

UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

**Peperiksaan Semester Pertama
Sidang Akademik 1997/98**

September 1997

PPG 219 - KAEDAH MENGAJAR PERDAGANGAN DAN PERAKAUNAN I

Masa : [3 jam]

Arahan : Jawab empat soalan sahaja. Tiap-tiap soalan membawa markah yang sama.

1. Apakah yang dimaksudkan dengan teori-teori pembelajaran? Huraikan teori-teori pembelajaran yang boleh digunakan untuk pengajaran perdagangan dan perakaunan.
2. Semasa merancang pengajaran, guru perlu mengambil kira prinsip-prinsip pembelajaran. Nyatakan dan terangkan prinsip-prinsip pembelajaran yang perlu diambil kira untuk pengajaran mata pelajaran perdagangan atau perakaunan.
3. Huraikan langkah-langkah yang perlu dilaksanakan apabila guru memberi tugas membaca kepada pelajar perdagangan dan perakaunan.
4. Nyatakan dan huraikan pendekatan-pendekatan yang boleh digunakan untuk mengajar mata pelajaran perakaunan.
5. Pilih satu topik dalam mata pelajaran perdagangan atau perakaunan dan terangkan dengan memberi contoh bagaimana topik tersebut dapat dijadikan sebagai tajuk perbincangan.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHILOSOPHY DEPARTMENT

PHILOSOPHY 101: INTRODUCTION TO PHILOSOPHY

LECTURE 1

What is philosophy? The study of the fundamental nature of knowledge, reality, existence, and values, as well as the basic principles of conduct.

Philosophy is a discipline that seeks to understand the world and ourselves through critical thinking and logical analysis. It is a field that has shaped human thought and culture for centuries.

The history of philosophy is a long and rich one, with many great thinkers who have contributed to our understanding of the world. From ancient Greece to the modern era, philosophers have explored a wide range of topics.

One of the central questions in philosophy is the nature of reality. What is the relationship between the mind and the world? How do we know what is true?

Another important area of philosophy is ethics, which deals with questions of right and wrong, good and bad. Philosophers have developed various theories of ethics, each with its own strengths and weaknesses.

Finally, philosophy also plays a crucial role in the development of science and technology. Philosophical questions about the nature of knowledge and the limits of human understanding have shaped the way we think about the world.