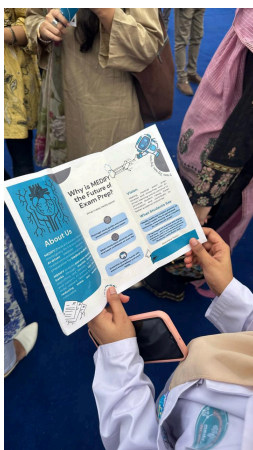
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RECALL USING FLASHCARDS FROM QUIZLET

**From the Chromebook of
Ms Yusra Aijaz**

**Let Ms Yusra know how awesome these
are by using them!**

1. ANCIENT PHILOSOPHERS PERIOD

2. MEDIEVAL PERIOD

3. MODERN PHILOSOPHY

4. POSTMODERNISM

**Test yourself on what the Philosopher said.
You'll not regret it !**

THE DAILY TRIMINE

MS YUSRA DOWNPLAYS 'LIFE-SAVING' FLASHCARDS, STUDENTS LEFT IN AWE OF HER HUMILITY

STUDENTS ACROSS CAMPUSES EXPRESS OVERWHELMING GRATITUDE
AFTER MS YUSRA'S QUIET YET TRANSFORMATIVE CONTRIBUTION.

WOO

GRACE IN ACTION

2025

Witnesses report that students were seen smiling, crying, and immediately forwarding Ms Yusra's resources in their family WhatsApp groups.

Students, overwhelmed with relief, shared the flashcards like prized treasures, passing them from hand to hand, from group chat to group chat, as hope began to replace confusion.

When uncertainty clouded the path and clarity felt distant, Ms Yusra, in her quiet way, shined a light.

She prepared a set of philosophy flashcards — a simple gift, made with the gentlest thought that perhaps they might help.

One overwhelmed student stated, "I was ready to drop out, but after reading her notes, I'm reconsidering my life choices."

Another overjoyed student stated, "I was ready to give up on philosophy, but after her flashcards, it finally clicked."

Despite the massive impact, Ms Yusra humbly maintained that it was "nothing major."

Experts — respectfully disagree: **it was everything.**

Her kindness, so natural and effortless, reminds us that true leaders lift others without ever seeking the spotlight.

Among all the noise of the world, it's acts like Ms Yusra's that resonate most deeply with me — quiet, humble, and life-changing in ways words can never fully capture.

A reminder that the simplest acts, done humbly and without expectation, often leave the deepest and most lasting marks. May Allah bless her.

DMC

@TEXAN WARRIOR

@DI

CHECK OUT THE GENERAL EDUCATION STUDY GUIDE
NOW POWERED BY THE MODULE EXAM QUESTIONS
AND MS YUSRA'S KINDNESS EMBEDDED

SCAN THE QR CODE NOW



Course Outline :-  Course-Content-of-GEP.pdf

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General Education

Study Guide

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EDU CA TION



Authored by Dackify

SECTIONS :-

1. [Quantitative Reasoning](#)
2. [Philosophy](#)

QUANTITATIVE REASONING

This Document is a slow burn, so enjoy the ride. Better yet, study this in groups of two for a faster and focused study.

Mathematics as a Language

- Mathematics consists of **elements**, **notations**, and **syntax**.
- Acts as a **language of science and patterns**.
- Galileo: "Mathematics is the pen God used to write the universe."
- Helps in understanding scientific data, medical charts, and statistical outcomes.



MCQ 1:

According to Galileo, what role does mathematics play in understanding the universe?

- A. It defines biological systems
- B. It is the pen God used to write the universe ☒
- C. It is a tool for poetry
- D. It replaces scientific methods

What is Quantitative Reasoning?

It enables students to:

- Model mathematical situations using multiple methods.
- Interpret mathematical data through reading, listening, and observation.
- Make and discuss conjectures with logical arguments.



MCQ 2:

Which of the following is NOT a key feature of quantitative reasoning?

- A. Modeling with algebra
- B. Memorizing formulas only ☒
- C. Using visual and written tools
- D. Interpreting mathematical ideas

The Number System

Categories:

Type	Examples
Natural Numbers	1, 2, 3, ...
Whole Numbers	0, 1, 2, ...
Integers	-2, -1, 0, 1, 2

Rational Numbers $\frac{1}{2}$, 0.75, $-\frac{1}{3}$

Irrational Numbers $\sqrt{2}$, π , $-\sqrt{3}$

 MCQ 3:

Which of the following is an irrational number?

- A. $\frac{2}{3}$
- B. 0.75
- C. $\sqrt{2}$ ☒
- D. -5

The best example of a rational number is:

☒ 0.12121212...

Explanation:

It's a repeating decimal → can be expressed as a fraction.

History of Numerals

- **Hindu-Arabic:** Used globally today (e.g., 123).
- **Roman:** IV, XII, CXXIII.
- **Egyptian:** Symbols like strokes, ropes, and lotuses.

 MCQ 4:

Which numeral system uses symbols such as lotus flowers and ropes?

- A. Hindu-Arabic
- B. Egyptian ☒
- C. Roman
- D. Greek

Positive and Negative Numbers

- **Zero** is neutral.
- Temperatures, money, elevation, and scoring often use positive and negative numbers.

 MCQ 5:

What is the position of zero on the number line?

- A. Positive
- B. Negative
- C. Neutral ☒
- D. Undefined

Place Value & Reading Numbers

- Groups include units, thousands, millions, etc.
- Always read numbers from **left to right**, by **period**.

 MCQ 6:

What is the correct reading of 42958?

- A. Forty-two thousand, nine hundred fifty-eight ☒
- B. Four hundred twenty-nine thousand
- C. Forty-two hundred and fifty-eight
- D. Forty thousand and two hundred fifty-eight

Whole Numbers

- Whole numbers: $\{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\}$
- No fractions or negatives.

 MCQ 7:

Which of the following is a whole number?

- A. -2
- B. $\frac{1}{2}$
- C. 5 ☒
- D. $\sqrt{3}$

Reading and Writing Whole Numbers

- Example:
42958 = Forty-two thousand, nine hundred fifty-eight.

 MCQ 8:

Which of the following is the word form of 1,000,008?

- A. One million and eight ☒
- B. One thousand eight
- C. One hundred thousand
- D. One billion eight

Four Operations on Whole Numbers

+ Addition

Always start from the **ones place**.

- Example:
 $43,156,219 + 2,013,520 = 45,169,739$

Real-Life Context:

- Calculating population, attendance, area, expenses.

 MCQ 9:

In addition problems, calculation should begin from which digit place?

- A. Hundreds
- B. Thousands
- C. Tens
- D. Ones ✓

Decimals – Add/Subtract/Multiply

- **Align decimals vertically** when adding/subtracting.
- **Multiply:** Add total number of decimal places from both numbers.

 MCQ 10:

What is the result of 1.46×3.2 ?

- A. 4.672 ✓
- B. 5.01
- C. 4.062
- D. 3.82

Identify the Operation (Word Problems)

Example problems:

- Total hospitals in China vs USA in 1977
- Number of problems graded for 28 students $\times$ 65 questions
- Time and motion: Seconds in a year = $60 \times 60 \times 24 \times 365 = 31,536,000$

 MCQ 11:

How many seconds are in a non-leap year?

- A. 31,536,000 ✓
- B. 60,000
- C. 525,600
- D. 36,000,000

Why Study Exponents in Medicine?

Applications:

1. **Pharmacokinetics** – Drug half-life equations.
2. **Physiology** – Cell growth and decay modeling.
3. **Medical Imaging** – Radiation attenuation and CT scan interpretation.

Exponents: Definition & Notation

Exponential notation = **repeated multiplication**.

- Example: $62 \times 62 \times \dots \times 62$ (9 times) = 62^9 .

**MCQ 1:**

What does 4^3 represent?

A. $4 + 4 + 4$

B. 4×3

C. $4 \times 4 \times 4$

D. 3^4

Exponent vs. Index

Term	Example	Meaning
Exponent	$5^2 = 25$	Repeated multiplication of 5
Index/Root	$\sqrt[3]{8} = 2$	Cube root of 8



Index is used with **radicals (roots)**, exponent with **powers**.

**MCQ 2:**

What is the cube root of 64?

A. 4

B. 8

C. 16

D. 3

Medical Case Applications

Example 1: Drug Half-Life

- Formula:

Half-Life



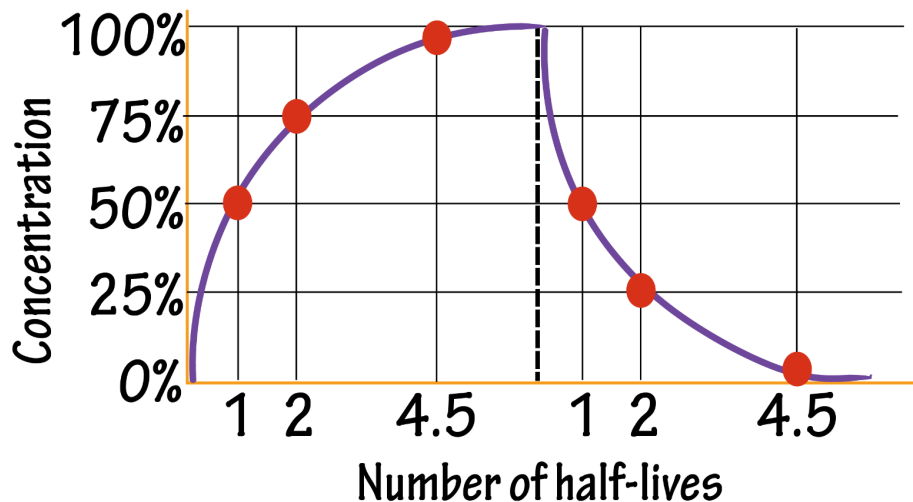
$$T_{1/2} = \frac{0.69 \times V_d}{CL}$$

- CL – Clearance
- Vd – Volume of Distribution

TIME FOR DRUG TO REDUCE BY 50%

EXAMPLE

$$8.63h = \frac{0.69 \times 50L}{4L/h}$$



- After 12 hours with a 4-hour half-life and initial concentration 100 mg/L:
→ C = 12.5 mg/L



MCQ 3:

A drug has a half-life of 2 hours. What fraction of the original dose remains after 6 hours?

- A. 1/2
- B. 1/4
- C. 1/8 ✓
- D. 1/6

Example 2: Bacterial Growth

- Formula:

Bacterial Growth

$$P(t) = P_0 (1 + r)^{t/k}$$

$$100 \xrightarrow{3} 200 \xrightarrow{6} 400 \xrightarrow{9} 800$$

- Initial = 1000; time = 2 hrs; T = 20 mins → 6 cycles
- Final = $1000 \times 2^6 = 64,000$ bacteria

A bacteria culture doubles every 4 hours. If the initial population is 500 bacteria, the population after 12 hours is given by:

✓ 4000

A bacteria culture doubles every 3 hours. If the initial population is 1,000 bacteria, the population after 12 hours is:

✓ 16000

A bacteria culture doubles every 4 hours. If the initial population is 400 bacteria, the population after 12 hours is:

✓ 3200

▶ BIG SHAQ - MANS NOT HOT (MUSIC VIDEO) - $2+2 = 4$, Minus 1 that's 3 = Quick Maths... and well, that's how one solves this..

$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$ *pi-ta-go

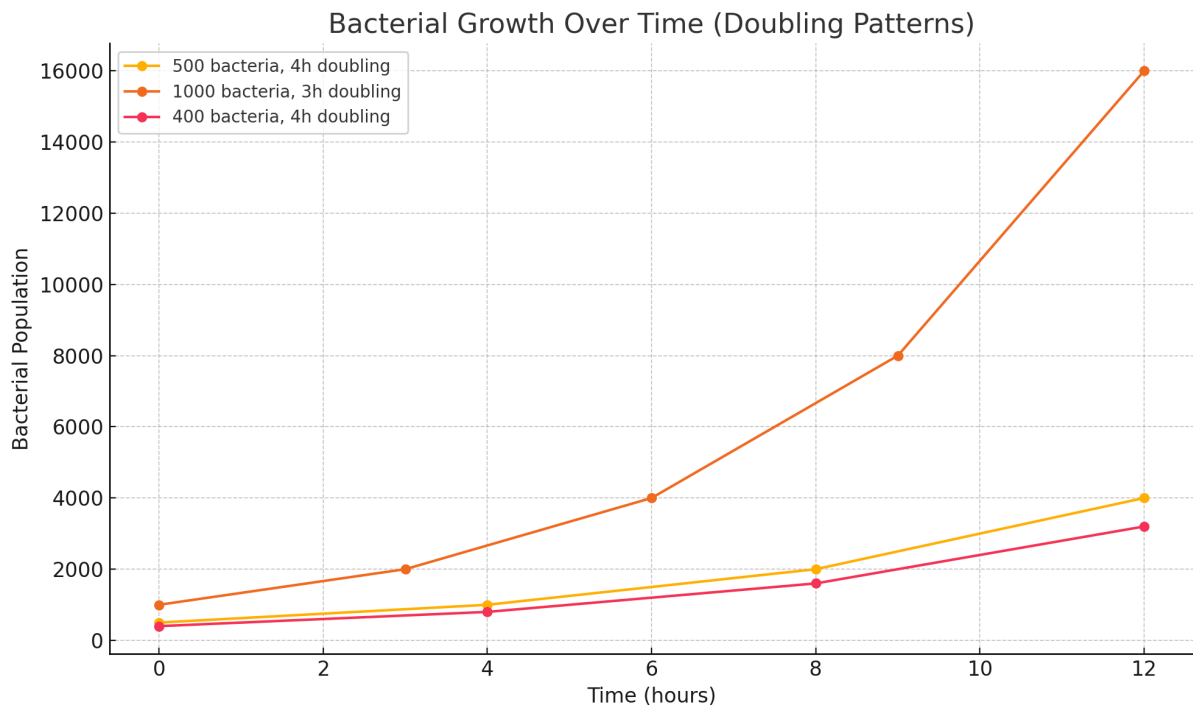
$E = mc^2$ *A.Einstein

$F = ma$ *Newton

$2+2=4-1=3$ *Big Shaq

**Doubles every 4 hours,
after 12 hours:**

$$n = \frac{12}{4} = 3$$



Evaluating Exponents & Roots

Examples from page 13:

- $\sqrt{64} = 8$
- $\sqrt[3]{64} = 4$
- $\sqrt[6]{64} = 2$
- $\sqrt[12]{16777216} = 2$

Properties of Exponents

Rule

Example

Product of Powers $a^n \times a^m = a^{n+m}$

Quotient of Powers $a^n / a^m = a^{n-m}$

Power of a Power $(a^n)^m = a^{nm}$

Zero Exponent Rule $a^0 = 1$

Negative Exponent Rule $a^{-n} = 1/a^n$



MCQ 4:

What is $(3^2)^3$ equal to?

- A. 9
- B. 18
- C. 27
- D. 729 ☒ (because $3^2 = 9$; $9^3 = 729$)

Rewriting with Positive Powers

Examples:

- $x^{-1} = 1/x$
- $1/(3x^{-2}) = x^2/3$
- $12a^2b^{-4} / 4a = 3a / b^4$

Scientific Notation

Large Numbers:

- 33,000,000,000,000,000,000 = 3.3×10^{19}
- Earth's water area: 1.395×10^8 mi²

Small Numbers:

- Mass of electron: 9.0×10^{-28} g
- 0.0000572 = 5.72×10^{-5}

 MCQ 5:

Which is the scientific notation for 149,400,000?

- A. 1.494×10^7
- B. 1.494×10^8 
- C. 1.494×10^6
- D. 1.494×10^9

Converting Between Notations

Decimal Notation	Scientific Notation
------------------	---------------------

32.675	3.2675×10^1
--------	----------------------

0.000000001602	1.602×10^{-9}
----------------	------------------------

 MCQ 6:

Which number is smaller?

- A. 3.125×10^2
- B. 3.73×10^{-6} 
- C. 7.91×10^5
- D. 1.494×10^8

PEMDAS / BODMAS & Grouping Symbols

Order:

1. Parentheses/Brackets
2. Exponents/Roots
3. Multiplication & Division (left to right)
4. Addition & Subtraction (left to right)

Example Problem (Page 26):

$$(-2)^3 - 12 \div [2 - \sqrt{(25+3)}] = -6$$

Medical Word Problem: Fluid Intake

A patient receives:

- **IV fluids** = 500 mL every 8 hrs $\rightarrow$ 3 doses = 1500 mL
- **Oral fluids** = 200 mL every 6 hrs $\rightarrow$ 4 doses = 800 mL
- **Enteral feed** = 300 mL every 4 hrs $\rightarrow$ 6 doses = 1800 mL

- **Drainage output** = 150 mL every 12 hrs → 2 times = 300 mL
Net Intake = 3800 mL

MCQ:-

A patient receives the following fluids over 24 hours:

- **IV fluids:** 600 mL every 6 hours (4 doses) = 2400 mL
- **Oral fluids:** 300 mL every 6 hours (4 doses) = 1200 mL
- **Enteral feed:** 400 mL every 6 hours (4 doses) = 1600 mL
- **Drainage output:** 300 mL every 8 hours (3 doses) = 900 mL

What is the **net fluid intake**?

- A. 4300 mL ☒
- B. 4200 mL
- C. 4400 mL
- D. 4000 mL
- E. 4100 mL

Total intake: $2400 + 1200 + 1600 = 5200$ mL

Drainage: 900 mL

Net intake: $5200 - 900 = 4300$ mL

What Is Statistics?

- **Statistics (Science):** The process of collecting, organizing, analyzing, and interpreting data.
- **Statistics (Data):** The numerical values or information summarizing a dataset.

Data vs Information

Data	Information
Raw, unorganized facts or values	Processed, interpreted, and meaningful
Example: 1.9, 85, A, red	"Student scored A in physics and red is fav"

 MCQ 1:

Which of the following is an example of information?

- A. 2, Red, A
- B. Age, Height, Weight
- C. "Ahmed Dackify Afzal is 19 years old and 6 feet tall." 
- D. Blood types: A, B, O

Population vs Sample

- **Population:** Entire group being studied.
- **Sample:** A smaller group selected from the population.
- The sample is used to **draw inferences** about the population.

The difference between a population and a sample is:

 **A population includes every member of a group, whereas a sample is a smaller subset of the group.**

Sampling Methods

Method	Description
Simple Random	Equal chance for each member; random number generators used
Systematic	Every k^{th} member selected (e.g., every 10th)
Convenience	Based on ease of access (e.g., people nearby)
Stratified	Population divided into subgroups (strata), samples drawn from each

 MCQ 2:

Which sampling method is used when selecting every 5th person from a list?

- A. Stratified
- B. Simple random
- C. Systematic 
- D. Convenience

A sampling method in which sample is drawn from the part of the population that is close to hand is:

✓ Convenience Sampling

The sampling method of selecting a subset from a population in which every member has an equal chance of being chosen:

✓ Random Sampling

Types of Statistical Studies

1. **Observational Study:** No intervention; only observation
2. **Experimental Study:** Researcher applies a treatment and observes effects
 - Example: Giving vitamin C to assess prevention of colds

MCQ 3:

Giving vitamin C to one group and placebo to another to test effectiveness is:

- A. Observational
- B. Survey
- C. Experimental ✓
- D. Prospective

Tables and Graphs

- Include **frequency**, **relative frequency**, and **cumulative frequency**.
- Useful in summarizing distributions (e.g., grades, reviews)

Data Types

Type	Definition	Examples
Qualitative	Non-numerical categories	Eye color, breed, type
Quantitative	Numerical counts or measurements	Age, height, income

MCQ 4:

Which of the following is **qualitative**?

- A. Age in years
- B. Daily rainfall (in mm)
- C. Blood pressure
- D. Eye color ✓

The best example of a quantitative variable is:

✓ Number of Subjects in a module

The best example of quantitative variable is:

✓ Number of students in an auditorium

Measures of Central Tendency

Measure	Formula/Meaning	Notes
Mean	(Sum of values) / (Number of values)	Affected by outliers
Median	Middle value (or avg. of 2 middle values)	Not affected by outliers
Mode	Most frequently occurring value	Can be more than one mode

Example:

Prices: 1.09, 1.29, 1.29, 1.35, 1.39, 1.49, 1.59, 1.79

- Mean = 1.41
- Median = $(1.35 + 1.39)/2 = 1.37$
- Mode = 1.29

Practical Scenario

Medical exam scores:

80, 85, 70, 90, 75, 85, 92, 78, 85, 80

- Mean = 83
- Median = 82.5
- Mode = 85

Clinical Case Example

Heart rates: 130, 135, 140, 145, **325**

- Mean = Skewed by outlier
- **Better central measure = Median**

Median (140) is more representative than the mean



MCQ 5:

Which measure is more appropriate when data has outliers?

- A. Mean
- B. Mode
- C. Median ☒
- D. Range

Five boys have a mass, given to the nearest 10 kg of: 40kg, 50kg, 50kg, 70kg and 70kg. The mean mass of all is:



56 kg

Shapes of Distribution

Type	Description	Graphical Feature
Unimodal	One clear peak	Bell curve
Bimodal	Two peaks (e.g., male & female height)	Twin peaks
Uniform	Flat, equal distribution	Histogram with equal bars



MCQ 6:

Which shape has two peaks in its distribution?

- A. Symmetrical
- B. Bimodal ☒
- C. Unimodal
- D. Skewed

Symmetry and Skewness

- **Symmetric:** Mean = Median = Mode
- **Right-skewed:** Outliers on the right; Mean > Median > Mode
- **Left-skewed:** Outliers on the left; Mean < Median < Mode

Summary Table

Concept	Key Point/Formula
Data vs Information	Data is raw, Info is processed
Population vs Sample	Whole vs subset
Sampling Methods	Random, Systematic, Stratified, Convenience
Qualitative vs Quantitative	Category vs Measurement
Mean	Average = $\Sigma x / n$
Median	Middle value
Mode	Most frequent
Skewness	Right-skew: Mean > Median > Mode
Distribution Shape	Unimodal, Bimodal, Uniform

What is Logic?

Logic (from Greek "*logike*") refers to:

- The **valid use of reasoning**
- The **formal study of reasoning structures**
- Found in disciplines like **philosophy, mathematics, computer science**

Reasoning

- It's both an **art and a science**.
- Defined as recognition of **cause-and-effect** relationships.
- It moves from **known to unknown** — either through:
 - Prediction (cause → effect)
 - Inference (effect → cause)



MCQ 1:

What does reasoning help us do?

- A. Memorize facts
- B. Derive cause from effect or effect from cause ☒
- C. Learn vocabulary
- D. Accept ideas without question

Argument Structure

- An **argument** consists of:
 - **Premises**: Supporting statements
 - **Conclusion**: Final inference
- Evaluated as:
 - **Deductive** (certain conclusion)
 - **Inductive** (probable conclusion)

Example of an Argument

Premises:

- Birds fly up but fall down
- Balls do the same

Conclusion:

- What goes up must come down

Logic in Medicine

- Clinical decisions are based on logical reasoning:
 - Patient history
 - Symptoms
 - Diagnostic evidence
- Medical logic filters out uncertainty to arrive at diagnoses

Types of Reasoning

Deductive Reasoning

- Moves from **general** → **specific**
- Known as “**top-down**” approach
- If premises are true, conclusion **must be true**

Example:

All men are mortal. Dackify is a man.

→ Therefore, Dackify is mortal. ✓

Inductive Reasoning

- Moves from **specific** → **general**
- Known as “**bottom-up**” approach
- Starts with observation, ends with general theory

Example:

Dr Afshan is a teacher. All teachers are nice.

→ Therefore, Dr Afshan is nice. ✓

Inductive reasoning involves:

✓ **Drawing a general conclusion from specific observations.**

Valid but Untrue

- Logical structure can be **valid** even if it leads to a **false conclusion** due to faulty premises

Example:

All grandmothers have long hair. Numair Bhai has long hair.

→ Therefore, Numair Bhai is a grandmother ✗ (True hai tho)

(Valid form, but **false premise**)

Abductive Reasoning

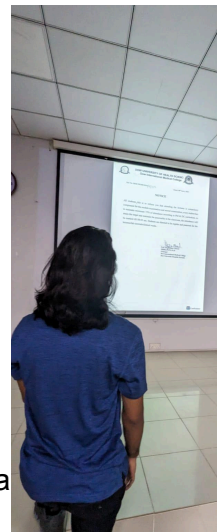
Moves from **observation** → **best explanation**

Known as “**inference to the best explanation**”

Even if premises are true, **conclusion is only *likely* true**, not guaranteed

Abductive reasoning is used to:

✓ **Find the most probable explanation for an observation.**



🔍 Inductive Reasoning (Specific → General)

Scenario:

A pulmonologist observes the following:

- Case 1: A 19-year-old vapes regularly and presents with shortness of breath and bilateral lung infiltrates.

- Case 2: A 22-year-old who vapes daily develops a persistent dry cough and abnormal chest CT.
- Case 3: Several teens with a history of vaping are admitted with **EVALI** (e-cigarette or vaping product use–associated lung injury).

👉 **Conclusion (inductive):**

Vaping may be associated with serious lung diseases, especially in young individuals.

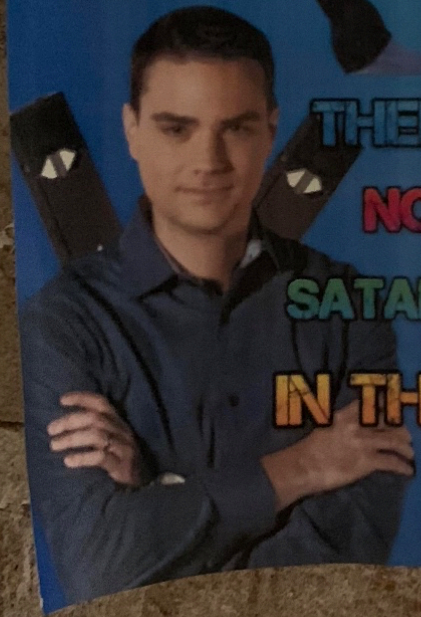
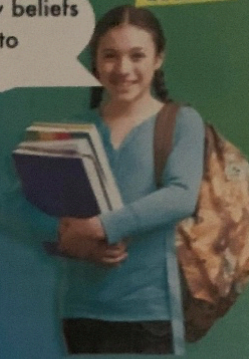
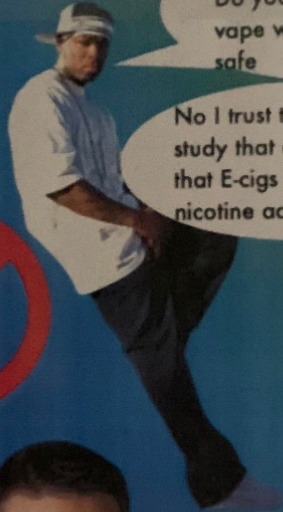
From multiple **specific cases**, the doctor **induces a general pattern or hypothesis** that vaping could lead to lung injury—even before large-scale studies are done.

**GOD
HATES
VAPES**

Do you want to hit a fat
vape w/ me it is very
safe

**GOD
HATES
VAPES**

No I trust the 2016 cornell
study that affirms my beliefs
that E-cigs can lead to
nicotine addictions



**THERE WILL BE
NO SUCKING OF
SATANS USB DRIVE
IN THIS SCHOOL**

Do you know what you're breathing?

#DONTGETSUCKEDIN

flavouring •

nicotine •

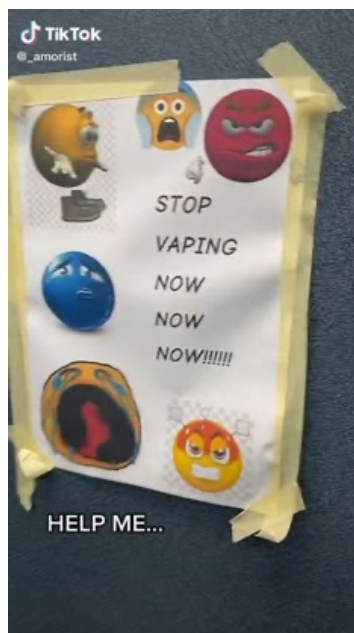
sweetener •

solvent •



Have you been sucked in? Find out at dontgetsuckedin.co.nz

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🧠 Deductive Reasoning (General → Specific)

Definition: Applying a general rule or theory to predict or explain a specific case.

Example in Medicine:

A doctor knows that *“Patients with bacterial meningitis usually present with fever, neck stiffness, and altered mental status.”*

👉 So, when a **new patient** comes in with those symptoms, the doctor **deduces** that *this patient likely has bacterial meningitis* and orders a lumbar puncture.

Summary:

General rule or knowledge → Applied to a specific patient.

Application in Scientific Method

- **Inductive reasoning (specific to general)** → Hypotheses
 - **Deductive reasoning (general to specific)** → Testing those hypotheses
- Both reasoning types are used in **evidence-based medicine**

Valid vs Sound Arguments

Concept	Meaning
Valid	Conclusion logically follows from premises
Sound	Valid + premises are actually true

✓ Clinical Example – Sound Argument

Case: A 65-year-old man presents with **productive cough**, **fever**, and **shortness of breath**. On auscultation, you hear **bronchial breath sounds and crackles**.

Premise: These are **classic signs and symptoms of pneumonia**, supported by physical exam findings.

Observation: The patient has these exact features.

Conclusion: It is **very likely that the patient has pneumonia**. ✓

👉 **Why this is a sound argument:**

- The logic is valid.
 - The medical knowledge (premise) is accurate and evidence-based.
 - The conclusion follows logically and is **clinically appropriate**.
-

✗ Clinical Example – Valid but Unsound Argument

Case: A 28-year-old woman presents to the ER with **chest pain** after a stressful day. She is anxious and hyperventilating.

Premise: All chest pain is caused by **myocardial infarction (heart attack)**.

Observation: She has chest pain.

Conclusion: Therefore, she is having a **heart attack**. ✗

👉 **Why this is unsound despite being valid logic:**

- The **logic structure** is valid (If A = B, and B is true, then A is true).
- But the **premise is flawed** — chest pain can be due to **many conditions**: anxiety, GERD, costochondritis, pneumothorax, etc.
- Hence, the conclusion is **not medically sound**, even if logically consistent.

📝 MCQ 2:

Which argument is **valid but not sound**?

- A. Pain in chest = always heart attack ✓
- B. All dogs bark. Max is a dog. Max barks
- C. Fever = malaria
- D. Rain causes cough always

Logical Fallacies

- **Logical fallacies** = Errors in reasoning
- Lead to **weakened or false conclusions**
- Must be avoided in clinical decision-making and scientific argument
- Misrepresenting someone's argument to attack it easily - Strawman

Common Fallacies

Fallacy Type	Description
Appeal to Ignorance	Claiming something is true because it hasn't been proven false
Post Hoc Fallacy	Assuming that because B follows A, A caused B

The following is a type of logical fallacy:

✓ Strawman Argument

The following is a type of logical fallacy is:

✓ Appeal to Ignorance

Summary Table

Topic	Key Points
Logic	Science of reasoning
Reasoning	Moves known → unknown, cause ↔ effect
Deductive Reasoning	general to specific, Top-down, certain conclusion
Inductive Reasoning	specific to general, Bottom-up, probable conclusion

Valid Argument	Logical conclusion based on true premises
Sound Argument	Valid + premises are actually true
Logical Fallacies	Errors in logic that affect argument credibility
Clinical Relevance	Diagnosis relies on clear reasoning, avoiding fallacies and assumptions

What is Mathematical Modelling?

Mathematical modelling uses **functions, equations, graphs, and sketches** to represent real-world problems quantitatively. These models help simplify and analyze complex processes like **drug distribution, population change, or temperature variation**.



Functions: The Building Blocks of Models

A **function** is a mathematical relationship where one variable (dependent) changes based on another (independent). It helps us model how things evolve or react over time, space, or conditions.

We express this as:

$$y = f(x)$$

This means "**y** depends on **x**".

Example:

Let's say:

- **x** = time (in hours)
- **y** = temperature at that time

Then **$y = f(x)$** implies that the **temperature changes with time**—a classic functional relationship in science and everyday life.



MCQ 1: Understanding Functions

Which of the following correctly represents a functional relationship?

- A. ☒ **$y = f(x)$** – y depends on x
- B. $x = f(y)$ – This reverses the dependency

- C. $x + y = 0$ – This is an equation, not a function
D. $yx = 1$ – This is an expression, not in function form

Independent and Dependent Variables

Independent variable: Input (e.g. time)

Dependent variable: Output (e.g. temperature, distance, population)

Examples:

- Distance traveled as time increases
- Population growth over decades

Representing Functions

Functions can be shown in **multiple ways**, each offering a different perspective on how the variables are related. Common representations include:

- **Tables** – Show input-output pairs
- **Graphs** – Visualize the relationship between variables
- **Equations** – Express the rule or pattern, e.g.,
→ $y = 2x$ means for every x , y is double

Each form helps us understand and analyze how the function behaves in different situations.

MCQ 2:

Which method is *not* used to represent a function?

- A. Graph
B. Equation
C. Table
D. Poem 

Coordinate Plane

The plane is divided into 4 quadrants with axes:

- **x-axis:** Horizontal
- **y-axis:** Vertical

Coordinates are written as (x,y) indicating the input and output values of a function

Graphing a Function

Functions can be visualized as curves or lines showing how output changes with input.

Example: Temperature variation throughout a day plotted against time

Introduction to Deterministic Models

Deterministic models are systems where outcomes are **fully determined** by initial conditions. No randomness is involved. They are used to model predictable medical processes. (e.g., AI/ChatGPT is non-deterministic because the same question can result in a different outcome every time - this could be a very bad feature in healthcare where focus is on consistency and predictability)

Deterministic Models in Medicine

Example: **Pharmacokinetic Model**

$$C(t) = \frac{Dose \times F}{V_d} \cdot e^{-kt}$$

Where:

- C(t): Drug concentration
- F: Bioavailability
- V_d: Volume of distribution
- k: Elimination rate
- e: Natural exponential base

Importance of Deterministic Models

- **Predictability**
- **Absence of randomness**
- **Repeatability in experiments**
- Used in:
 - **Epidemiology**
 - **Healthcare operations**
 - **Drug dosage optimization**

Linear Modelling

Linear functions change at a constant rate and produce a **straight-line graph**.

$$y=mx+b$$

Where:

- m= slope (rate of change)
- b= y-intercept (value of y when x = 0)



MCQ 4:

What does the slope m in a linear function represent?

- A. Y-intercept
- B. Rate of change ☒

- C. Random variation
- D. Area under curve

Linear Equations in Real Life

The relationship between an athlete's weight x (in pounds) and the athlete's maximum bench-press weight y (in pounds) is given by an equation $y = 1.4x - 39$. The value of x for which a maximum bench-press weight of at least 300 pounds is achieved is:

$$300 = 1.4x - 39$$

$$339 = 1.4x$$

$$339/1.4 = x$$

$$\checkmark 242.14 \text{ pounds}$$

Sketching a Linear Function

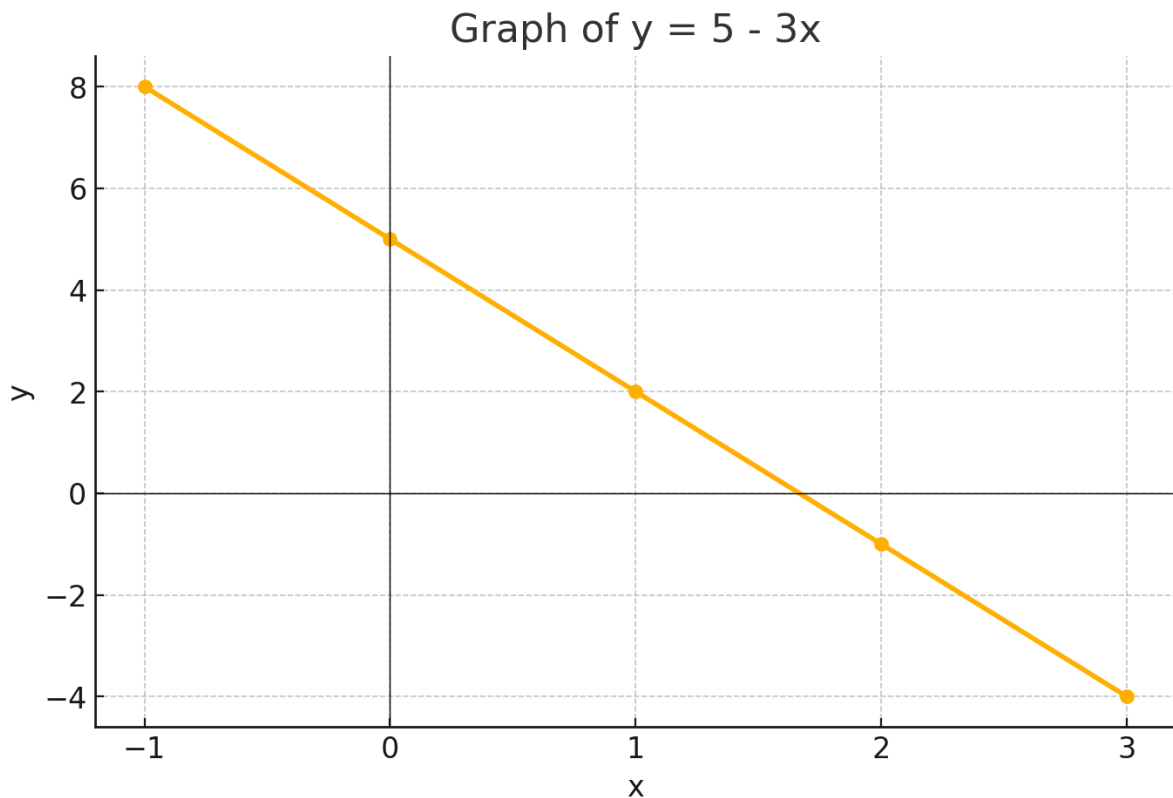
Example:

Equation: $y = 5 - 3x$

Using a table of x -values:

- $x = -1, 0, 1, 2, 3$
- $y = 8, 5, 2, -1, -4$

Plotting gives a straight-line graph



Finding the Slope of a Line

Slope m is calculated as:

$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$ **Positive slope:** Line rises

- **Negative slope:** Line falls
- **Zero slope:** Horizontal line
- **Undefined slope:** Vertical line

Gradient and Drug Distribution

After an IV drug is administered, concentration is **highest near the site** and gradually **decreases** as it spreads — modeled using a **negative gradient** over time



MCQ 5:

What kind of slope represents a decrease in drug concentration?

- A. Positive
- B. Zero
- C. Negative ✓
- D. Undefined

Summary Table

Concept	Key Idea
Function	Relationship between input (x) and output (y)
Linear Equation	$y=mx+b$, constant rate of change
Gradient / Slope	Rate at which dependent variable changes
Deterministic Model	Predictable outcome without randomness
Pharmacokinetic Formula	Predicts drug concentration using exponential decay

Importance of Statistical Modelling in Medicine

Statistical models help:

- **Identify risk factors** (e.g., smoking and lung cancer)
- Enable **predictive modeling** (e.g., predicting patient outcomes)
- Evaluate **treatments and interventions**
- Support **resource allocation** in hospitals and healthcare systems

Bivariate Analysis

- Involves **two variables** (usually X and Y)
- Used to find **empirical relationships** between them
- Common variables in medical research:
 - **Demographics**: age, gender
 - **Clinical values**: blood pressure, cholesterol
 - **Lifestyle**: diet, smoking
 - **Outcomes**: disease presence or absence



MCQ 1:

What is the purpose of bivariate analysis?

- A. Study a single variable
- B. Create frequency tables
- C. Explore relationships between two variables ✓
- D. Analyze laboratory techniques

Tools for Analysis

Data Collection Sources:

- Surveys
- Medical records
- Clinical tests
- Experimental measurements

Data Representation Methods:

- Tables
- Graphs
- **Scatter plots**

Scatter Plots

- Use **Cartesian coordinates** to plot data pairs
- Each point = one observation (X, Y)
- Reveal the **degree and direction** of correlation between variables
- Do **not imply causation**, only association

Understanding Correlation

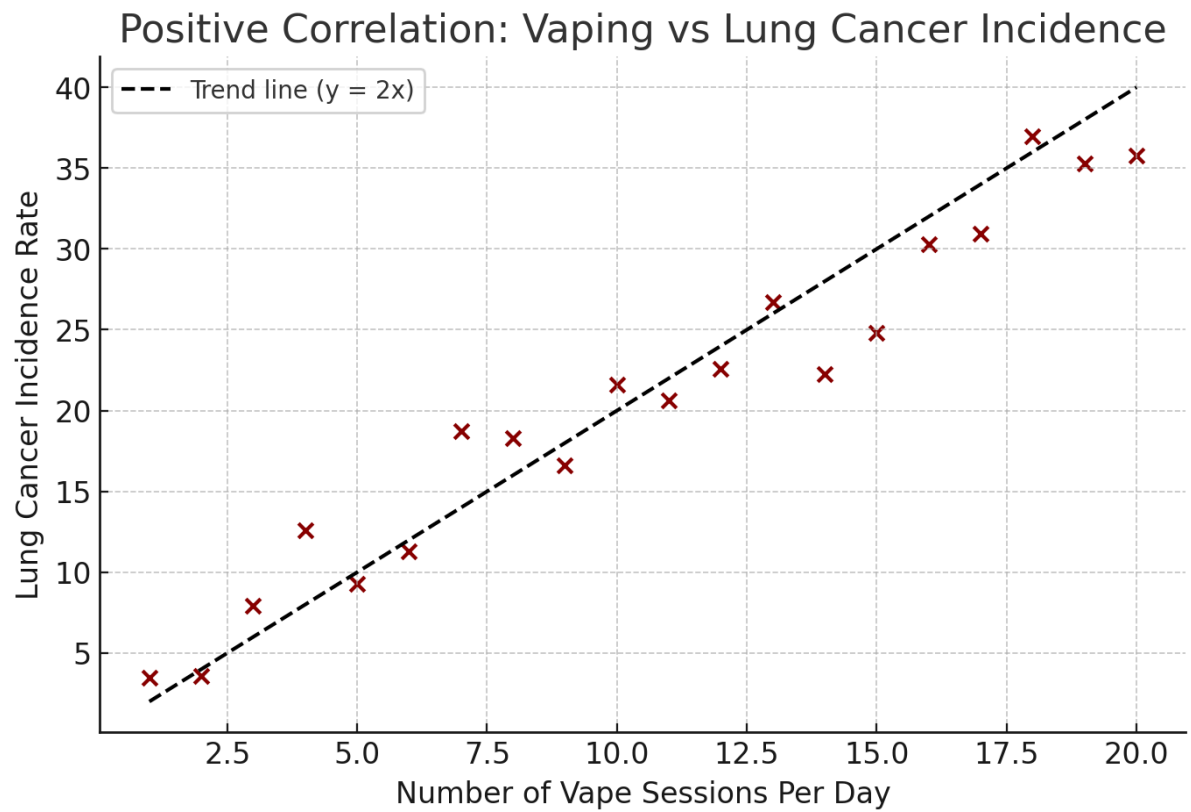
Correlation = statistical measure of **association** or **dependency** between two variables

- Example: More hours studied → better grades (positive correlation)

Types of Correlation (Scatter Plot Interpretation)

Positive Correlation

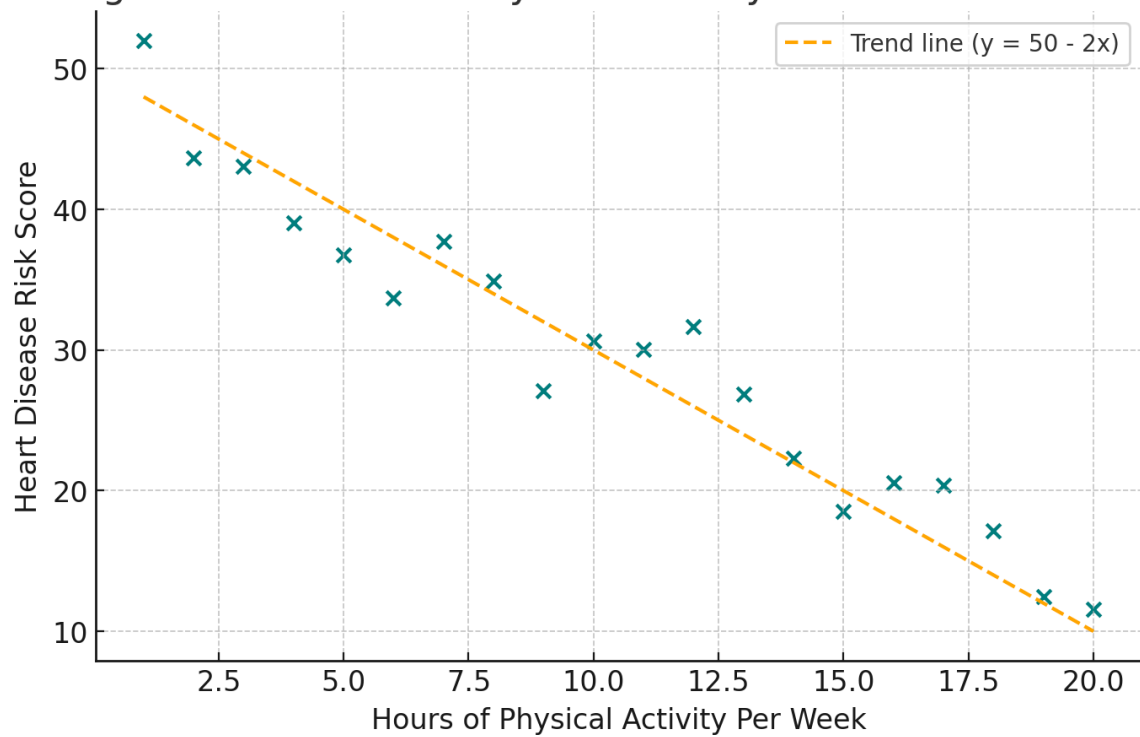
- As **X increases, Y increases**
- Example: Vaping vs lung cancer incidence
- Visual: Upward trend on scatter plot



Negative Correlation

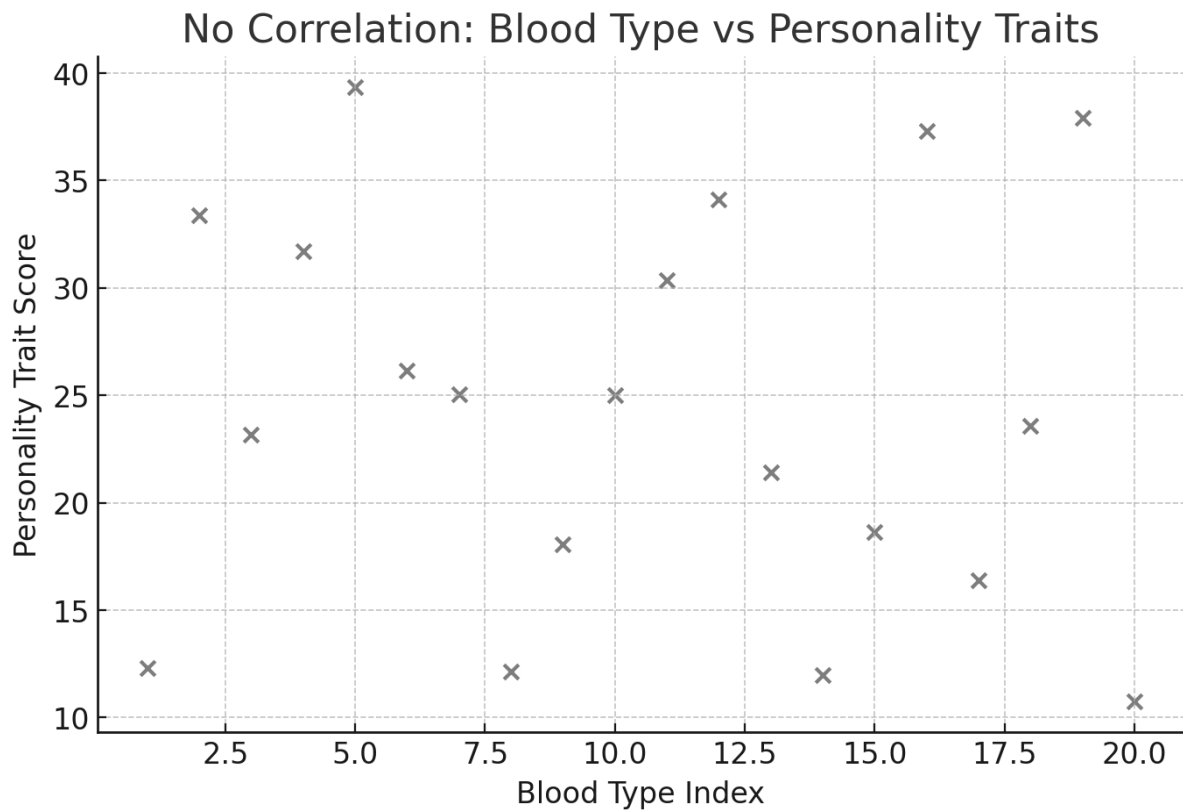
- As X increases, Y decreases
- Example: Physical activity vs risk of heart disease
- Visual: Downward trend on scatter plot

Negative Correlation: Physical Activity vs Heart Disease Risk



No Correlation

- No consistent pattern; points are scattered
- Example: Blood type and personality traits
- Visual: Random cloud of points



 MCQ 2:

Which of the following shows a negative correlation?

- A. Smoking and lung damage
- B. Age and blood pressure
- C. Exercise and cholesterol ☒
- D. Height and weight

Scatter plot represents:

☒ Relationship between two variables

A scatter plot with no clear pattern indicates:

☒ No correlation

The correlation between Blood type of a person and smoking habit is:

☒ No correlation

The most suitable graph for analyzing the relationship between two continuous variables is:

☒ Scatter plot

A scatter plot with clear pattern indicates:

✓ Positive correlation

The correlation between water consumption and hot weather is:

✓ Perfect Positive

Correlation Strength and Linearity

Scatter plots help assess:

- **Direction** (positive/negative)
- **Strength** (tightness of point clustering)
- **Linearity** (whether the relationship follows a straight line)

Correlation Coefficient (Pearson's r)

- A numerical measure of correlation ranging from **-1 to +1**

r Value	Meaning
+1	Perfect positive correlation
0.9	Strong positive
0.5	Weak positive
0	No correlation
-0.5	Weak negative
-0.9	Strong negative

–1 Perfect negative

- **Pearson's r** measures the **strength and direction** of linear correlation

Real-World Examples

- **Positive Correlation:**
 - Smoking frequency and lung cancer
- **Negative Correlation:**
 - Exercise and heart disease risk
- **No Correlation:**
 - Blood type and personality



MCQ 3:

What is the Pearson correlation coefficient for a perfect negative correlation?

- A. 0
- B. –0.5
- C. –1 ☒
- D. 1

Summary Table

Concept	Key Insight
Bivariate Analysis	Studies relationship between two variables (X and Y)
Scatter Plot	Graph showing paired values and correlation type
Correlation	Association (positive, negative, or none)
Pearson's r	Numeric strength of correlation, from –1 to +1
No Correlation	Variables change independently, no pattern

PHILOSOPHY

What Is Philosophy?

Philosophy stems from the Greek words *Philo* (love) and *Sophia* (wisdom), meaning **“love of wisdom.”** It is not just abstract thinking—it is the rational, critical, and analytical inquiry into fundamental questions of existence, knowledge, values, and reason.

“I think, therefore I am.” – Descartes.. This quote captures the philosophical quest for meaning.

In contrast, medicine embraces: “I care, therefore I am,” highlighting its ethical and humanistic basis.



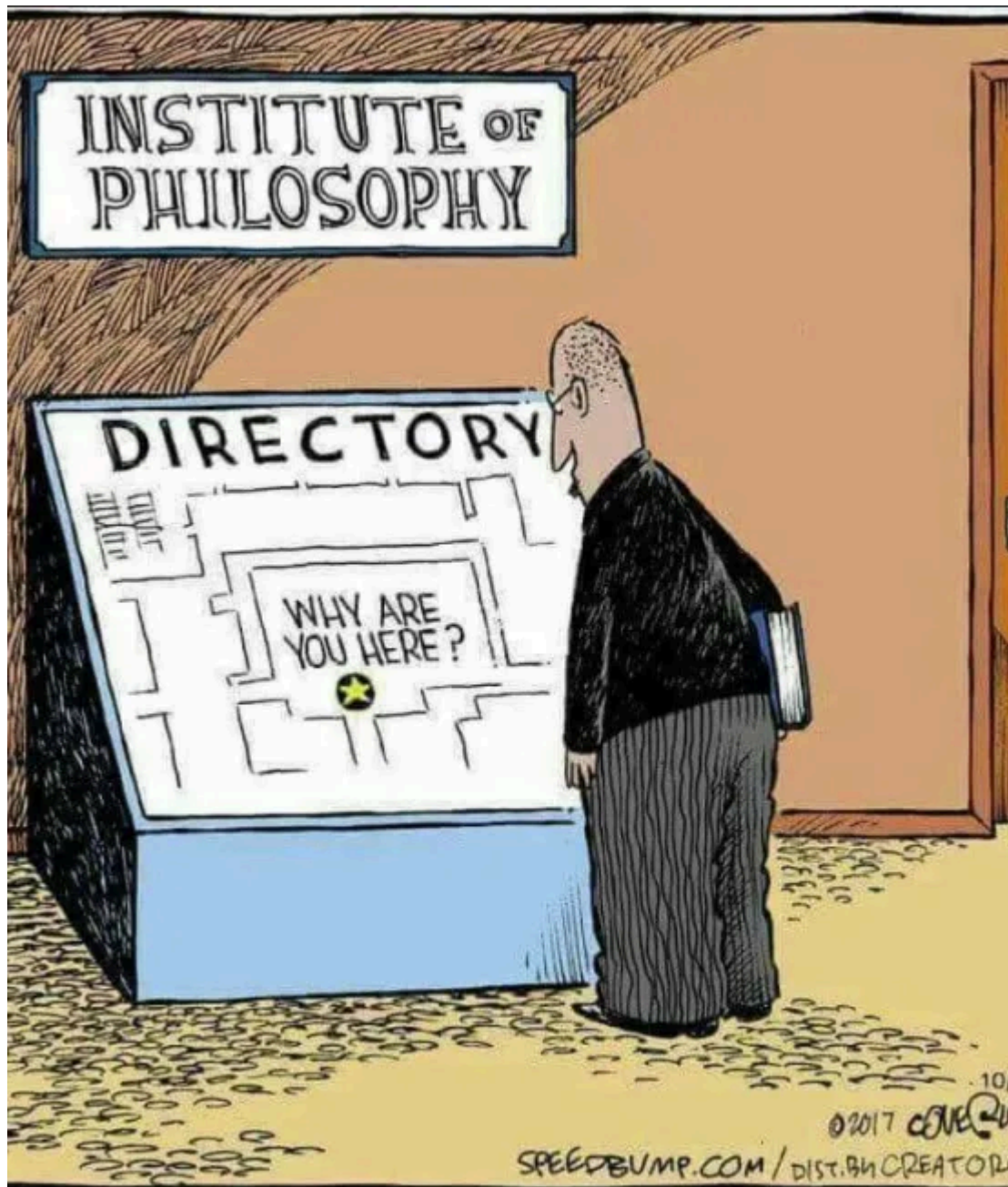
MCQ 1:

Philosophy literally means:

- A. Wonder feeling
- B. Right answer
- C. Search ultimate reality
- ✓ D. Love for wisdom

The Only Philosophy to take away:-





Philosophy and Medicine: An Ancient Link

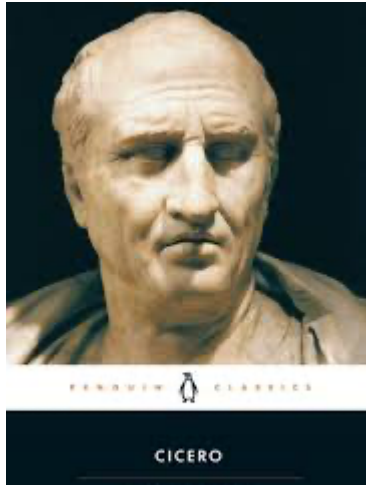
Philosophy has always influenced medicine. The **Hippocratic Oath** guides physicians with the ethical maxim: *First, do no harm*. Medical symbols such as the **Rod of Asclepius** (a snake on a staff) symbolize healing, wisdom, and regeneration.

Did You Know? The *Caduceus* (two snakes + wings) is mistakenly used in healthcare but actually represents commerce.

Why Philosophy Matters

Philosophy is the **mother of all sciences**, as it lays the groundwork for logic, ethics, reasoning, and inquiry. It has shaped natural sciences, social sciences, politics, medicine, and bioethics.

As Marcus Cicero once said, *"Philosophy is the true mother of science."*



What is the aim of studying philosophy?

Answer: Logical reasoning and critical thinking

MCQ 2:

The three main divisions of philosophy are metaphysics, epistemology, and:

- A. Logic
- ☒ B. Axiology (study of both ethics , aesthetics and real politik)
- C. Aesthetics
- D. Categorical logic

What Will You Get From Studying Philosophy?

Philosophy equips us with life-transforming skills:

- **Critical Thinking:** Evaluating arguments and identifying flaws.
- **Moral Reasoning:** Understanding right vs. wrong.
- **Multiple Perspectives:** Viewing problems in nuanced ways.

MCQ 3:

Philosophy helps you to:

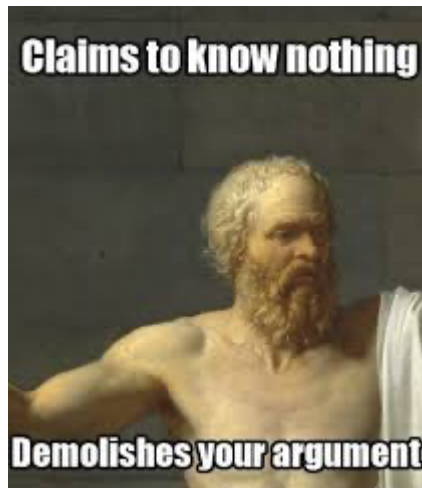
- A. Memorize facts
- B. Accept knowledge without questioning
- ☒ C. Justify your opinions with sound argument
- D. Avoid controversial topics

Meet Socrates: The Origin of Western Thought

Socrates (470–399 B.C.) asked unsettling questions like:

- What is truth?
- What is justice?
- What is a good life?

He believed in knowing that **“I know nothing.”** For his persistent questioning, he was sentenced to drink poison (hemlock) but remained committed to philosophy until death.



 MCQ 4:

For Socrates, the soul is harmed by lack of:

- ☒ A. Knowledge
- B. Wealth

- C. Community
- D. Courage

Who said "The unexamined life is not worth living"? → Socrates
Who was the teacher of Plato? → Socrates

Fundamental Branches of Philosophy

PEMALE – The major branches of philosophy: Politics, Ethics, Metaphysics, Aesthetics, Logic, Epistemology

1. Metaphysics – The Nature of Reality

Asks: What is real? What is the essence of things?
Divided into:

- **Ontology** – What exists?
- **Theology** – What is God's nature?
- **Cosmology** – What is the origin of the universe?

MCQ 5:

Which branch of philosophy deals with the nature of reality?

- ☒ A. Metaphysics
- B. Axiology
- C. Epistemology
- D. Ethics

2. Epistemology – The Nature of Knowledge

Asks: How do we know? What is truth?
It evaluates:

- **Logic** – Correct vs. flawed reasoning.
- **Language** – The medium of knowledge.

A rational epistemology uses **reason** to distinguish true from false beliefs.

MCQ 6:

Epistemology refers to:

- A. A statistical test
- ☒ B. Acceptable knowledge in a field of study

- C. A software package
- D. A form of interviewing

What is epistemology concerned with?

Answer: Knowledge

3. Axiology – The Nature of Values

Asks: What should we value? What choices should we make?

Subfields:

- **Ethics** – Right vs. wrong
- **Politics** – Governance and justice
- **Aesthetics** – What is beauty and art?



MCQ 7:

Which branch of philosophy deals with the rightness and wrongness of actions?

- ☒ A. Ethics
- B. Logic
- C. Epistemology
- D. Metaphysics

Additional Philosophical Branches

- **Logic** – How we reason

Logic

Focuses on the **rules of correct reasoning**. Logic is essential in all fields of philosophy.

- **Deductive reasoning:** From general → specific (e.g., syllogisms)
- **Inductive reasoning:** From specific → general
- **Fallacies:** Errors in reasoning (e.g., straw man, ad hominem)

MCQ Reference:

Which branch concerns correct reasoning? → Logic

- **Teleology** – Purpose of existence (why are we here ?)
- **Political Philosophy** – How societies should be governed

- **Aesthetics** – Beauty and art

Aesthetics

The **philosophy of beauty and art**. It asks:

- What makes something beautiful?
- Is beauty subjective or objective?
- What is the role of art in society?

MCQ Reference:

What is the main focus of aesthetics? → The study of beauty and art

- **Ethics** – Moral actions

Ethics

Explores **moral principles**: What is right or wrong?

- **Normative ethics**: Rules about how one should act
- **Utilitarianism**: Maximize happiness
- **Deontology**: Duty-based ethics
- **Virtue ethics**: Focuses on moral character

MCQ Reference:

What is the main concern of ethics? → Principles of right and wrong behavior

What does "meta" mean in metaphysics? → Beyond

What does "ontology" refer to? → The study of being

Which branch of philosophy studies the nature of reality? → Metaphysics

What is the main question of cosmology? → What is the Universe?

Which branch concerns correct reasoning? → Logic

Fundamental Questions Philosophy Explores

Philosophy is the map of human curiosity. It raises questions like:

- What is truth and reality? - metaphysics
- What is beauty and love? - aesthetics
- How do we know? - epistemology
- Why are we here? - teleology

- Are we free? - politics

These questions open the doors to **meaningful living and critical citizenship**.

1. Metaphysics – The Study of Reality

Metaphysics explores "**what is real**" and tackles the **question of being**:

- Who am I?
- Why am I here?
- What is beyond the physical?
- What is the essence of everything?

It investigates the **first principles** of existence like substance, cause, time, and space.

MCQ

Which subfield of metaphysics deals with the nature of existence?

- A. Cosmology
- ☒ B. Ontology
- C. Theology
- D. Logic

What is Real? Competing Views:

1. **Monism**: Reality is one substance (e.g., all mind or all matter).
2. **Dualism**: Two fundamental substances exist (mind and body).
3. **Pluralism**: Reality is made of multiple elements (e.g., air, fire, water, earth).

Materialism: Reality as Matter

- Matter is the only reality.
- All thought is a reflection of material interaction.
- Change happens through **materialist dialectics**.

Idealism: Reality as Mind

- Reality is **mind-dependent**.
- We know something only if we can be conscious of it.

MCQ 2

What is the view that only one substance, like mind or matter, exists?

- A. Dualism
- ☒ B. Monism

C. Pluralism

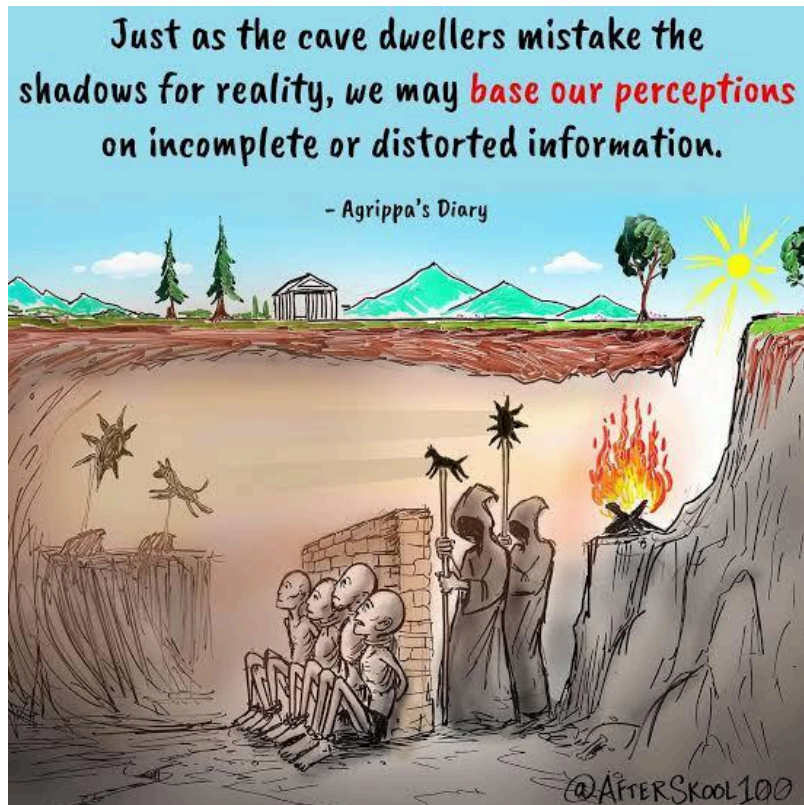
D. Realism

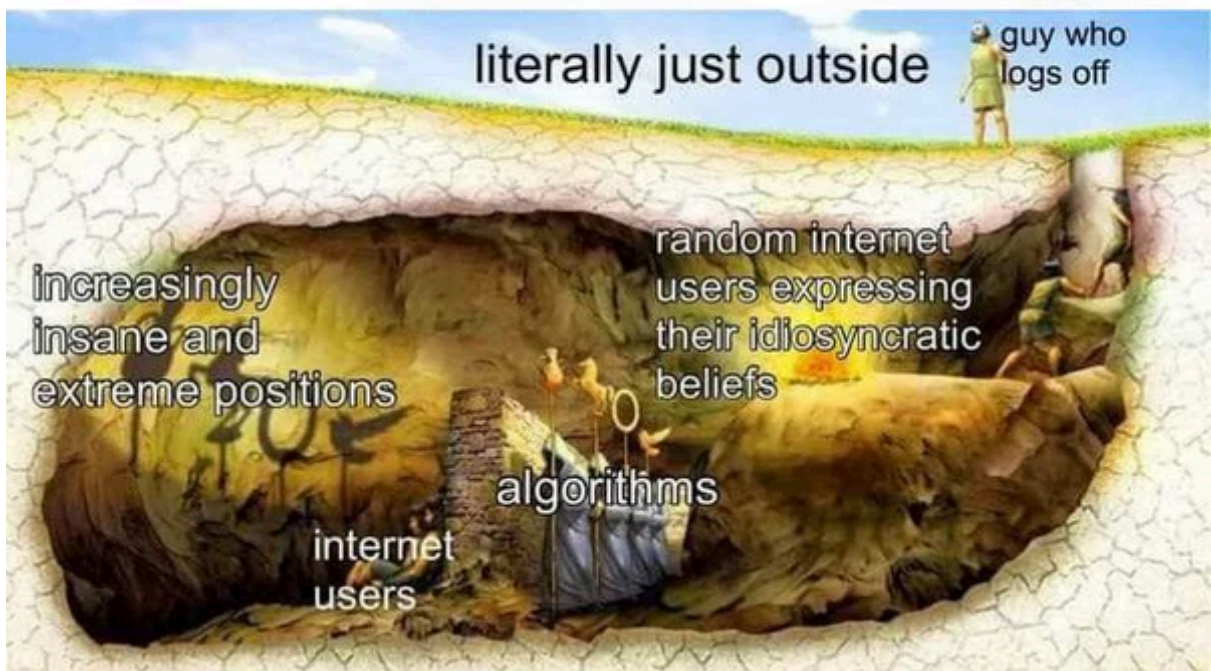
● Plato's Allegory of the Cave

Plato described prisoners in a cave who only see **shadows on a wall**, mistaking it for reality.

The **sunlight outside** symbolizes ultimate truth.

This metaphor suggests that real knowledge lies **beyond sensory experience**.





There is still hope. Quit Social Media TODAY :)



 MCQ 3

Plato's Allegory of the Cave demonstrates that:

- A. Truth is found in money
☒ B. Sensory experience is an illusion of true reality
C. Fire is the source of wisdom
D. The world outside the cave is dangerous

Who wrote *The Republic*? → Plato

Who is associated with the Allegory of the Cave? → Plato

Aristotle's Realism

Aristotle argued that truth exists **in the world around us**, not in illusions. He introduced the **Four Causes** of understanding a thing:

1. Material (what it's made of)
2. Formal (its structure)
3. Efficient (who made it)
4. Final (its purpose)

The Self and Human Nature

- **Plato's Charioteer Analogy:** The rational soul drives emotion and desire.
- **Descartes' Dualism:** *Cogito ergo sum* — "I think, therefore I am".
The self is **non-material consciousness**, separate from the body.

MCQ 4

Who said "I think, therefore I am"?

- ☒ A. Descartes
B. Plato
C. Aristotle
D. Socrates

Determinism vs. Free Will

- **Hard Determinism:** All actions are caused by prior events; free will is an illusion.
- **Compatibilism:** Free will can exist within causal laws if actions are internally motivated.
- **Libertarianism:** Some actions are not determined and reflect free choice.

Literature Example: **Oedipus Rex** – fate governs life even when choices seem free.

MCQ 5

According to hard determinism:

- A. Freedom is absolute
☒ B. All actions are caused and freedom is an illusion

- C. Morality does not matter
- D. Free will drives all outcomes

2. Epistemology – The Study of Knowledge

This branch explores how we know what we know:

- What is knowledge?
- How do we know what is true?
- What are valid sources of information?

Subfields:

- **Logic** – Valid reasoning and detecting fallacies.
- **Language** – As a medium for knowledge transmission.

Epistemology includes:

- **Rationalism** – Knowledge through reason.
- **Empiricism** – Knowledge through experience.
- **Skepticism** – Doubt as a tool for truth.

MCQ 6

Which branch studies the nature and source of knowledge?

- A. Aesthetics
- ☒ B. Epistemology
- C. Ontology
- D. Ethics

3. Axiology – The Study of Values

Axiology deals with **ethics, politics, and aesthetics**.

a. Ethics – What is right or wrong?

- **Deontology**: Focus on duty (e.g., rules).
- **Consequentialism**: Focus on outcome.
- **Virtue Ethics**: Focus on character

Ethical Debate:

- **Absolutism** – Universal moral rules.
- **Relativism** – Morality varies by culture or person.

b. Politics – How societies should be governed

- Systems include **monarchy, democracy, theocracy, socialism**, etc.

What branch of philosophy includes the question: What is the best form of government? → Politics

c. Aesthetics – What is beauty?

- Plato: Art is imitation and distracts from truth.
- Aristotle: Art expresses universal truths and purges emotions (catharsis)



MCQ 7

Which of the following is not part of Axiology?

- A. Ethics
- B. Aesthetics
- C. Politics
- ☒ D. Ontology



Conclusion: Why Philosophy?

Philosophy empowers us to:

- Think critically
- Ask deeper questions
- Challenge assumptions
- Make meaningful choices

It guides medical ethics, leadership, patient care, personal growth, and more.



Periods of Philosophy

Philosophy evolves across **four distinct eras**:

1. **Ancient (600 BCE – 1000 CE)**
2. **Medieval (1000 – 1500 CE)**
3. **Modern (1500 – 1900 CE)**
4. **Contemporary/Postmodern (1900 – present)**



MCQ 1:

The philosophical period is mainly divided into ancient, medieval, and ____.

- A. Classical
- ☒ B. Modern
- C. Postmodern
- D. Middle Ages



Ancient Philosophy

Began in **6th century BCE Greece**, marked by a **rational explanation of nature**. The **Pre-Socratics** explained the world using **air, water, fire, and earth**, using reason and logic—not myth.

Thales (624–546 BCE)

- Considered the **first philosopher**
- Sought natural explanations over mythological ones
- Believed water was the fundamental substance of all things

MCQ Reference:

Who is considered the first philosopher? → Thales

Notable Ancient Thinkers:

- **Thales**: “Everything is made of water.”
- **Empedocles**: All nature is rooted in **four elements** – air, water, fire, earth
- **Heraclitus**: Reality is change; everything is **flux and fire**
- **Protagoras**: “**Man is the measure of all things**” – introduced **relativism**



MCQ 2:

Who said "Man is the measure of all things"?

- A. Thales
- B. Socrates
- ☒ C. Protagoras
- D. Heraclitus

Socrates: The Father of Moral Philosophy

- “I know that I know nothing.”
- Emphasized ethics, virtue, and moral inquiry
- Knowledge is **virtue**, ignorance is **evil**

Epicurus

- Life's goal = **happiness**, not fearing death
- “Death is nothing to us” because consciousness ends

Diogenes

- Embraced **minimalism and nature**
- Rejected wealth, pleasure, and social customs

Hellenistic Philosophy

Zeno of Citium

- Founder of **Stoicism**
- Emphasized rationality, self-control, and harmony with nature

MCQ Reference:

Which school of thought was founded by Zeno? → Stoicism



Medieval Philosophy – The Age of Faith (250–1500 AD)

Dominated by **religion**, especially **Islamic and Christian philosophers**, blending **faith and reason**.

Key Figures:

- **St. Augustine**: Evil = **absence of good**; humans have **free will**
- **Al-Kundi**: First Muslim philosopher; supported **reason and translation**
 - Al-Kindi is indeed pronounced as Al-Kundi
- **Ibn - e - Sina (Avicenna)**: Dualist; soul ≠ body; wrote *Canon of Medicine*
- **Al-Ghazali**: Warned that **philosophy contradicts religion**; valued spiritual ethics
- **Ibn Rushd (Averroes)**: Advocated **religion + philosophy** as non-contradictory truths



MCQ 3:

In the medieval period, what dominated over reason and science?

- A. Rationality
- ✓ B. Faith
- C. Humanism
- D. Logic

Other Influential Thinkers:

- **Rumi**: Emphasized the **cyclical nature of existence**
- **Ibn Khaldun**: Founder of **philosophy of history**, analyzed **social conflict**



Modern Philosophy (1500–1900)

Split into:

- **Age of Reason** (1500–1750): Emphasis on logic and discovery
- **Age of Revolution** (1750–1900): Social, political upheavals with new worldviews

Major Thinkers:

- **Copernicus:** Heliocentric universe – Earth revolves around the sun
- **Hobbes:** “**Man is machine**”; viewed humans through mechanics
- **Descartes:** *Cogito ergo sum* – “I think, therefore I am”
- **Hume:** Reason is **slave of passions**; custom guides life
- **Rousseau:** “**Man is born free, but everywhere is in chains**”
- **Karl Marx:** History = **class struggle**; economic structures rule

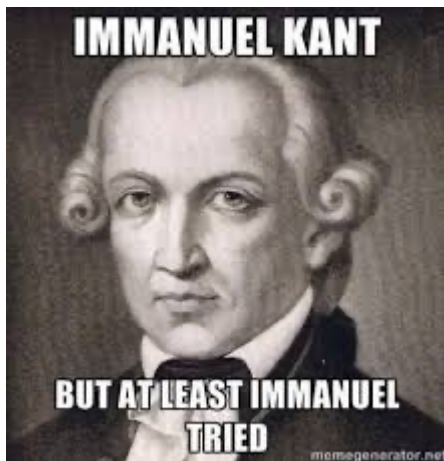
MCQ 4:

The modern period of philosophy is known for its intellectual revolution as the:

- A. Age of Faith
- ☒ B. Age of Enlightenment
- C. Age of Myth
- D. Age of Silence

Immanuel Kant (1724–1804)

- Combined **rationalism** and **empiricism**
- Developed **categorical imperative** — act only according to that maxim which you can will to become a universal law



MCQ Reference:

Which philosopher is known for work during the Enlightenment? → Immanuel Kant

Contemporary/Postmodern Philosophy (1900–Present)

Marked by **critical theories** and **rejection of grand narratives**

Key Philosophers:

- **Heidegger**: Explored **being and existence**
- **Sartre**: *Existence precedes essence*; we define ourselves through **choices**
- **Simone de Beauvoir**: Critiqued **gender roles** in philosophy
- **Albert Camus**: Life is **absurd**, but we must live it fully
- **Gadamer**: We interpret life through **bias and history**

Postmodern Perspectives:

- **Lyotard**: Knowledge judged by **commercial value** not truth
- **Foucault**: Society shapes **man as a social construct**
- **Derrida**: “*There is nothing outside the text*” – meaning is never fixed
- **Peter Singer**: Ethical consideration for **animal rights**
- **Barthe**: Language is **interactive**, not just descriptive



Introduction: A Rebellion Against the Past

Postmodernism emerged in the **20th century** as a revolt against **modernist ideals** of **reason**, **science**, and **universal truth**.

Where **modernism** emphasized **progress**, **logic**, and **Enlightenment thinking**, **postmodernism** celebrates **pluralism**, **subjectivity**, and **chaos**.



“Postmodernism rejects rational thinking and likes chaos.”



MCQ 1:

The contemporary philosophy of the 21st century is known as:

- A. Classical
- ☒ B. Postmodern
- C. Modern
- D. Middle Ages



Key Shifts Introduced by Postmodernism:

- **No absolute truth**
- **Reality** is subjective or constructed
- **Knowledge** is influenced by power, language, and media
- **Identities** are shaped by **pop culture**, not nature
- **Morality** becomes **negotiated**, not fixed

Postmodernism thrives in art, media, sociology, literature, and even medicine—where definitions of truth and ethics become **contextual**, not universal.

Key Concepts of Postmodernism

Concept	Postmodern View
Reality	Appearance, perception-based
Content/Meaning	Socially constructed, linguistic
Identity	Culturally “made”, not biologically given
Ethics (Axiology)	Relative, variable, and dialogue-driven

MCQ 2:

In post-structuralism, which factor dominates over words and thoughts?

- A. Faith
- ☒ B. Language
- C. Myth
- D. Humanism

Thinkers of Contemporary Philosophy

1. Martin Heidegger (1889–1976)

- We are the entities to be analyzed
 - Question: “What does it mean to *be*?”
 - Authored *Being and Time* – a foundational existentialist text
-

2. Jean Paul Sartre (1905–1980)

- *Existence precedes essence*
- Humans define themselves through choices, not fate
- Emphasized **freedom and responsibility**

“Man is nothing else but what he makes of himself.”

3. Albert Camus (1913–1960)

- Life is **absurd**, without inherent meaning
- But we must **live it joyfully nonetheless**
- Wrote *The Myth of Sisyphus*

4. Hans-Georg Gadamer (1900–2002)

- Truth arises from **historical context and interpretation**
 - We understand the world through **prejudices** and traditions
-

5. Roland Barthes (1915–1980)

- “*Language is a skin*” — words are tactile, emotional
 - Reader creates meaning, not just the author
 - “Death of the author” concept
-

6. Simone de Beauvoir (1908–1986)

- Woman is defined as “**other**” by male standards
- Pioneered feminist philosophy
- Authored *The Second Sex*



Simone de Beauvoir & Jean-Paul Sartre shooting a gun in their first photo together (1929)

MCQ 3:

Which philosopher said “Man is defined as a human being and woman as female”?

- A. Sartre
 - B. Foucault
 - ☒ C. Simone de Beauvoir
 - D. Camus
-

7. Michel Foucault (1926–1984)

- “Man is an invention of recent date.”
 - Identity and knowledge are shaped by **institutions** and **power structures**
 - History = tool to expose truth manipulation
-

8. Jean-François Lyotard (1924–1998)

- Critiqued the **commercialization of knowledge**
 - Information is now judged by **market value**, not **truth**
 - Warned against **meta-narratives** (overarching ideologies)
-

9. Jacques Derrida (1930–2004)

- “There is nothing outside the text”
 - Language is unstable; meaning is never complete
 - Introduced **Deconstruction** – questioning hidden assumptions in language
-

MCQ 4:

Derrida’s idea “There is nothing outside the text” means:

- A. Only printed media matters
 - B. Thoughts exist independently of words
 - ☒ C. Language shapes all meaning
 - D. We must memorize sacred texts
-

10. John Rawls (1921–2002)

- **Veil of ignorance:** Just laws come from ignoring status
 - Fairness arises when rules apply to all equally
-

11. Richard Rorty (1931–2007)

- No fixed essence—just what we construct
 - Knowledge = conversation, not mirror of reality
-

12. Edward Said (1935–2003) - Look him up maties.

- Criticized **empire and colonialism**
- “Every empire claims it is unlike the rest.”
- Introduced *Orientalism* – how the West “constructed” the East



13. Peter Singer (1946–)

- Advocates for **animal rights and ethical consistency**
- Life's value is **equal across sentient beings**

14. Noam Chomsky (1928–)

- States aren't moral agents—**people are**
 - Morality depends on **universality and evidence**
-

15. Jürgen Habermas (1929–)

- Believes in **public discourse** to challenge traditions
- **Rational communication** can transform society



Now for those who reached this far.. The One Table you need to do.. That's it.

Philosopher/Thinker	Quote	Interpretation / Context
Descartes	"I think, therefore I am."	Establishes existence through conscious thought; foundational for modern rationalism.
Marcus Cicero	"Philosophy is the true mother of science."	Emphasizes philosophy as the foundation for all intellectual inquiry.

Socrates	"I know that I know nothing."	Socratic humility; awareness of one's ignorance is the beginning of wisdom.
Protagoras	"Man is the measure of all things."	Introduces relativism ; truth is subjective to individual perception.
Epicurus	"Death is nothing to us."	Embraces naturalism; death is not to be feared as it ends consciousness.
Diogenes	(Implied) Rejection of social norms and materialism	Lived with radical simplicity, valuing nature and virtue over wealth and convention.
St. Augustine	"Evil is the absence of good."	Theological framing of evil in Christian metaphysics.
Rousseau	"Man is born free, but everywhere is in chains."	Critique of societal oppression and artificial structures.
Hobbes	"Man is machine."	Materialist view of human nature; humans as mechanistic beings.
Hume	"Reason is, and ought only to be, the slave of the passions."	Emotion guides life more than cold logic; challenges Enlightenment rationality.
Karl Marx	"The history of all hitherto existing	Economics and class conflict drive societal development.

society is the history of class struggle.”

Plato	(Implied) Allegory of the Cave	Real knowledge lies beyond sensory illusion; reason leads to truth.
Simone de Beauvoir	(Implied) Critique of gender roles	Questioned traditional roles of women in philosophy and society.
Sartre	“Existence precedes essence.”	We are not born with purpose; we define ourselves through choices.
Albert Camus	“Life is absurd.”	We must find meaning despite life's inherent absurdity.
Derrida	“There is nothing outside the text.”	Meaning is fluid; interpretation is central to understanding reality.
Lyotard	(Implied) Knowledge judged by commercial value	Postmodern critique of commodification of truth and knowledge.
Foucault	(Implied) Man is a social construct	Our identity and knowledge are shaped by society, institutions, and power dynamics.

THE END. Thank you for using MedifyHELP. Feel free to send feedback.