



Natural Motion Systems “Martial and Health Sciences”

I. Faith can refer to a belief in one or more. It has two general implications which can be implied either exclusively or mutually:

To trust (Element of Earth - mother of all elements): Believing a certain variable will act or has the potential to act a specific way despite the potential influence and probability of known or unknown change.

Faith as the basis for human knowledge

Many noted philosophers and theologians have espoused the idea that *faith* is the basis of all knowledge. One example is St. Augustine of Hippo. Known as one of his key contributions to philosophy,

"Faith seeking understanding"

“Was set forth by St. Augustine in his statement "*Crede, ut intelligas*" ("Believe in order that you may understand"). This statement extends beyond the sphere of religion to encompass the totality of knowledge. In essence, *faith* must be present in order to know anything. In other words, one must assume, believe, or have *faith* in the credibility of a person, place, thing, or idea in order to have a basis for knowledge.

Distinguished chemist and philosopher Michael Polanyi argued that scientific discovery begins with a **scientist's faith** that an unknown discovery is possible. Scientific discovery thus requires a passionate commitment to a result that is unknowable at the outset. Scientific progress depends primarily on the unique capability of free man to notice and **investigate patterns and connections (Ba Gua Change)**, and on the individual scientist's willingness to commit time and resources to such investigation, which usually must begin before the truth is known or the benefits of the discovery are imagined, let alone understood fully. Scientific faith is not dogmatic. Whilst the scientist must make presuppositions in order to get the enterprise under way, almost everything (according to some thinkers, such as Quine, *literally* everything) is revisable and discardable. (Void-Wuji)

II. Desire may refer to:

Interpersonal attraction - creates (Affinity)

Preference, Creates (Contrast) on which microeconomic theory is based

Motivation, (Inspiration) **thought that leads to an action**

Tanha in Buddhist psychology - (Sanskrit:) "thirst, desire, craving, wanting, longing, yearning".

Tibetan: *sred.pa* The most basic of these meanings (the literal meaning) is "thirst";

(**Asking**).

III. Practice

Most commonly, **practice** is a learning method, the act of rehearsing a behavior over and over, or engaging in an activity again and again, for the **purpose of improving or mastering it**, as in the phrase "practice makes perfect". Sessions scheduled for the purpose of rehearsing and performance improvement are called **practices**. **Practice** may also be working to achieve something, like a goal.

A **practice** refers to a way that something is done (e.g., conventional medical practice).

The name **practice** may also be used to refer to certain profession-based businesses (e.g., law practice, medical practice). **Practice** and tradition are linked to schools of thought or philosophy.

In which something is done. They are not implemented by technologies, but are usually conceived by intelligent humans, though not necessarily.

processes

patterns

decision