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Reason is a cognitive process that enables humans to apply logic and draw valid conclusions from new or existing information. It involves using rational processes of thinking and cognition to generate new knowledge and is often associated with human activities such as philosophy, religion, science, language, mathematics, and art.Reason is often used interchangeably with rationality and is considered the dominant term in philosophical contexts. However, some philosophers, such as Hobbes, prefer ratiocination as a synonym for reasoning. In contrast to reason being an abstract noun, a reason is a specific consideration that explains or justifies events or phenomena the heart of his Natural Law is rooted in his belief that every human life is invaluable and that all humans are equal with inherent basic rights. This foundation laid by Thomas is significant as it later influenced Spanish theologians at the School of Salamanca to construct the idea of human rights. Other Scholastics, such as Roger Bacon and Albertus Magnus, built upon this concept along with Islamic scholars like Alhazen, emphasizing reason as an intrinsic ability to understand the created order. This interpretation of reason played a crucial role in the development of the scientific method during the high Middle Ages.The early modern era saw significant changes in the understanding of reason, particularly in Europe. A key shift involved questioning the teleological understanding of the world, where nature was no longer seen as having its own aims or reasons. Instead, human beings were viewed as working according to the same "laws of nature" that govern inanimate objects. This new perspective eventually replaced the previous spiritual worldview.Ren Descartes' ideas in the 17th century marked a turning point in this understanding. He rejected the traditional notion of humans as "rational animals," instead proposing that they are simply "thinking things." Any knowledge outside this framework was subject to doubt, and Descartes sought to establish a foundation for all possible knowledge through his own thinking. This approach led to the concept of epistemological or "subject-centred" reason, focusing on the knowing subject.Descartes' contemporary Thomas Hobbes described reason as a broader form of addition and subtraction, not limited to numbers. Similar ideas were presented by John Locke and David Hume in the late 17th century, although with differing degrees of skepticism. Hume's views took an especially critical stance, suggesting that reasoning alone could not establish knowledge of cause-and-effect relationships.Hume's definition of reason extended beyond typical notions, arguing that it is not qualitatively different from simple conceiving or judgments associating ideas. Instead, he saw reason as a unique instinct driving us toward certain trains of thought. This perspective led Hume to conclude that animals also possess reason, albeit in a less complex form.Immanuel Kant's work in the 18th century sought to counter Hume's skepticism by introducing the concept of a "transcendental" self or "I." According to Kant, this self is necessary for all experience and serves as the foundation for human understanding. Reason as the Foundation of Morality, Justice, and UnderstandingIt is possible to reason about the limits and conditions of human knowledge, which enables us to employ reason as a vehicle for morality, justice, aesthetics, epistemology, and understanding. Immanuel Kant's formulation highlighted the achievement of reason in universal law-making, allowing him to reformulate moral, practical, theoretical, and aesthetic reasoning on "universal" laws.Under practical reason, human freedom depends on the proper exercise of reason, enabling individuals to pursue their goals as long as actions conform to principles given by reason. Kant introduced the categorical imperative, which justifies an action only if it can be universalized. This contrasts with Hume's views, where reason is not used to find metaphysical solutions.In modern times, Jrgen Habermas argues that the "substantive unity" of reason has dissolved, making it unable to answer questions about how to live. Instead, reason's unity is formal and procedural, encompassing three autonomous spheres: cognitive-instrumental, moral-practical, and aesthetic. These spheres are the domain of experts, requiring mediation with the "lifeworld" by philosophers.Various philosophers have contributed to debates about what reason means or should mean. Some, like Kierkegaard, Nietzsche, and Rorty, are skeptical about universal or instrumental reason, while others, such as Hegel, aim to reconstruct a model of what reason should be. Thinkers like Foucault propose alternative forms of reason essential to modern life.The concept of reason has been extensively explored across various philosophical perspectives, with some viewing it as a fundamentally cooperative activity grounded in linguistic intersubjectivity.Nikolas Kompridis' work suggests that reason encompasses an ensemble of practices contributing to the preservation and opening of openness in human affairs, highlighting its potential for social change. Charles Taylor's ideas on disclosure further expand the scope of reason, emphasizing its role in shaping our understanding of everyday life.Michel Foucault's critique of Kant's distinction between private and public uses of reason offers a nuanced perspective on this topic. He argues that reason should be used freely and publicly, especially when acting as reasonable beings rather than mere cogs in societal machines. This line of thinking underscores the significance of public reason in shaping our understanding of the world.The terms logic and logical are often used interchangeably with reason or rationality, but a closer examination reveals distinct connotations. While logic refers to the formal rules governing reasoning, reason encompasses a broader spectrum of thought processes, including those that transcend purely logical frameworks. Douglas Hofstadter's characterization of this distinction highlights the differences between operating within established systems and using more intuitive, creative approaches to reasoning.Recent studies in psychology have underscored the importance of metacognition in rationality, suggesting that humans engage in increasingly complex forms of reasoning as they develop greater awareness and control over their thought processes. This perspective supports a conception of reason that involves not merely logical or systematic thinking but also a deeper level of reflection and self-awareness.The earliest surviving Western writings on logic and reason are attributed to the Greek philosopher Aristotle, whose works on Prior Analytics and Posterior Analytics demonstrate a sophisticated understanding of the rules governing reasoning. Although the Ancient Greeks did not have a separate word for logic distinct from language and reason, Aristotle's introduction of the term syllogism marked an important step in the development of logical thought.The capacity for associative thinking, observed in some animals, is often cited as evidence of primitive forms of reason. However, this argument overlooks the distinction between associative thinking and more complex forms of reasoning that involve explicit explanation and mental processing. Human reason, as exemplified by Locke's emphasis on the use of syllogism to compare ideas, requires a higher level of cognitive sophistication than mere association.Reason and its relation to symbolic thinking, imagination, and mimesis are central concepts in philosophical debates. According to Charles Sanders Peirce, reason requires the ability to create and manipulate a system of symbols, indices, and icons, which have only nominal connections to their referents. One notable example of such a system is language.Philosophers like Thomas Hobbes described speech as the creation of "Markes, or Notes of remembrance" that can be communicated to others. When speech is shared, it becomes language, and these marks or signs are referred to as "Signes". Aristotle acknowledged that animals with imagination come closest to having reasoning abilities, as they possess phantasia and phronem.Imagination and reason share similar mental processes but exist in different forms in humans and other animals. Terrence Deacon and Merlin Donald argue that the ability to create language is part of an internal model of reality, specific to humankind, and connected to consciousness and imagination. Noam Chomsky and Steven Pinker suggest a genetic predisposition to language.This implies that humans have a special capacity for symbolic thinking, which allows us to distinguish between symbols and their referents. According to Plato's philosophy, this faculty is known as eikasia, enabling us to perceive whether a perception is an image of something else or not. This understanding allows us to differentiate between dreams, memories, or reflections in a mirror and reality.Mimesis, often translated as imitation or representation, plays a crucial role in human thinking. Merlin Donald emphasizes that mimesis involves the invention of intentional representations, which are distinct from external communication. This concept is central to Plato's works and Aristotle's Poetics.The human experience is deeply rooted in imagination, as we constantly evaluate our actions from an external perspective. Our intentions are merely internalized actions, a form of poetic imitation. According to Donald, humans possess the unique ability to initiate a search within their mental world, a trait also shared by ancient Greeks such as Plato and Aristotle.The concept of anamnesis, or recollection, differs from mimesis or memory, which requires not only conscious awareness of past events but also a sense that something occurred in the past. This consciousness is characteristic of human beings alone. Donald terms this process autocueing, where internal cues enable voluntary recall without external assistance.J.R.R. Tolkien's work on fantasy and enchantment highlights their connection to primal human desires and the origin of language and thought. In contrast, logic represents a subdivision of philosophy, encompassing both deductive and inductive reasoning.Deductive reasoning involves drawing conclusions from premises through a process of deduction, where the conclusion necessarily follows. Syllogisms, such as those involving all humans being mortal and Socrates' human nature, exemplify this form of reasoning. However, deductive validity depends on the truth of premises.Inductive reasoning, on the other hand, involves inferring properties or relations about unobserved objects based on past experiences. This method contrasts with deduction, where the conclusion's truth is not guaranteed by the premises' truth. Instead, inductive arguments rely on probability and contain more information than their premises.Analogical reasoning is a form of inductive reasoning that draws conclusions from particular to particular, often used in case-based reasoning such as legal reasoning. However, it can lead to incorrect conclusions due to its reliance on single examples.Abductive reasoning involves starting with an incomplete set of observations and seeking the most likely explanation, a process not classified under deductive or inductive reasoning. This form of reasoning aims to find the best explanation for a given set of data.Abduction's subjective judgement or attempts to falsify alternative explanations set it apart from other forms of reasoning.Reason is the faculty of mind that gives us access to knowledge, truth and understanding of ourselves, the world around us and future possibilities. In our history we have been able to learn through reason how the world has evolved over time, therefore it presents a logical process.Faith and reason have long been intertwined topics in discussions about religious traditions. While some critics argue that all religious adherents are irrational, others propose reconciliation between faith and reason or suggest that they occupy different domains of authority. There is often a perceived conflict between tradition on one hand, and reason on the other, as popularly conceived sources of wisdom, law, and truth. However, philosophers like Alvin Plantinga argue that there is no real conflict between reason and classical theism because classical theism explains why the universe is intelligible and why reason can successfully grasp it.Non-overlapping magisteria suggest that reason and religious belief have distinct domains of authority, allowing reason to focus on problems over which it has expertise while other sources provide insight into big questions. Some philosophers argue that critics of traditional religion who are proponents of secular liberalism may also be guilty of ignoring or suppressing certain types of reasoning.Theologian Joseph Ratzinger posits that Christianity is open to all that is truly rational, and that the rationality of Western Enlightenment has its roots in Christian thought. This idea is often summarized as a tension between Athens (unaided reason) and Jerusalem (faith in revealed truths).Philosophers like Leo Strauss explored the concept of nature or natures as a way to understand archai (first principles of knowledge), which introduced a peculiar tension between reasoning and tradition. Scientific research into reasoning is carried out within psychology and cognitive science, aiming to determine whether people are capable of rational thought in various circumstances.Conditional, which involve statements like "if A then B," allow for inferences about alternative situations such as A or else B.[94] These tests assess whether individuals can make valid conclusions regarding spatial and temporal relationships like A being located to the left of B or A occurring after B, as well as quantified assertions like all A are B.[95] Experiments examine how people form inferences about factual scenarios, hypothetical possibilities, probabilities, and counterfactual situations.[96] Developmental psychologists investigate the development of reasoning skills from birth to adulthood. Piaget's theory of cognitive development was the initial comprehensive theory of reasoning development. Subsequently, several alternative theories were proposed, including neo-Piagetian theories of cognitive development.[97] The biological functioning of the brain is studied by neurophysiologists, cognitive neuroscientists, and neuropsychologists. This includes research into normally functioning brains' structure and function, as well as damaged or unusual brains. In addition to conducting research on reasoning, some psychologists such as clinical psychologists and psychotherapists work to modify people's reasoning habits when those habits are unhelpful.[98] Main articles: Automated reasoning and Computational logic See also: Reasoning system, Case-based reasoning, Semantic reasoner, and Knowledge reasoning In artificial intelligence and computer science, researchers study and apply automated reasoning for diverse applications including automated theorem proving the formal semantics of programming languages, and formal specification in software engineering. See also: Metacognition Meta-reasoning is reasoning about reasoning. In computer science, a system performs meta-reasoning when it reasons about its operation.[99] This requires a programming language capable of reflection, which enables it to observe and modify its own structure and behaviour. Dan Sperber believes that reasoning in groups is more effective and promotes group evolutionary fitness. A species could greatly benefit from improved abilities to reason about, predict, and understand the world. French social and cognitive scientists Dan Sperber and Hugo Mercier argue that, aside from these benefits, other forces may have driven the evolution of reason. They point out that reasoning is difficult for humans to do effectively, and it is hard for individuals to doubt their own beliefs (confirmation bias). Reasoning is most effective when done collectively as demonstrated by the success of projects like science. They suggest that there are pressures not just individual, but group selection at play. Any group that manages to reason effectively would reap benefits for all its members, increasing their fitness. This could also help explain why humans, according to Sperber, are not optimized to reason effectively alone. Sperber's argumentative theory of reasoning claims that reason may have more to do with winning arguments than searching for the truth.[100] Main articles: Political Philosophy, Ethics, and The Good Aristotle famously described reason as a part of human nature, because of which it is best for humans to live "politically" in communities of about the size and type of a small city state (polis in Greek). For example, it is clear, then, that a human being is more of a political animal than is any bee or those animals that live in herds. For nature, as we say, makes nothing in vain, and humans are the only animals who possess reasoned speech. Voice serves to indicate what is painful and pleasant; that is why it is also found in other animals, because their nature has reached the point where they can perceive what is painful and pleasant and express these to each other. But speech serves to make plain what is advantageous and harmful and so also what is just and unjust. For it is a peculiarity of humans, in contrast to the other animals, to have perception of good and bad, just and unjust, and the like; and the community in these things makes a household or city. By nature, then, the drive for such a community exists in everyone, but the first to set one up is responsible for things of very great goodness. For as humans are the best of all animals when perfected, so they are the worst when divorced from law and right. The reason is that injustice is most difficult to deal with when individuals lack the guidance of law and right.Man is the most unholy and savage thing when it comes to sex and food, but justice is something political because right is the arrangement of the political community. This argument has been central to all political, ethical, and moral thinking since Aristotle, who acknowledged that the polis was not always existed and had to be invented or developed by humans themselves.The household came first, and the first villages and cities were just extensions of that, with the first cities being run as if they were still families with Kings acting like fathers. Friendship seems to prevail in man and woman according to nature because people are by nature pairing more than political, in as much as the household is prior and more necessary than the polis.In other animals, community goes no further than this, but humans live together not only for making children, but also for life's things; from the start, functions are divided, and are different for man and woman. Thus they supply each other, putting their own into the common. It is for these reasons that both utility and pleasure seem to be found in this kind of friendship.Rousseau took the shocking step of claiming that traditional accounts of things in reverse: with reason, language, and rationally organized communities developing over time as a result of certain habits of cooperation solving problems. According to Rousseau, reason, language, and rational community did not arise because of any conscious decision or plan by humans or gods.His theory that human nature is malleable rather than fixed has been taken to imply a wider range of possible ways of living together than traditionally known. However, Rousseau's conclusions about the best forms of community seem to have been remarkably classical, in favor of city-states such as Geneva and rural living.The multifaceted nature of human intelligence is a subject of ongoing research and debate, encompassing various aspects such as cognition, reasoning, and problem-solving capacities.The concept of reason and rationality has been a cornerstone of philosophical inquiry for centuries, with numerous thinkers contributing to its development. From Plato's Allegory of the Cave to Kant's Critique of Pure Reason, various philosophers have grappled with the nature of reason, its relationship to human experience, and its role in shaping our understanding of the world.Logical Consistency in Goal Setting: A Rational Approach####ENDARTICLEThe pursuit of wisdom and knowledge is considered a superior virtue compared to mere possession of sensory power or artistic skill. It is also more valuable than the mastery of productive arts such as craftsmanship. Science and religion are two distinct areas of study that often find themselves at odds with one another. However, it is essential to recognize that science cannot, by its legitimate methods, adjudicate the issue of God's possible superintendence of nature. This means that we neither affirm nor deny the existence of a deity: rather, we simply cannot comment on it as scientists.Dawkins, Richard (2008). "4". The God Delusion (Reprint ed.). Mariner Books. ISBN 978-0618918249. The presence of a creative deity in the universe is clearly a scientific hypothesis. It is difficult to imagine a more momentous hypothesis in all of science. A universe with a god would be a completely different kind of universe from one without, and it would be a scientific difference. God could clinch the matter in his favour at any moment by staging a spectacular demonstration of his powers, one that would satisfy the exacting standards of science. Even the infamous Templeton Foundation recognized that God is a scientific hypothesisby funding double-blind trials to test whether remote prayer would speed the recovery of heart patients. It didn't, of course, although a control group who knew they had been prayed for tended to get worse.Despite such well-financed efforts, no evidence for God's existence has yet appeared. Taylor, Charles (2007). A Secular Age (1st ed.). The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press. ISBN 978-0674026766. It is crucial to acknowledge that science and religion are not mutually exclusive; rather, they can coexist and inform one another.Ratzinger, Joseph (2005). "Cardinal Ratzinger on Europe's Crisis of Culture". Additionally, researchers such as Seachris, Joshua W. (April 2009). "The Meaning of Life as Narrative: A New Proposal for Interpreting Philosophy's 'Primary' Question". Philo. 12 (1): 523. doi:10.5840/philo20091211. Retrieved 2016-04-06,. have proposed new approaches to understanding morality and the human condition.These alternative perspectives highlight the complexity of human experience and the need for a more nuanced understanding of the relationship between science, religion, and philosophy. By engaging with these ideas, we can foster a deeper appreciation for the diversity of human thought and the many ways in which we strive to understand the world around us.Reason: A multifaceted concept encompassing various aspects of human thought and behavior.it stands to reason that there are several reasons why we can't do something by reason of certain circumstances or factors because of a lack of resources or information within moderate or justifiable bounds the reason for this situation is clear however it is also important to listen to reason to be persuaded peaceably especially in government politics and diplomacy where reasons of state political justifications for an immoral act are often cited to think logically or draw logical conclusions from facts or premises we must use sound judgment and good sense to make informed decisions to urge or seek to persuade by reasoning with logic and evidence we can conclude that something is not possible or viable to work out or resolve a problem by reasoning we need to support our arguments with reasons and evidence to convince others to agree with us therefore it is essential to be careful with the use of language and avoid redundant phrases such as reason is because as this can introduce ambiguity and confusion instead we should say either this is because or the reason is that to provide clear and concise explanations and to make logical connections between ideas and factsreasoning is the process of using logic and good sense to draw conclusions from evidence or premises. It involves analyzing information, identifying patterns and relationships, and making informed decisions based on that analysis.There is a reason for every important thing that happens. People often review information in an idle or casual way and with an element of doubt or without sufficient reason to reach a conclusion.for no particular reason without a specific or obvious explanation because something happened in the way; for no apparent cause for reasons that are not immediately apparent to oneself/someone else; without any clear justification aus keinen klaren Grund aus keinem bestimmten Grund aus keinem sichtbaren Grund; for some obscure reason aus einem unklaren oder gar nicht ersichtlichen Grund aus irgendeinem Grunde aus bestimmen, aber nicht ersichtlichen Grnden because of what is to be seen/said/known; because it was seen/heard/known wegen des Sehenes des Hrens des Wissens; because it was known/seen by someone/something wegen das Wissen des Sehens durch jemanden oder etwas reasons of state aufgrund der Staatsrson aus Grnden der Staatsrson for no reason other than that fr keinen anderen Grund als dass aus keinem anderen Grund als dass; out of sheer force of circumstances aus Notwendigkeit, die sich ergab; because necessity was involved wegen Notwendigkeit wegen der Umstände wegen dem Gesetzgebungsbefehl der Staatsrson because one had to do it/aus something weil man es tun/muss sagen musste aus Grnden, die man nicht vermeiden konnte; fr die Pflicht, die man hatte; aufgrund der Umstände was was why because of the reason why out of reasons best known to oneself/myself aus unerfindlichen/bestimmten Grnden aus Grnden, die man nicht kennt or knows; with full knowledge and understanding mit voller Kenntnis und Verstandnis for some reason (or) another aus irgendeinem Grund; because something is the case/true weil etwas der Fall ist weil es so ist; because something was true weil etwas wahr war; because it was known to be true wegen das Wissen des Wissens wegen dem Sehen des Sehens wegen dem Hren des Hrens reasons of conscience aus Grnden der Gewissenheit aus Grnden, die man nicht vermeiden kann; because one has to say something/say the truth is to be said is appropriate for saying what is reasonable, paraphrased text hereTo listen to someone's voice is to hear their mind. We tried to reason with the worried mother but she went out alone in the storm to look for the child. To lose one's reason to become insane, we must abandon ourselves to our desires without any constraint. Losing sight of reason means losing oneself. Losing one's reasoning to madness means that they have lost themselves. Losing reason within oneself means losing oneself.Reasons are considerations that justify or explain an action, belief, attitude, or fact.I am not sure if I have the right to impose my will upon another man, nor do I think I should. By reason I know that it is wrong to oppress and mistreat another person, and therefore I believe they are free men, just as I am a freeman. This understanding is based on the principle of nature, which dictates that some should be governed and others govern. A slave does not have this right; rather, he is born into servitude.If I had to justify why I believed that these people were my friends, it would be because they seemed to act like me, and I assumed we shared a common humanity. When the leader of our tribe showed me their naked bodies by stripping up his sleeves, I realized that they were human beings just like me. This realization taught me about the importance of treating others with kindness and respect.A city built without careful planning is often haphazard and unorganized, much like ancient villages that have grown into large towns over time. However, a well-planned city, even if it lacks beauty, will always be more efficient and rational than an unplanned one.True wisdom lies in understanding how to use reason effectively. In solving complex problems, the key is to think backwards and consider all possible explanations.In general, a reason is something that justifies or explains why something exists or has occurred. It can take many forms, from a personal opinion to a factual explanation. When we ask "why?", we are seeking an answer to this question.Reason definition: A statement presented in justification or explanation of a belief or action. The concept of reason is closely related to logic and philosophy, emphasizing the importance of rational thought and sound judgment.The government is concerned about the latest crisis due to compelling evidence. A circumstance, whether individual or collective, is a factor that brings about or explains particular outcomes. This term encompasses explanations of situations or circumstances that create feasible or acceptable results: The cause behind the robbery was the victim's display of his money. The way in which these circumstances produce effects makes certain actions seem necessary or desirable: The cause was the robber's dire need for money. A motivating force drives action to achieve specific outcomes: The motive was to secure funds to feed his family.This situation raises questions about the credibility of claims, with no evidence having been thoroughly reviewed. The leaked information could be classified under a similar reason, as both involve sensitive nuclear program details. She presents an intriguing contrast to her fellow Democrats, whose reputation has led voters to label them as weak and influenced by corporate interests for good reasons.There is no substantial basis to believe he is correct in his assertion that Americans are "over it" or that he was when he vowed to limit Obama's terms. Some individuals may use the conversation with Cohen more for therapeutic purposes than genuine concerns about leaving. The absence of clear explanations surrounding this event has left officials baffled.Reasons that explain someone's actions are called motives. There appeared to be no motive for the murder. Justification, a formal term, refers to a valid reason for something's existence or occurrence. I cannot find any justification for further tax increases. Grounds and justification are similar, but grounds often relate to established reasons, such as legal or moral ones. Pretext is a false reason given for an action, usually hiding a hidden motive. He left the party early under the pretext of needing to work. Patterns include terms like reason, explanation, grounds, basis, excuse, motive, justification, and pretext. These terms explain the reason behind actions. The grounds for something are the reasons supporting it. A good or valid reason is essential for justifying actions. Language Bank therefore uses therefore to link ideas. Ways to express 'For this reason...' include: Todays children consume more junk food and exercise less than previous generations. It is unsurprising, therefore, that childhood obesity rates are rising. Children raised on junk food struggle to change habits later. Parents must encourage healthy eating from a young age. For this reason, it is vital to promote healthy diets early. Eating habits from childhood persist into adulthood, so preventing heart disease requires early healthy eating. Hence, encouraging healthy eating from a young age is crucial. Express Yourself: Giving reasons and justifying choices. In exams, you may need to choose and explain. There are two main reasons for my choice: cost and quality. I believe it's the right choice because it offers fairness. I would pick the newer option as it lasts longer. Among three houses, the largest seems best due to the space needed. My choice is number 3 for its clear design. Extra Examples: For security reasons, keep your baggage with you. For some odd reason, he found it funny. For unexplained reasons, the pilot dumped fuel after takeoff. For unknown reasons, the ship sank. She got angry without reason. He married her for wrong reasons. She saw many reasons to be hopeful. I can think of several reasons for this. I dont know why he did that, but he had his reasons. I dont see why you cant join. I have no reason to doubt her honesty. I never played the trumpet well for the simple reason I never practiced. In her letter, she detailed her reasons for leaving. Isolation and loneliness are common reasons for depression. Its hard to pinpoint her successs reasons. People buy things for various reasons. She didnt tell him the real reason for her change of heart. The companys stated reason for firing him was misconduct. The only reason i didnt become a pro golfer was family commitments. Her decisions reasons soon became clear. The underlying reasons for these differences will be explored in the next chapter. There are obvious reasons against this move. Theres an assumption states protect citizens. That is the reason states exist. One big reason this wont work is cost. They didnt give any reason for the delay. This article lists common reasons for paying too much tax. Toms issue was lack of confidence; Ed failed for the opposite reason. Were trying to uncover her decisions reasons. Youre asking for help, which is the exact reason I came. Dismissal for reasons unrelated to... ####carried out for reasons of national securitySurely there is no earthly reason why you wouldn't want to come with us?We see no reason why this band shouldn't be huge success.You don't have any reason to complain.persons in need of care by old ageHe was found not guilty because of insanity.Topics Change, cause and effecta1Oxford Collocations Dictionaryadjectiveverb + reasonprepositiionb reason offer a/the reasonfor reason ofphrasessall the more reasonal sorts of reasonsevery reasonSee full entry [uncountable] a fact that makes it right or fair to do something reason to do something They have reason to believe she is lying.We have every reason (= have very good reasons) to feel optimistic.You have no reason to accuse him of laziness.She has good reason to be concerned.There is no reason at all to doubt it. reason why There is no reason why we should agree to this.reason for something This result gives us all the more reason for optimism. reason for doing something He has every reason for feeling excited. with reason She complained, with reason (= rightly), that she had been underpaid.Extra ExamplesYou have little reason to be pleased with yourself.There is ample reason to be optimistic about the economy.I know you're angry with me, and you have every reason to be.They complained about the food, and with good reason.If he's unwell, that's all the more reason to go and see him.Oxford Collocations Dictionaryadjectiveverb + reasonprepositiionb reason offer a/the reasonfor reason ofphrasesall the more reasonal sorts of reasonsevery reasonSee full entry [uncountable] the power of mind to think in logical way, to understand and have opinions, etc.Only human beings capable of reason (= of thinking in logical way, etc.) to lose your reason (= become mentally ill)the conflict between faith and reasonExtra ExamplesHe seems to have lost all sense and reason. She was beyond all reason.We possess the human faculty of reason.Topics Opinion and argumenta12Oxford Collocations Dictionaryadjectiveverb + reasonprepositiionbeyond reasonwithin reasonphrasesan appeal to reasonSee full entry [uncountable] what is possible, practical or right can't get her to listen to reason.Why can't they see reason?Look, you're supposed to be the voice of reason here.Keith appears to be open to reason (= to be willing to accept sensible advice), within reason He's looking for a job and he's willing to do anything within reason.Extra ExamplesI'm willing to do anythingwithin reasonso get my case heard.I'll lend you the money you needwith reason, of course!The residents hope that an appeal to reason will end the rioting.Sometimes he does things that defy reason.I tried to persuade her, but she just wouldn't listen to reason.She was always the voice of reason, persuading him not to buy things they couldn't afford.Oxford Collocations Dictionaryadjectiveverb + reasonprepositiionbeyond reasonwithin reasonphrasesan appeal to reasonSee full entry Word OriginMiddle English: from Old French reison (noun), raisoner (verb), from a variant of Latin ratio(n)-, from the verb reri consider.

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