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EDITED

By

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ABIA STATE UNIVERSITY, UTURU
DIVISION OF GENERAL STUDIES
1ST SEMESTER EXAMINATION FOR 2021/2022 SESSION
COURSE: GST 105 – PHILOSOPHY AND LOGIC: 1 Hr 20 Mins.
INSTRUCTION: ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS.

- 1 The view that reality consist of only ideas and spiritual entities is known as ----. A. Dualism.
B. Materialist monism. C. Idealist monism. D. Spiritism.
- 2 One major difference between knowledge and belief is ----. A. the truth value of knowledge is always true whereas the truth value of belief could be either true or false. B. the truth values of belief is always true whereas the truth value of knowledge could be either true or false. C. all of the above. S. none of the above.
- 3 The Epistemological school of thought that sees indubitable knowledge (knowledge that cannot possibly be false) to be possible only through the use of reason is ----. A. Empiricism.
B. Pragmatism. C. Rationalism. D. Subjectivism.
- 4 The pragmatic theory of truth sees a statement to be true only if ----. A. it has categorical propositions. B. it lacks ambiguity. C. it works in practice (praxis). D. none of the above.
- 5 All are theories of truth except one. A. Rationalist theory of truth. B. coherence theory of truth. C. correspondence theory of truth. D. pragmatic theory of truth.
- 6 The ethical theory that hinges the rightness or wrongness of human action on its consequences on people is known as ----. A. Utilitarianism. B. Deontology. C. Hedonism. D. all of the above.
- 7 Which of the following is not an ethical theory? A. divine command theory. B. cognitive theory. C. utilitarianism. D. Hedonism.
- 8 Every argument in logic is made up of ----. A. thinking and reasoning. B. copula and quantifier. C. object and premise. D. premise (s) and conclusion.
- 9 The process through which one proposition is arrived at on the basis of one or more proposition is known as ----. A. induction. B. conclusion. C. premises. D. inference
- 10 One major difference between logical argument and dispute is that ----. A. dispute adduce evidence in form of premises to support its claim while argument does not. B. argument adduces evidence in form of premises to support its claim while dispute does not.
- 11 A proposition is said to be categorical if its assertion ----. A. involves affirmation or negation of a thing in whole or in part. B. involves wholly affirmation of a thing in another class. C. involves the partial negation of an assertion. D. all of the above.
- 12 Which part of the standard categorical proposition informs us whether the relation between the subject and the predicate terms are being affirmed or denied? A. copula. B. quality. C. quantity. D. subject.
- 13 Which of these statements is true of a deductive argument? A. all valid argument are sound argument. B. all sound argument are valid argument. C. no sound argument is a valid argument. D. no valid argument is a sound argument.
- 14 The law of thought which posits that contradictory statements cannot both be true is ----. A. law of identity. B. law of excluded middle. C. law of non contradiction d. none of the above.

- 15 The fallacy committed when personality or character of an arguer is examined and attacked instead of the argument is ----. A. argumentum ad verencundiam. B. argumentum ad Hominem. C. argumentum ad populum. D. argumentum ad baculum.
- 16 Berkeley's thesis "to be is to be perceived" is an example of ----. A. subjective idealism. B. classical materialism. C. empiricism. D. objectivism.
- 17 The argument whose premises claim to provide sufficient and conclusive evidence for its conclusion is ----. A. deductive arguments. B. inductive arguments. C. sound arguments. D. unsound argument.

Use the argument below to answer questions 18-20

All Lawyers are intelligent

Mr. Okoro is a lawyer

Therefore, Mr. Okoro is intelligent.

- 18 The major premise of the above argument is ----. A. all lawyers are intelligent. B. Mr. Okoro is a lawyer. C. therefore, Mr. Okoro is intelligent.
- 19 The middle term of the argument is ----. A. intelligent. B. lawyer. C. Okoro. D. none of the above.
- 20 ---- is the major term. A. Lawyers. B. intelligent. C. Mr. Okoro. D. none of the above
- 21 The major interest of the pre-Socratic Philosophers centered on----. A. permanence and unity of the cosmos. B. Fluidity in nature. C. stability of the cosmos. D. the why of nature.
- 22 The pre-Socratics could be referred to as -----. A. Materialist philosophers. B. Spiritualist philosophers. C. Naturalist philosophers. D. all of the above.
- 23 What does permanence and change mean? A. unit of being. B. being and becoming c. order and chaos. D. diversity.
- 24 The doctrine of being for Parmenides means -----. A. the way of illusion. B. the way of wisdom. C. the way of nothing. D. the way of truth.
- 25 For Parmenides, Being is ----. A. many. B. one. C. uncountable. D. uniformity
- 26 For Parmenides, knowledge is----. A. liberal. B. absolute. C. dynamic D. all of the above
- 27 The divided line in Plato shows the difference between -----. A. dialectical and abstract thought. B. perceptible and conceivable things. C. representation of reality. D. none of the above.
- 28 The notion of idealism connotes ----. A. innateness of thought. B. forms or ideas of things. C. knowledge as reminiscence. D. all of the above.
- 29 Realism developed into the following except----. A. naturalism. B. materialism. C. pragmatism. D. structuralism
- 30 Empiricism connotes all but ----. A. perceptible knowledge. B. tabular rasa. C. verification principles. D. conceivable knowledge.
- 31 Existentialism include all but----. A. human possibilities. B. human actualities. C. human projections. D. human responsibility.
- 32 By pragmatism, we mean -----. A. cash value of ideas. B. usefulness of idea. C. correspondence of ideas. D. none of the above.
- 33 Realism is also associated with all but ----. A. correspondence theory. B. coherence theory. C. verification theory. D. pragmatic theory.
- 34 Permanence for Heraclitus means ----. A. illusion. B. Hallucination. C. deceit. D. becoming.

Philosophy and LOGIC

- 35 The Sophists became unpopular for their ----. A. demand for money. B. argumentation. C. relativism. D. scepticism.
- 36 ----- is the most eloquent of the Sophists. A. Thrasymacus. B. Protagoras. C. Gorgias. D. Socrates.
- 37 Plato's idea of knowledge as reminiscence agrees with the doctrine of ----. A. innate knowledge. B. sense knowledge. C. analytic knowledge. D. none of the above.
- 38 Form for Aristotle means all but ----. A. substance. B. nature. C. essence. D. existence.
- 39 In Democritian conception, atoms entangle and disentangle to ----. A. recreate human life. B. extinct human life. C. unify human relationships d. none of the above.
- 40 Socrates is popular for his ----. A. moral reformation. B. national reconstruction. C. national re-orientation. D. all of the above.
- 41 The method of rational procedure and discourse is ----. A. metaphysics. B. ethics. C. phenomenology. D. logic.
- 42 In Logic there is ----- A. premise. B. middle. C. conclusion. D. all of the above.
- 43 Fallacy means ----. A. deductive reasoning. B. inference. C. induction. D. mistaken idea or false belief.
- 44 How many terms are there in a valid syllogism? A. two. B. four. C. three. D. four.
- 45 Sometimes, ----- is referred to as art of persuasion. A. logic. B. epistemology. C. fallacy. D. reason.
- 46 How many kinds of reason do we have? A. one. B. two. C. three. D. four.
- 47 Which of these is not act of the mind? A. judgment. B. reasoning. C. simple apprehension. D. appreciation.
- 48 According to ----- there are two kinds of world namely, the world of senses and the world of ideas or forms. A. Socrates. B. Thales. C. Aristotle. D. Plato
- 49 Which of the following is a bi-condition? A. if....then. B. "thought upon thought". C. if and only if. D. I am therefore I exist.
- 50 What is inductive argument? A. involves claim, not that its premises give conclusive grounds for the truth of its conclusion, but only that they provide some grounds for it. B. are neither valid nor invalid in the sense in which it applied to deductive argument. C. may be evaluated as better or worse according to the degree of likelihood or probability which premises confer upon their conclusions. D. all of the above.
- 51 Deductive argument? A. this involves the claim that i(s premises provide conclusive ground). B. "valid" and "invalid" are used in place of "correct and incorrect". C. is valid when its premises, if true, do provide conclusive grounds for its conclusion. D. all of the above.
- 52 The term sound is introduced to characterize. A. valid argument all of whose premises are true. B. conclusion of a sound argument is true. C. to find logical relations between propositions to determine correctness and incorrectness of arguments. D. all of the above.
- 53 What is syllogism? A. may be defined as an argument that contains two premises and a conclusion. B. may contain three propositions. C conclusion must follow from the two premises. D. all of the above.
- 54 What is idealism? A. all we can be aware of is the object fact. B. are representation or ideas. C. mental representations. D. all of the above.
- 55 What do you understand by being and becoming? A. permanence and change. B. the world in state of flux. C. the world as unchangeable. D. the oneness and necessity of nature.

56. What is the distinctiveness of Philosophy? A. unique way of asking question. B. product of philosophy. C. Pursuit of knowledge for its own sake. D. disinterested contemplation.
57. What is determinism? A. the theory that the world or nature is everywhere subject to causal law. B. one is ever free to act otherwise. C. one is chained to his instinct. D. cause does affect the effect.
58. To the traditional Africa, time is dependent upon ----. A. reason. B. culture. C. weather. D. event.
59. Ethical theories are divided into three, namely ---. A. meta-ethics, pure ethics, and applied ethics. B. meta-ethics, normative ethics and business ethics. C. applied ethics, meta-ethics and normative. D. business ethics, applied ethics and medical ethics.
60. What is realism? A. the view that reality exists independent of us and our minds. B. verification-condition and truth condition apply. C. the view that objects lie beyond our mind. D. none of the above.
61. In its improper understanding of philosophy and in its negative fashion, the philosopher is ----. A. a sage. B. a thinker. C. a scientist. D. a know it all.
62. In this respect, philosophy dwells on such themes such as -----. A. episteme. B. cosmopolitico. C. speculations. D. "the unbearable lightness of being"
63. In a positive fashion, philosophy refers to ----. A. cosmic thinking. B. intuition. C. background idea. D. analogies.
64. In another positive fashion, philosophy refers to ----. A. kindness. B. the good. C. irregular discussion. D. none of the above.
65. The term philosophy may sometimes refer to as -----. A. history. B. aphorisms. C. Phronesis. D. worldly wisdom.
66. The term philosophy refers also to ----. A. scientific explanations. B. proverbs. C. moral of history d. a matter for truth.
67. In its authentic definition, philosophy takes place within ----. A. "phileoo" and "sophia". B. activity. C. environment. D. scientific grounding.
68. Which of the following is known as the practical branch of philosophy? A. syllogism. B. epistemology. C. metaphysics. D. logic.
69. Knowledge is -----. A. the greatest perfection of reason. B. order. C. rational reflection. D. clearness and distinctness.
70. To philosophize implies----. A. a sense of amazement with respect to the world and one's place in it. B. inquiry into objects of research. C. dialogue d. engaging the world encounter.

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**ABIA STATE UNIVERSITY, UTURU
DIVISION OF GENERAL STUDIES**

FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION FOR 2020/2021 SESSION

COURSE: GST 105- Philosophy and logic TIME ALLOWED: 1 HOUR

INSTRUCTION: Choose from the options lettered A-D, the answer that best corresponds to the question and shade the alphabet.

1. Which of these is a characteristic of philosophy? a. It is an irrational enterprise b. It is an unscientific investigation c. It is a naive inquiry d. It is a reflective and rational enquiry
2. The fulcrum of philosophical inquiry in the medieval epoch is a. the relationship between faith and reason b. the fundamental search for ultimate substratum of all reality c. certitude in human knowledge d. Reason seeking theological justification.
3. For medieval thinkers, philosophy is the ____ of theology. a. handmaid b. mother c. goal d. all of the above
4. Ethics studies ____ a. act of man b. being c. beauty d. none of the above
5. Which of these is not a type of knowledge? a. revealed knowledge b. empirical knowledge c. intuitive knowledge d. inborn knowledge
6. ____ emphasizes workability. a. rationalism b. pragmatism c. agnosticism d. monism
7. ____ states that truth is agreement between the intellect and the object. a. coherence theory of truth b. correspondence theory of truth c. pragmatic theory of truth d. all of the above
8. The terms *meta ta phusika* were coined by ____ a. Plato b. Aristotle c. Andronicus of Rhodes d. Plotinus
9. The study of 'being as being' is the province of ____ a. ethics b. natural theology c. epistemology d. none of the above.
10. Which of the following is not an example of a categorical proposition? a. universal affirmative b. universal negative c. particular affirmative d. none of the above
11. ____ shows the relationship between one categorical proposition and another a. The traditional square of opposition b. The sub-contraries c. The contraries d. The sub-alternate

Use the categorical syllogism below to answer questions 12 and 13

Quesn

- i. Therefore obi is mortal
- ii. All men are mortal.
- iii. Obi is a man

12. In the sentence above, the major premise is ____ a. i. b. ii. c. iii. d. none of the above
13. The underlined words are ____ and ____ a. minor term and middle terms b. major term and minor term c. major term and middle term d. middle term and minor term.
14. Philosophy has both theoretical and practical relevance. a. true b. false c. not quite sure d. all of the above.
15. Which of these is true? a. Philosophy is worldview. b. worldview embodies philosophy c. a and b d. none of the above.
16. Which of these is true? a. African authentic development cannot do without African languages b. African authentic development does not require African languages. c. African languages are *sine qua non* for African authentic development. d. a and c.
17. The major interest of the pre-Socratic philosophy centred on a. the why of nature b. stability of the cosmos c. permanence and unity of the cosmos d. fluidity in nature
18. What is inductive argument? a. are neither valid nor invalid in the sense in which it applied to deductive argument b. may be evaluated as better or worse according to the degree of likelihood or probability which premises confer upon their conclusions c. it involves claim, not that its premises give conclusive grounds for the truth of its conclusion, but only that they provide some grounds for it d. all of the above

19. How many kinds of reason do we have? a. four b. three c. one d. two
 20. How many terms are there in a valid syllogism? a. three b. two c. four
 d. none of the above
 21. According to __ there are two kinds of world, namely, the world of sense and the world of ideas or forms a. Aristotle b. Thales c. Plato d. Socrates
 22. Fallacy means __ a. inference b. induction c. mistaken idea or false belief d. deductive reasoning
 23. Which of these is not act of the mind? a. appreciation b. simple apprehension
 c. reasoning d. judgement
 24. Which of the following is a bi-condition? a. "I am therefore I exist" b. "thought upon thought" c. "if...then" d. "if and only if"
 25. The method of rational procedure and discourse is __ a. logic b. Ethics c. metaphysics d. phenomenology
 26. What is realism? a. verification-condition and truth condition apply b. the view that object lie beyond our mind c. the view that reality exist independent of us and our minds
 d. none of the above
 27. Deductive argument __ a. is valid when its premises, if true, do provide conclusive grounds for its conclusion b. this involves the claim that its premises provide conclusive ground c. "valid" and "invalid" are used in place of "correct and incorrect" d. all of the above
 28. Ethical theories are divided into three, namely __ a. business ethics, applied ethics, and medical ethics b. applied ethics, meta-ethics, and normative c. meta-ethics, normative ethics, and business ethics d. meta-ethics, pure ethics and applied ethics
 29. The term sound, is introduced to characterize: a. valid argument, all of whose premises are true
 b. to find logical relations between propositions to determine correctness and
 incorrectness of argument c. conclusion of a sound argument is true d. all of the above
 30. To the traditional Africa, time is dependent upon __ a. weather b. culture c.
 reason d. event
 31. What is syllogism? a. conclusion must follow from the two premises b. may contain
 three propositions c. is an argument that contains two premises and a conclusion d. all of the above
 32. What is determinism? a. one is ever free to act otherwise b. one is chained to his instinct
 c. the theory that the world or nature, is everywhere subject to causal law d. cause
 does affect the effect
 33. What do you understand by being and becoming a. the world in a state of flux b. the
 world as unchangeable c. permanence and change d. the oneness and necessity of
 nature
 34. Socrates is popular for his __ a. national reconciliation b. national re-orientation
 c. moral reformation d. all of the above
 35. Empiricism connotes all but __ a. conceivable knowledge b. tabular rasa c. verification
 principles d. perceptible knowledge
 36. The sophists became unpopular for their __ a. relativism b. scepticism c. demand for
 money d. argumentation
 37. Realism is also associated with all but __ a. pragmatic theory b. coherence theory
 c. verification theory d. correspondence theory
 38. Form for Aristotle means all but __ a. existence b. substance c. nature d.
 nature
 39. Realism developed into the following except __ a. pragmatism b. naturalism c. structuralism
 d. materialism
 40. The pre-Socrates could be referred to as __ a. materialist philosophers b. naturalist
 philosophers c. spiritualist philosophers d. all of the above

41. According to the Parmenides, being is _____
a. uniformity b. many c. uncountable
d. one
42. The notion of idealism connotes to _____
a. knowledge b. forms or ideas of things c.
innateness of thought d. all of the above
43. What does permanence and change mean?
a. order of chaos b. unity c. being
and becoming d. diversity
44. The divided line in Plato shows the difference between _____ and _____
a. perceptible and
conceivable things b. representation of reality c. dialectical and abstract thought
d. none of the above
45. The doctrine of being for Parmenides means _____
a. the way of nothing b. the way of wisdom
c. the way of truth d. the way of illusion
46. For Parmenides, knowledge is _____
a. dynamic b. absolute c. liberal d. all of
the above
47. Sometimes, _____ is referred to as art of persuasion
a. reason b. epistemology
c. logic d. fallacy
48. In logic, there is _____
a. conclusion b. middle c. premise d. all of the above
49. What is idealism?
a. representation of ideas b. all we can be aware of, is the
objective fact c. mental representations d. all of the above
50. What is the distinctiveness of philosophy?
a. pursuit of knowledge for its own sake
b. unique way of asking question c. product of philosophy d. disinterested
contemplation
51. The ethical theory that hinges the rightness or wrongness of human actions on its consequences
on people is known as
a. utilitarianism b. hedonism c. deontology d. all of the
above
52. Berkeley's thesis "to be is to be perceived" is an example of _____
a. empiricism b. objectivism
c. subject idealism d. classical materialism
53. Which part of the standard categorical proposition informs whether the relation between the
subject and the predicate terms are being affirmed or denied
a. subject b. duality
c. quantity d. copula
54. Which of these statements is true of a deductive argument?
arguments b. no sound argument is a valid argument
arguments d. no valid argument is a sound argument
55. The fallacy committed when personality or character of an arguer is examined and attacked
instead of the argument is _____
a. argumentum ad baculum b. argumentum ad populum
c. argumentum ad vericundian d. argumentum ad hominem
56. The view that reality consists of only ideas and spiritual entities is known as _____
a. spiritism b. materialist monism c. idealist monism d. dualism
57. The Epistemological school of thought that sees indubitable knowledge (knowledge that cannot
possibly be false) to be possible only through the use of reason is _____
a. rationalism b.
subjectivism c. empiricism d. pragmatism
58. Which of the following is not an ethical theory?
a. utilitarianism b. cognitive
theory c. hedonism d. divine command theory
59. The Pragmatic theory of truth sees a statement to be true only if _____
(praxis)
a. it works in practice b. it lacks ambiguity c. it has categorical propositions d. none of the
above
60. A proposition is said to be categorical if its assertion _____
a. involves the partial negation of an
assertion b. involves wholly affirmation of a thing in another class c. involves
affirmation of a thing in whole or in part d. all of the above
61. Every argument in logic is made up of _____
a. premise(s) and conclusion b. object and
premise c. thinking reasoning d. copula and quantifier

62. The process through which one proposition is arrived at on the basis of one or more proposition is known as _____
a. premises b. inference c. influence d. induction
63. The argument whose premises claims to provide sufficient and conclusive evidence for its conclusion is _____
a. inductive arguments b. sound arguments c. unsound arguments d. deductive arguments

Use the argument below to answer questions 64-66

All Lawyers are intelligent

Mr. Okoro is a lawyer

Therefore, Mr. Okoro is intelligent

Sub-dedi
Quoniam
All

64. The major premise of the above argument is _____
a. Mr. Okoro is a lawyer b. therefore Mr. Okoro is intelligent
c. all lawyers are intelligent d. none of the above
65. _____ is the major term
a. Mr. Okoro b. Intelligent c. lawyers d. none of the above
66. The middle term of the argument is _____
a. lawyer b. intelligent c. Okoro d. none of the above
67. All are theories of truth except one
a. pragmatic theory of truth b. coherence theory of truth
c. rationalist theory of truth d. correspondence theory of truth
68. The law of thought which posits that contradictory statements cannot both be true is _____
a. law of excluded middle b. law of non contradiction c. law of identity d. none of the above
69. _____ fallacy occurs when an arguer misses the point of the argument.
a. *petitioprincipii* b. ignoring the question c. *ignoratioelenchi* d. slippery slope.
70. Philosophy is *philiasophia* when viewed from
a. literal perspective b. etimological purview c. layman's pedestal d. none of the above.

ONLINE REGISTRATION OF COURSES, PAYMENT OF GST CARRYOVER AND SCHOOL FEES ARE COMPULSORY FOR STUDENTS TO HAVE RESULTS.

**ABIA STATE UNIVERSITY, UTURU
DIVISION OF GENERAL STUDIES**

FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION FOR 2019/2020 SESSION

COURSE: GST 105- Philosophy and Logic

TIME ALLOWED: 1 HOUR

INSTRUCTION: Choose from the options lettered A-D, the answer that best corresponds to the question and shade the alphabet.

1. The father of idealism is (a). Plato (b). Heraclitus (c). Aristotle (d). Socrates
2. The direct formal object of logic is (a). Thinking (b). Relation (c). Arguing (d). Apprehending
3. A conditional statement is false only when _____
(a). Both conjuncts are true (b). The Consequent is true and Antecedent false
(c). Both conjuncts are false (d). The antecedent is true and consequent false
4. The minor term is ____ (a) Man (b). Obi (c). Rational (d). None of the above
5. One feature of philosophy that distinguishes it from all other inquiries is ____
A. Criticism B. Religious Extermination C. Arguments D. All of the above
6. That reality is made up of both matter and ideas is the basic argument of ____
A. Monism B. Oneism C. Phiricalism D. Dualists
7. Which one of the following is not among the values of ethics?
A. It gives us standard with which we appraise human conducts.
B. It helps us to understand the meaning of ethical terms for proper usage.
C. It helps us to understand what ought to be.
D. All of the above.
8. The word philosophy is an amalgam of two Greek words, namely ----- and ----- a. philso and sophia b. sophia and philia c. philos and sofia d. none of the above.
9. The study of codes and principles by which people live is called _____.
A. axiology B. ethics C. epistemology D. aesthetics
10. Judgement and Reasoning are the aspect of (a). Properties of the judgement (b). Parts of logical doctrine
(c). Acts of the mind (d). Laws of thoughts
11. The pre-Socratic philosophers were referred to as _____. A. Metaphysicians B. Physical anthropologists C. Epistemology D. Physical or Natural Philosophers
12. The basic theory of existentialism is that existence precedes (a). Happiness (b). Experience (c). Knowledge (d). Essence
13. For Anaximenes____ is the original matter from which all things are made of A. Fire B. Earth C. Water
D. Air
14. Plato argues that the object of our knowledge are basically _____. A. Things in the material world
B. Visible entities C. Ideas in the world of forms D. None of the above
15. The early pre-socratic philosopher where interested in (a). The why of nature (b). The reason for fluidity in nature (c). The stability of the cosmos (d). Something permanent and in unity of the cosmos
16. Rational knowledge is such knowledge we acquire with the aid of _____. A. God or spirits B. Our sense organs
C. Experimentation D. Reason

17. Trick of persuasion is sometimes referred to as (a). Inference (b) Fallacy (c) Premises (d). Syllogism.
18. The theory which states that nothing can be known with certainty is referred to as
A. Rejectionism
B. Scepticism C. Rationalism D. Empiricism
19. Thales, founder of the Milesian School, traces the origin of the world to
A. Air B. Water C. Aperion D. Change
20. Omoregbe defines philosophy as (a). The love for the truth (b). The study of being (c). A rational search for answers that arrives in mind (d). The science of inner experience
21. All non-humans are said to lack the ability to distinguish right from wrong and hence are basically _____.
A. Moral B. Immoral C. Amoral D. None of the above.
22. What is the aim of logic? (a). Sensible action (b). Right living (c). Correct reasoning (d). Valid Argument.
23. The law of thought which asserts that two contradictory statements cannot both be true is _____.
A. Law of contradiction B. Law of excluded middle C. Law of Identity D. None of the above
- ✓ 24. The major premise is _____. A. Therefore, Obi is a rational B. Obi is a man C. All men are rational
D. None of the above.
25. The subject matter of the logic is primarily _____. A. Argumentation B. Reasoning C. Discourse D. All of the above
26. A kind fallacy which suggests that the higher the cost of a thing, the more valuable it becomes (a). Argumentum Ad Crumenam (b). Argumentum Ad Baculum (c). Argumentum Ad Verecundum (d). Argumentum Ad Homicem
27. An argument that claims to provide total support for its conclusion is _____. A. Inductive B. Deductive
C. Valid Argument D. All of the Above
28. To philosophize implies to _____. A. Formulate arguments B. Critically evaluate our beliefs gaps in human knowledge C. Be able to criticize arguments D. None of the above
- ✓ 29. Branches of ethics include the following, except _____. A. applied ethics B. meta-ethics C. mental ethics D. bioethics
- ✓ 30. The two basic components of an argument are _____. A. Premises and Conclusion B. Proposition and Inference
C. Induction and deduction D. Premises and Deduction
- ✓ 31. The major interest of the pre-Socratic philosophers centred on
a. Permanence and unity of the cosmos
b. The why of nature c. Stability of the cosmos d. Fluidity in nature
- ✓ 32. The pre-Socratics could be referred to as
a. Naturalist philosophers b. Spiritualist philosophers
c. Materialist philosophers d. All of the above
- ✓ 33. What does permanence and change mean
a. Unity b. Being and becoming c. Order of chaos
d. Diversity
- ✓ 34. The doctrine of being for Parmenides means
a. The way of truth b. The way of wisdom
c. The way of nothing d. The way of illusion
- ✓ 35. For Parmenides, being is
a. Many b. Uniformity c. Uncountable d. One
- ✓ 36. For Parmenides, knowledge is
a. Liberal b. Absolute c. Dynamic d. All of the above
- ✓ 37. The divided line in Plato shows the difference between
Perceptible and conceivable things
a. Dialectical and abstract thought b.
c. Representation of reality d. None of the above

- ✓ 38. The notion of Idealism connotes
 a. Innateness of thought b. Forms or Ideas of things
 c. Knowledge as reminiscence d. All of the above
- ✓ 39. Realism developed into the following except a. Naturalism b. Materialism c. Pragmatism
 d. Structuralism
- ✓ 40. Empiricism connotes all but
 a. Perceivable knowledge b. Tabular rasa
 c. Verification principles d. Conceivable knowledge
- ✓ 41. What is inductive argument?
 a. Involves claim, not that its premises give conclusive grounds
 for the truth of its conclusion, but only that they provide some grounds for it.
 b. Are neither valid nor invalid in the sense in which it applied to deductive arguments.
 c. May be evaluated as better or worse according to the degree of likelihood or probability which premises confer upon their conclusions.
 d. none of the above.
- ✓ 42. Deductive argument?
 a. This involves the claim that its premises provide conclusive ground
 b. "Valid" and "invalid" are used in place of "correct and incorrect".
 c. Is valid when its premises, if true, do provide conclusive grounds for its conclusion
 d. none of the above
- ✓ 43. The term sound is introduced to characterize:
 a. Valid argument all of whose premises are true
 b. Conclusion of a sound argument is true
 c. To find logical relations between propositions to correctness and incorrectness of arguments
 d. all of the above
- ✓ 44. What is a syllogism?
 a. May be defined as an argument that contains two premises and a conclusion.
 b. May contain three propositions
 c. Conclusion must follow from the two premises
 d. All of the above
- ✓ 45. What is idealism?
 a. All we can be aware of is the object fact
 b. Are representation or ideas
 c. Mental representations
 d. All of the above
- ✓ 46. What do you understand by being and becoming
 a. Permanence and change
 b. The world in a state of flux
 c. The world as unchangeable.
 The oneness and necessity of nature
- ✓ 47. What is the distinctiveness of philosophy
 a. Unique way of asking question
 b. Product of philosophy
 c. Pursuit of knowledge for its own sake
 d. disinterested contemplation
- ✓ 48. What is determinism?
 a. The theory that the world or nature, is everywhere subject to causal law.
 b. One is ever free to act otherwise
 c. One is chained to his instinct
 d. Cause does affect the effect
- ✓ 49. To the traditional Africa, time is dependent upon
 a. reason
 b. culture
 c. weather
 d. event
- ✓ 50. Ethical theories are divided into three, namely
 a. Meta-ethics, pure ethics, and applied ethics.
 b. normative ethics, business ethics
 c. applied ethics, meta-ethics and normative
 d. business ethics, applied ethics and medical ethics
- ✓ 51. What is realism?
 a. The view that reality exist independent of us and our minds.
 b. Verification-condition and truth condition apply
 c. The view that object lie beyond our mind
 d. none of the above
- ✓ 52. Philosophy first began in
 a. Ionia
 b. Britain
 c. the origin is contentious.
 d. Egypt
- ✓ 53. Philosophy relies on
 a. aided human reason
 b. human reason alone
 c. faith and reason
 d. faith.
- ✓ 54. The word philosophy was first used by
 a. Pythagoras
 b. Plato
 c. Socrates
 d. Thales
- ✓ 55. Philosophy is a search for
 a. the fundamental stoff of all reality
 b. primary stoff of the supra-sensible
 c. a&b
 d. none of the above.
- ✓ 56. Thales was the first philosopher.
 a. true
 b. false
 c. certain
 d. debatable.
- ✓ 57. The first principle of all realities according to Thales is
 a. water
 b. air
 c. atom
 d. being.
- ✓ 58. The ontological proof of God's existence is a heritage from
 a. St Thomas Aquinas
 b. St Anselm
 c. Plato
 d. Plotinus.

- ✓ 59. Zeno's paradoxes were in defence of _____. a. Pythagoras b. Democritus c. Heraclitus d. Parmenides
- ✓ 60. That every line, no matter how short, is made up of infinite number of parts, is a theory of _____. a. atomists b. Zeno c. Parmenides. d. none of the above
- ✓ 61. The branches of philosophy are _____, _____ and _____. a. practical, theoretical, and meta-ethical
b. metaphysics, epistemology, and axiology c. epistemology, metaphysics and ethics. d. a&b
- ✓ 62. In Democritian conception, atoms entangle and disentangle to _____. a. Recreate human life b. Extinct human life c. Unify human relationships d. None of the above
- ✓ 63. Socrates is popular for his _____. a. Moral reformation b. National reconstruction c. National re-orientation d. All of the above
- ✓ 64. The method of rational procedure and discourse is _____. a. Metaphysics b. Ethics c. Phenomenology
d. Logic
65. In Logic there is _____. a. Premise b. Middle c. Conclusion d. all of the above
66. Fallacy means _____. a. Deductive reasoning b. inference c. Induction d. Mistaken idea or false belief
67. How many terms are there in a valid syllogism? a. Two terms b. Four terms c. Three terms
d. None of the above
68. Sometimes, ____ is referred to as art of persuasion _____. a. Logic b. Epistemology c. Fallacy d. Reason
69. How many kinds of reason do we have? a. One b. Two c. Three d. Four
70. Which of these is not act of the mind? a. Judgement b. Reasoning c. Simple apprehension
d. appreciation.
71. According to _____ there are two kinds of world namely, the world of senses and the world of ideas or forms
a. Socrates b. Thales c. Aristotle d. Plato
72. Which of the following is a bi-condition? a. "if...then" b. "thought upon thought" c. "if and only if"
d. "I am therefore I exist"
73. The philosophical study of man is _____. a. Philosophical anthropology b. cosmology c. psychology
d. theodicy.
74. One of the reasons for the growth of philosophy in Miletus is the fact that _____. a. its people were narrow-minded b. it was a seaport c. its people were poor. d. all of the above.
75. Which of these is not a branch of axiology? a. ethics b. aesthetics c. political philosophy d. cosmogony
76. To *apeiron* means _____. a. Anaximander b. ape of iron c. to appear on d. Boundless.
77. Anaximenes responded to the problem of change through the principles of _____ and _____
a. expansion and compression b. rarefaction and condensation c. action and reaction d. all of the above.
78. _____ is to Heraclitus while _____ is to Pythagoras. a. air and water b. air and fire c. fire and water
d. fire and number.
79. For _____ logic is the study of the methods and principles used in distinguishing correct from incorrect argument.
a. Popkin b. Copi c. Kant d. Sanguineti.
80. Which of these is a law of thought? a. principle of identity b. law of non-finality c. principle of actuality
d. principle of included middle.
81. Which of the following is/are operational term(s) in logic? a. proposition b. premise c. conclusion d. all of the above.

- ✓ 82. The two traditional divisions of logic are ____ and ____
a. deductive and reductive b. reductive and inductive
c. retribution and attribution d. deductive and inductive logic.
- ✓ 83. Literally fallacy means ____
a. a kind of error in reasoning b. I am deceived c. sound reasoning
d. none of the above.
- ✓ 84. Court cases should be won on the ground of
a. authority b. sophistry c. superior arguments
d. appeal to age.
- ✓ 85. ____ studies the aspect of reality called beauty.
a. anthropology b. theodicy c. cosmology
d. none of the above.
- ✓ 86. Which of these is false about deductive reasoning?
a. it depends mainly on experience b. it is concerned with inferences from general to particular
c. it is conclusive not probable d. it deals with validity or invalidity
- ✓ 87. _____ states that being either is, or is not.
a. the law of contradiction b. the law of identity
c. the law of excluded middle. d. law of finality
- ✓ 88. The two types of fallacies are _____ and _____
a. formal and informal b. active and non-active c.
argument and premises d. irrelevance and relevance
- ✓ 89. *Argumentum ad ignorantiam* is an example of fallacy of
a. irrelevance b. formal c. a&b d. relevance.
- ✓ 90. "That majority carries the vote" is an example of ____
a. *argumentum ad misericordiam* b. *argumentum ad populum*
c. *argumentum ad baculum* d. *argumentum ad verecundiam*
- ✓ 91. Use of force or threat is another name for ____
a. fallacy of accent b. fallacy of accident c. *argumentum ad baculum*
d. *ignoratio elechi*.
- ✓ 92. When the premises of a deductive argument sufficiently guarantee the conclusion, the argument is said to be
a. invalid b. valid c. sound d. unsound.
- ✓ 93. Which of these is an explicit conclusion indicator?
a. therefore b. no c. all d. some
- ✓ 94. A proposition is an ____
a. assertive sentence b. interrogative statement c. imperative sentence d. a&b.
- ✓ 95. In the proposition, "Aristotle is a man," the underlined word is a ____
a. predicate b. quality c. subject
d. a&b
- ✓ 96. Existentialism include all but
a. Human possibilities b. Human aequalities c. Human projections
d. Human responsibility
- ✓ 97. By pragmatism, we mean
a. Cash value of ideas b. usefulness of ideas c. correspondence of ideas
d. None of the above
- ✓ 98. Realism is also associated with all but
a. Correspondence theory b. Coherence theory c. Verification theory
d. Pragmatic theory
- ✓ 99. Permanence for Heraclitus means
a. Illusion b. Hallucination c. Deceit d. Becoming
100. The sophists became unpopular for their
a. Demand for money b. Argumentation c. Relativism d. Scepticism

ONLINE REGISTRATION OF COURSES, PAYMENT OF GST CARRYOVER AND SCHOOL FEES ARE COMPULSORY FOR STUDENTS TO HAVE RESULTS.

ABIA STATE UNIVERSITY, UTURU
DIVISION OF GENERAL STUDIES

FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION FOR 2018/2019 SESSION

COURSE: GST 105- PHILOSOPHY AND LOGIC TIME ALLOWED: 1 HOUR 10 Minutes

INSTRUCTION: Choose from the options lettered A-D, the answer that best corresponds to the question and shade the alphabet.

1. Every truck is on the road shows ____
a. quantity b. quality c. subject d. predicate of a proposition
2. Reasoning and judgments are aspect of the ____
a. Acts of the mind b. laws of thought
c. parts of the logical doctrine d. properties of judgments
3. One of the characteristics of deductive reasoning include ____
a. it is different b. it is not static
c. it is conclusive d. it is simple
4. A proposition that has one subject and one predicate is ____
a. compound b. complex
c. categorical d. simple
5. From the African perspective, man and nature ____
a. are separate entity b. are two independent and opposing realities
c. are equal in essence d. are inseparable continuum of hierarchical order
6. The search for reality, truth and value that has its origin in Africa is known as ____
a. African thought and culture b. African philosophy c. philosophy search for African truth and value
d. African philosophy of value
7. The father of idealism is ____
a. Plato b. Socrates c. Aristotle d. Heraclitus
8. The branch of philosophy that studies knowledge is called ____
a. Epistemology b. Axiology
c. Anthology d. Metaphysics
9. The study of the codes and principles by which men live is called ____
a. Espistemology
b. Ethics c. Axiology d. Aesthetics
10. The major branches of philosophy does not include ____
a. metaphysics b. axiology c. epistemology
d. cosmology
11. According to ____ being is one and unchanging
a. Heraclitus b. Parmenides c. Democritus
d. Anaxagoras
12. ____ postulated that the primary element from which all things were made is air
a. Thales
b. Anaxagoras c. Democritus d. Anaximander
13. Philosophy in the western world is traditionally traced back to ____
a. Ionia b. Ethiopia
c. Egypt d. Macedonia
14. Problems in philosophy are said to be ____ because they cannot be solved once and for all
a. perennial b. mysterious c. perilous d. difficult
15. Philosophy stated in ____ of humans
a. mystery b. curiosity c. wonder and curiosity
d. wonder
16. Reasoning which starts from general to particular is known as ____
a. direct reasoning
b. deductive reasoning c. universal reasoning d. inductive reasoning

17. Two kinds of reasoning are ___ and ___
a. judgment and curious reasoning b. inductive and deductive reasoning
c. subject and predicate reasoning d. reductive and deductive reasoning
18. The three basic acts of the mind does not include ___
a. judgment b. reasoning c. simple apprehension d. predicate
19. In syllogism, all men are mortal; Anthony is a man; therefore Anthony is mortal. The subject in the conclusion is
a. major term b. minor term c. predicate d. subject term
20. The correctness and reasonableness of thinking is the ___ and ___ of logic
a. scope b. nature c. subject matters d. validity
21. Which of these is an example of fallacies of relevance?
a. appeal to knowledge b. argument from authority
c. use of treat d. irrelevant conclusion
22. Two types of fallacies are ___ and ___
a. relevant and irrelevant b. formal and informal
c. imaginary and real d. valid and invalid
23. "nobody can reject philosophy without a *philosophy*"
a. false b. true c. a bogus claim
d. all of the above
24. Relevance of philosophy can be conceived from ___
a. theoretical perspectives only b. practical perspective only
c. theoretical and practical domains d. none of the above
25. Which of these is a law of thought
a. law of gravity b. law of contradiction c. principle of identity d. law of inconclusive middle
26. If philosophy is to teach any truth, it must speak in a language that we can understand,
otherwise, it will remain a meaningless string of symbols
a. not sure b. true c. false
d. all of the above
27. ___ is committed when we assume that what is true of a class is also true of its members
a. fallacia amphibolia b. fallacia equivocatione c. fallacy of composition
d. fallacy of division
28. ___ is committed when a general rule is applied to an exceptional case which the rule does not,
and cannot, apply or cover
a. fallacy of accident b. fallacy of false cause c. Tu quoque
d. fallacy of converse
29. *Argumentum ad populum* simply means
a. appeal to pity b. appeal to majority
c. use of force d. popula appeal
30. The word philosophy was coined by
a. Thales b. Plato c. Aristotle d. Pythagoras
31. Which of these is a pre-Socratic thinker
a. David Hume b. Thales c. Heidegger d. Immanuel Kant
32. The statement that is either true or false is called a ___
a. proposition b. premises c. argument d. inference
33. Early Greek philosophers were searching for
a. abstract stuff of all reality b. the ultimate substratum of all reality
c. empirical facts of all reality d. concrete stuff of all reality
34. Which of these is not a branch of philosophy
a. metaphysics b. epistemology c. ethics d. metaphysic

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A Beowulf Guidebook

35. Idealists and materialists are the two major camps within _____
a. idealistic materialism b. materialistic idealism c. monism d. idealism
36. _____ is the philosophical inquiry into the nature of God
a. cosmology b. anthropology c. theodicy d. philosophical psychology
37. Ph.D means
a. philosophy degree b. Doctor of philosophy c. philosophy's doctor d. post hummus degree
38. Which of these is a type of human knowledge
a. intuitive knowledge b. rationel knowledge c. revealed knowledge d. authoritative knowledge
39. Which of these is a theory of truth
a. correspondence theory of truth b. coherence theory of truth c. pragmatic theory of truth d. correspondance theory of truth
40. *The dictum man know thyself* is attributed to
a. Plato b. Thales c. Aristotle d. Socrates
41. Ethics studies
a. acts of man b. human acts c. reflex actions of man d. voluntary actions of man
42. Normative ethics is concerned with _____
a. culture of various societies b. norms of human conducts c. analysis of ethical terms d. non prescriptive ethics
43. Logic can be defined as the study of the methods and principle used in distinguishing correct from incorrect argument
a. true b. false c. not sure d. all of the above
44. Water is to Thales, what to *apeiron* is to _____
a. Anaximanda b. Anaximender c. Anaximander d. Anaximenes
45. For the pragmatist, truth can be only conceived through the instrumentality of _____
a. usefulness and workability b. matter and mind c. consciousness and spirituality d. none of the above
46. The concept of praxis is derived from which of these philosophical principles
a. pragmatism b. empiricism c. rationalism d. idealism
47. Which of these is not a type standard categorical proposition
a. universal affirmative b. universal conclusion c. particular negation d. universal negation
48. An argument in which there exist no intermediary between the antecedent and consequent is known as
a. immediate argument b. mediate c. syllogism d. logic
49. Using the conversion method of immediate inference, the E proposition (universal negation) is _____
a. valid by limitation b. valid c. invalid d. invalid by limitation
50. The observation of the proposition, 'all men are mortal' would be _____
a. no man is non-mortal b. no mortal is non-men c. some mortal are non men d. some non men are non mortal
51. Which of these is not a component of a standard categorical proposition
a. quantity b. predicate c. subject d. converse
52. An argument is said to be sound when _____
a. its premise (s) are true and conclusion false b. conclusion is validly deduced from its premise c. all its premise(s) and conclusion(S) are composed of true propositions d. none of the above

53. One major criticism against the law of identity is that _____
a. it gives no room for middle ground
b. things change and never remains stable
c. reality resides in the world of ideas
d. none of the above
54. Which one is true of a sub-contrary relation of the square of opposition
a. its propositions cannot both be false
b. its propositions cannot both be true
c. its propositions are always conclusive
d. all of the above
55. A valid argument whose premises and conclusions are all true are said to be _____
a. sound
b. valid
c. certain
d. none of the above
56. Which of these statements is true of a deductive argument
a. all valid arguments are sound
b. no sound argument is a valid argument
c. all sound arguments are valid
d. all of the above
57. Which of the following is not a component of a standard categorical proposition
a. predicate
b. copula
c. subject
d. premise
58. The process through which one proposition is arrived on the basis of one or more other proposition(s) is known as _____
a. induction
b. premise
c. conclusion
d. inference
59. Students of Abia state University are intelligent, Uche is a student of Abia State University, therefore Uche is intelligent, the statement is _____
a. valid
b. invalid
c. truth
d. source
60. Laws of thought are rules for correct _____
a. seeing
b. sleeping
c. morality
d. thinking
61. The ethics that describes people's culture, tradition and values is known as _____ ethics
a. normative
b. descriptive
c. moral
d. meta-ethics
62. _____ is a statement in which anything whatsoever is affirmed or denied
a. proposition
b. inference
c. premise
d. argument
63. The fallacy that assumes that the value of a whole would be found in parts is known as _____
a. equivocation
b. hasty generalization
c. composition
d. division
64. Common conclusion indicators do not include _____
a. thus
b. so
c. for
d. hence
65. Every proposition has _____ terms
a. two
b. three
c. four
d. six
66. Every truck is on the road shows _____
a. quantity
b. subject
c. quality
d. predicate
67. According to _____ being is one and unchanging
a. Heraclitus
b. Parmenides
c. Democritus
d. Anaxagoras
68. _____ is concerned with right and wrong action
a. logic
b. axiology
c. ethics
d. aesthetics
69. Where is the origin of western philosophy
a. Egypt
b. Greece
c. Great Britain
d. Miletus
70. Which of these is a philosophical position originated from Aristotle
a. existentialism
b. pragmatism
c. idealism
d. realism

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**ABIA STATE UNIVERSITY, UTURU
DIVISION OF GENERAL STUDIES**

FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION FOR 2017/2018 SESSION

COURSE: GST 105- Philosophy and Logic TIME ALLOWED: 1 HOUR 10 Mins.

Instruction: Answer all Questions and shade properly all your particulars

1. Which of these branch of ethics is concerned with what people should believe to be right or wrong. (a) Applied ethics (b) Business ethics (c) Meta-ethics (d) Normative ethics
2. Heliocentric theory was postulated by (a) Nicholas Copernicus (b) Bertrand Russell (c) Josiah Royce (d) Frederick Copleston
3. _____ brings man to a greater awareness of his unlimited potentials in forming ideas that gives meaning to every human endeavour. (a) Ontology (b) Metaphysics (c) Philosophical psychology (d) Cosmology
4. The world belongs to the knower can be attributed to which of the following theories of knowledge (a) Intuitionism (b) Rationalism (c) Subjectivism (d) Scepticism
5. _____ are better judged based on their merits. (a) Belief (b) Statements (c) Truth (d) Opinion
6. _____ is the branch of philosophy that investigates knowledge. (a) Episteme (b) Philogia (c) Knowledge inquiry (d) Epistemology
7. _____ uphold that things of this world are the objects of knowledge (a) Realists (b) Idealists (c) Consequentialists (d) Utilitarians
8. _____ doctrine states that knowledge is confined to the mind of the knower
a. Scepticism (b) Subjectivism (c) Intuitionism (d) Rationalism
9. Chief proponents of materialism are (a) Karl Marx and Plato (b) Socrates and Karl Marx (c) Epicurus and Epictetus (d) Karl Marx and Hume
10. _____ deals with doctrines concerning God that is attainable by natural process of reasoning. (a) Theophany (b) Cosmology (c) Theodicy (d) Theocracy
11. _____ theory posits that the sun was the centre of the universe and that the earth, the moon and the other planets revolved round it (a) Heliocentric (b) Miletian (c) Apeiron (d) Lunarcentric
12. _____ applies itself basically to the problem of the nature, process and sources of human knowledge. (a) Theology (b) Philosophy (c) Epistemology (d) Metaphysics
13. _____ Knowledge is derived from direct contact with the object of knowledge.
a. Logical (b) Experimental (c) Reflective (d) Intuitive
14. One of these is not one of the three major theories of knowledge (a) Utilitarianism (b) Empiricism (c) Pragmatism (d) Rationalism
15. The subject matter of ethics revolves around human rationality and concomitant _____ and _____
(a) conduct and morality (b) actions and conducts (c) sociality and morality (d) Morality and misconducts
16. "Objects of knowledge are real and exist on their own" can be attributed to (a) Intuitionism (b) Objectivism (c) Subjectivism (d) Scepticism
17. The doctrine that questions knowing anything for certain is called (a) Rationalism (b) Epicureanism (c) Scepticism (d) Objectivism
18. _____ study engages with the various arguments for and against the existence of God as well as the power attributes and limitations of God. (a) Theodicy (b) Cosmology (c) Dualist cosmology (d) Gordian religion
19. Knowledge obtained by forming ideas on the mind as impressions register on the slate of our consciousness is called _____ (a) Empirical knowledge (b) Philosophical knowledge (c) Rational knowledge (d) Inquisitive knowledge
20. _____ seeks to understand whether the universe is ordered and law-governed either by destiny, fate, justice, divine command or rational necessity. (a) Theodicy (b) Spiritualism (c) Idealism (d) Cosmology

21. Which of the following is associated with epistemology? (a) The nature and scope of human knowledge (b) The propositions people make regarding knowledge and bases of such claim (c) Knowledge about the universe, its origin and purpose (d) Claims to knowledge and validity of such claims
22. Question of the origin, natural proofs of God's existence and nature are the burden of _____.
 (a) Universal theology (b) Theodicy (c) Existential theology (d) Naturalism
23. _____ is generally based on assumption and anchors its claim on an authority.
 (a) Religion (b) Belief (c) Knowledge (d) Proof
24. The _____ argue that whatever knowledge man possesses, he acquired
 (a) Moralists (b) Intuitionists (c) Rationalists (d) Empiricists
25. _____ argue that the objects of knowledge are not things of the material world but the ideas in the world of forms
 (a) Idealists (b) Realists (c) Epicurians (d) Hedonists
26. _____ examines the issues of human existence.
 (a) Humanity (b) Philosophical anthropology (c) Psychology (d) Anthropology
27. _____ seeks to validate human knowledge by distinguishing between truth and falsity, knowledge and opinion, knowledge and belief.
 (a) Epistemology (b) Ethics (c) Philosophical (d) Argument
28. Authoritative knowledge is normally derived from
 (a) Pastors (b) Experts (c) Teachers (d) Students
29. _____ affirms that "no science can take rise, no science can communicate truth without the use of concepts ... manufactured metaphysically by the mind."
 (a) Agu (b) Omoroegbe (c) Unah (d) Dimgba
30. The study that seeks to reveal the ultimate reasons and universal characteristics of the material world is called _____.
 (a) Theodicy (b) Cosmology (c) Cosmogony (d) Materialism
31. _____ ethics asserts that the right action will be that chosen by a suitably virtuous agent
 (a) Utilitarian ethics (b) Meta-ethics (c) Virtue ethics (d) Applied ethics
32. Which branch of ethics is concerned with identifying the correct approach to matters such as euthanasia .
 (a) Normative ethics (b) Meta-ethics (c) Deontological ethics (d) Applied ethics
33. Which of these philosophers is not a realist?
 (a) Locke (b) Plato (c) Hume (d) Hegel
34. The branch of ethics that is concerned with the analysis and meaning of ethical terms is called
 (a) Meta-ethics (b) Normative ethics (c) Virtue ethics (d) Deontological ethics
35. The quest for moral life is rooted in man's innate desire for
 (a) Eternal life (b) Moral life (c) Spiritual life (d) Happy life
36. _____ and _____ lack objective proof and leave room for doubt.
 (a) Arguments and counter-arguments (b) Rules and belief (c) Opinion and belief (d) Inquiry and investigation.
37. _____ emphasize the ability of human mind in forming ideas, concepts and principles
 (a) Plato (b) Rationalists (c) Consequentialists (d) Thomas Aquinas
38. _____ Knowledge is derived from direct contact with the object of knowledge.
 (a) Logical (b) Experimental (c) Intuitive (d) Reflective
39. One of the proponents of dualism is _____.
 (a) Kant (b) Hume (c) Max (d) Socrates
40. According to dualism, neither _____ nor _____ can stand alone.
 (a) Man , Woman (b) Good, Evil (c) Idea, Science (d) Mind, Matter
41. _____ posited that all things are numbers given that everything is numerable and can be explained numerically
 (a) Pythagoras (b) Thales (c) Anaximenes (d) Anaximander
42. The word metaphysics originated from _____.
 (a) Aristotle (b) Socrates (c) Kant (d) Andronicus
43. Idealists believe that _____ and _____ entities are the ultimate reality.
 (a) Ideas and spiritual (b) Good and Evil (c) Male and Female (d) Heaven and Hell
44. _____ is the ethical theory that maintains that there is an obligation to perform the right actions regardless of the actual consequences
 (a) Virtue ethics (b) Prescriptive ethics (c) Deontological ethics (d) Utilitarian ethics

45. Which of the following philosophers is not an idealist? (a) Locke (b) Hegel (c) Plato (d) Bradley
46. Revealed knowledge is within the domain of (a) Cosmology (b) Philosophical inquiry (c) Religion (d) Philosophical arguments
47. Which of these philosophers is not a realist? (a) Locke (b) Hegel (c) Hume (d) Plato
48. Most _____ insist that we cannot attain any certainty by means of our senses (a) Intuitionists (b) Skepticists (c) Rationalists (d) Universalists
49. _____ defined philosophy as a rational search for answers to the questions that arise in the mind when we reflect on human experience. (a) Aristotle (b) Aquinas (c) Socrates (d) Omoregbe
50. In _____ mythology, heaven and earth were called supernatural beings. (a) African (b) Roman (c) Greek (d) Indian
51. _____ was the father of modern western philosophy (a) David Hume (b) Hegel (c) René Descartes
52. Milesian thinkers were ____ of Greek philosophy (a) Greek philosophy (b) path-originators (c) recipients (d) metaphysical dualist (d) all of the above
53. Air is to ____ what atom, one, boundless, fire, water, number are to __, __, __, __, __, __, __, __ respectively. (a) Democritus, Anaximene, Parmenides, Heraclitus, Pythagoras, Thales, Anaximander (b) Thales, Anaximenes, Parmenides, Heraclitus, Pythagoras, Democritus, Anaximander (c) Anaximenes, Democritus, Parmenides, Anaximander, Heraclitus, Thales, Pythagoras (d) Anaximenes, Thales, Parmenides, Heraclitus, Pythagoras, Thales, Democritus, Anaximander.
54. Socrates conceives his role as that of a (a) midwife (b) gadfly to his volatility (c) immutability (d) temporarily
55. ____ studies the aspect of reality called beauty (a) anthropology (b) theodicy (c) cosmology (d) none of the above
56. Which of these is/are muslim philosophers? (a) Avicenna (b) Averroes (c) Boethius (d) a and b
57. Pyrrho of Elis is founder of ____ (a) stoicism (b) Epicureanism (c) Skepticism (d) none of the above
58. Anselm is most remembered for his (a) ontological proof of God's existence (b) scepticism (c) empiricism (d) realism
59. *Non-sequitur/non-propter hoc* means (a) after this (b) false dilemma (c) loaded question (d) none of the above
60. The birth place of philosophy is (a) Ionia (b) Egypt (c) No consensus location (d) Garden of Eden
61. The fallacy of syllogism is divided into (a) fallacy of undistributed middle (b) fallacy of illicit major (c) fallacy of illicit minor (d) all of the above
62. ____ attempted a reconciliation between rationalism and empiricism (a) Hegel (b) Hume (c) Kant (d) August Comte
63. While positivism sustains ___, pragmatism champions ___ (a) verifiability and workability (b) usefulness and validationism (c) apriorism and usefulness of the facts expressed within every one of the proposition (d) a and b
64. ____ fallacy occurs when an arguer misses the point of argument (a) petition principii (b) ignoring the question (c) ignoratio elenchi (d) slippery slope
65. The following are distinguishing features of simple apprehension except (a) it is simple (b) it is indifferent (c) it is static (d) it is affirmative.
66. Identify the major term of the argument (a) lawyers (b) Learned (c) Akintola (d) all of the above
67. For Parmenides, being is ____? (a) many (b) one (c) uniformity (d) uncountable
68. A jet can fly unaided across the ocean. A jet has engines. Therefore, engines of a jet can fly unaided across the ocean. (a) fallacy of composition (b) fallacy of division (c) fallacy of accent (d) fallacy of false cause
69. Ada's sermon on integrity should be dismissed because she has been indicted in several financial fraud (a) argumentum ad baculum (b) argumentum ad verecundian (c) argumentum ad horrinem (d) none of the above
70. Atoms are colourless. Blood is made up of atoms. Therefore blood is colourless (a) fallacy of composition (b) fallacy of division (c) fallacy of false cause (d) fallacy of accent

1ST SEMESTER EXAMINATION FOR 2017 / 2018 SESSION

COURSE: GST 105 (Philosophy & Logic)

NOTE: the answers & pages for 2017 / 2018 session can be found in the new blue covered philosophy & logic for beginners. But the previous years is from the previous red covered philosophy & logic. Be guided!

ANSWERS

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. D pg 39 | 26. B pg 17 | 54. D pg 12 |
| 2. A pg 12 | 27. A pg 22 | 55. D |
| 3. B pg 13 | 28. B pg 25 | 56. D |
| 4. C pg 27 | 29. C pg 20 | 57. D |
| 5. C pg 31 | 30. B pg 16 | 58. A |
| 6. D pg 22 | 31. B pg 40 | 59. D pg 59 |
| 7. B pg 15 | 32. D pg 40 | 60. A pg 3 |
| 8. B pg 27 | 33. B pg 15 | 61. D |
| 9. D pg 15 | 34. A pg 40 | 62. C pg 16 |
| 10. C pg 16 | 35. D | 63. D pg 29 |
| 11. A pg 12 | 36. B | 64. C pg 64 |
| 12. B pg 11 | 37. B pg 25 | 65. B |
| 13. D pg 26 | 38. C pg 26 | 66. A pg 104 |
| 14. A pg 28 | 39. A pg 16 | 67. B pg 10 |
| 15. A pg 36 | 40. D pg 16 | 68. A pg 71 |
| 16. B pg 28 | 41. A pg | 69. C pg 62 |
| 17. A pg 28 | 42. A pg 18 | 70. C pg 67 |
| 18. A pg 17 | 43. A pg 15 | |
| 19. A pg 25 | 44. A pg 42 | |
| 20. D pg 16 | 45. B pg 15 | |
| 21. A pg 23 | 46. A pg 16 | |
| 22. B pg 16 | 47. D pg 15 | |
| 23. B pg 24 | 48. B pg 27 | |
| 24. D pg 28 | 49. D pg 6 | |
| 25. A pg 15 | 50. C pg 7 | |
| | 51. B | |
| | 52. D | |
| | 53. C pg 10 | |

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ABIA STATE UNIVERSITY, UTURU
DIVISION OF GENERAL STUDIES
FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION FOR 2016/2017 SESSION
COURSE: GST 105 – PHILOSOPHY AND LOGIC I TIME ALLOWED: 1 HOUR
INSTRUCTION: ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS

1. (~) stands for: (a) negation (b) predicate term (c) subject term (d) major premises
2. Argument directed against a person rather than his idea is known as (a) attacking the man of straw (b) argumentum ad hominem (c) begging the question (d) appeal to gallery
3. Philosophy began when man's _____ and _____ caused him to raise questions concerning the ürstoff (a) curiosity and wonder (b) curiosity and wonder (c) intellect and reason (d) curiosity and wonder

John is a man!

Therefore, John is decent

All men are decent

(figure 1)

Use figure 1 to answer question 4-7

4. The predicate and subject terms are _____ (a) men and decent (b) decent and men (c) John and decent (d) all of the above
5. The middle term is _____ (a) John (b) man (c) decent (d) none of the above
6. The minor and major terms are _____ (a) decent and men (b) men and decent (c) John and decent (d) decent and John
7. The major premise is (a) therefore, John is decent (b) all men are decent (c) John is a man (d) a and c
8. Which of these is an Ionian philosophy? (a) Anaximanda (b) Aneximander (c) Apasimander (d) Anaximander
9. Another name for conditional statement _____ (a) syllogism (b) hypothetical statement (c) hypothetical statement (d) hypothetical statement
10. In logic, the signs (.) and (v) designate (a) redox reaction (b) point and the letter 'v' (c) conjunction and disjunction (d) action and reaction
11. For Copi, logic can be defined as the study of the methods and principles used to distinguish _____ (a) facts from figure (b) wise and love (c) love of wisdom (d) good from bad reasoning
12. The Greek words Sophia and philia signify _____ (a) wisdom and love (b) love and wisdom (c) wise and love (d) love and wisdom

- The direct formal object of logic is _____ while the indirect formal object is _____
- (a) relation and judgment (b) subject and predicate (c) being and nothingness
 (d) causa qua ens
14. Which of these is among the three operations of the mind? (a) regurgitation (b) rumination (c) simple apprehension (d) none of the above
15. The subject, the copula and the predicate are components of _____ (a) reasoning
 (b) simple apprehension (c) middle term (d) none of the above
16. Whereas consequentialism emphasizes _____ deontology underscores the _____ of a given action (a) outcome (b) outcome and act (c) result and effect (d) act and outcome
17. Logic stresses validity, coherence, self-consistency and soundness of argument. (a) elementary (b) material (c) theoretical (d) formal
18. Whereas the domain of fallacy of equivocation is _____ that of ambiguity is _____
 (a) word and term (b) term and concept (c) word and grammatical construction
 (d) grammatical construction and term
19. Which of these is a law of thought? (a) cyrenaic hedonism (b) Epicureanism (c) stoicism (d) all of the above
20. Which of these is a law of thought? (a) principle of identity (b) principle of karma
 (c) principle of middle (d) none of the above
21. The fallacies of syllogism are divided into _____ (a) 3 (b) 2 (c) 4 (d) 5
22. What type of fallacy is argumentum ad misericordiam? (a) fallacy of relevance (b) illicit minor (c) illicit major (d) undistributed middle
23. Most works on African philosophy were spurred by colonization, _____ and _____
 (a) quest for superiority and glorification (b) denigration and quest for relevance
 (c) denigration and glorification (d) culture of hate and intellectual gratification
24. Three main types of symbols in propositional logic are: propositional variables, propositional constant and _____ (a) propositional imperfect (b) propositional perfect (c) logic connectives or constants (d) middle term
25. The short truth table method is another name for _____ (a) demystification (b) reduction ad absurdum (c) argumentum ad hominem (d) logical de-simplification
26. All reasoning is thinking but _____ (a) all thinking is reasoning (b) no reasoning is thinking (c) no thinking is reasoning (d) none of the above
27. Logic comprises _____ and _____ logic (a) formal and material (b) formal and letter
 (c) formal and material (d) former and material
28. The four trends in African philosophy according to Odera Oruka are ethno-professional philosophy, nationalist-ideological philosophy, philosophic sagacity and _____ (a) phenomenology (b) dialectics (c) philosophical analysis

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29. Fallacy is committed where it is difficult to answer either 'yes' or 'no' to a question without committing oneself to unfavorable situation (a) post hoc (b) non-sequitur (c) non-propter (d) complex question
30. _____ assumes that the value of a whole would be found in the part (a) fallacy of composition (b) fallacy of multiplication (c) fallacy of deviation (d) none of the above
31. Converse accident is another name for _____. (a) fallacy of composition (b) slippery slope (c) fallacy of hasty generalization (d) none of the above
32. Logic deals with validity, soundness, correspondence and the material truth of the logical argument? (a) formal (b) meta (c) material (d) classical
33. In argumentum ad antiquitatum, the stress is on the _____. of the reality in question (a) locua (b) destination (c) location (d) age
34. David Hume and Sarre belong to _____. and _____. epochs respectively (a) contemporary and ancient (b) ancient and modern (c) modern and contemporary (d) all of the above
35. The two kinds of reasoning are _____. and _____. (a) reductive and inductive (b) inductive and deductive (c) speculative and ratiocination (d) thinking and thought
36. When an argument is based on feeling of pity in order to attract sympathy, it is called _____. (a) argumentum ad verecundian (b) argumentum ad baculum (c) argumentum ad misericordian (d) appeal to mecy
37. When an argument is based on coercion, it is described as _____. (a) argumentum ad verecundian (b) appeal to force (c) argument ad baculum (d) slippery slope
38. _____. is based on the exulted status of the arguer rather than on the soundness or merit of the argument (a) argument ad verecundian (b) appeal to pity (c) appeal to authority (d) red herring
39. Philosophy is derived from _____. Greek words (a) two (b) tripartite (c) too (c) five
40. Unlike theodicy, philosophy uses _____. in its inquiry (a) aided rational apparatus (b) only human reason (c) divine and human reason (d) aided reason
41. When the arguer assumes that there can never be a smoke without fire, he is guilty of _____. (a) non-proper hoc (b) argumentum ad ignoratiun (c) post hoc (d) complex question
42. When an argument stresses that the superiority of a thing is dependent on its usefulness, what is at issue is _____. (a) argumentum ad populum (b) argumentum ad hominem (c) argumentum ad crumenam (d) fallacy of accident
43. All these are branches of axiology except? (a) ethics (b) realism (c) pragmatism (d) empiricism
44. Which of these endorses workability principle? (a) idealism (b) realism (c) pragmatism (d) empiricism

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42. When an argument stresses that the superiority of a thing is dependent on its costliness, what is at issue is _____ (a) argumentum ad populum (b) argumentum ad hominem (c) argumentum ad crumenam (d) fallacy of accident
43. All these are branches of axiology except? (a) ethics (b) relativism (c) pragmatism (d) empiricism
44. Which of these endorses workability principle? (a) idealism (b) realism (c) pragmatism (d) empiricism

45. The first Ionian philosopher is _____ (a) Thales (b) Thaless (c) Thelat (d) Thalles
46. Argumentum ad populum is another name for _____ (a) appeal to pity (b) attack against populum (c) appeal to gallery (d) attack against man
47. Wrapping oneself in a flag is committed when an arguer _____ (a) appeals to pity (b) appeals to mercy (c) appeals to the spirit of statesmanship (d) appeals to flag
48. Ignoratio elenchi is an example of _____ (a) fallacy of irrelevance (b) illicit minor (c) illicit major (d) fallacy of relevance
49. African philosophy can be defined as _____ (a) a narration of African world view (b) ethno-philosophy (c) socio-moral values of Africa (d) an inquiry into African realities on the basis of philosophy's universal principles
50. The first principle of all reality according to Anaximander, Thales, Heraclitus, Parménides, Anximenes, Pythagoras and Democritus are _____ respectively (a) fire, one, number, air, and atom (b) indeterminate, water, fire, one, air, number and atom (c) indeterminate, water, fire, one, air, number and atom (d) indeterminate, water, fire, fire, one, air, atom and number
51. "Human beings are so constructed that it is not all kinds of action that befit his nature and lead to happiness and self-fulfillment". The above statement identifies the role of (a) Ethics (b) Aethetics (c) Natural philosophy (d) Religious education
52. Which of this is a philosophical position originated from Aristotle (a) Realism (b) Idealism (c) Pragmatism (d) Existentialism
53. The basic theory of existentialism is that existence precedes _____ (a) Happiness (b) Knowledge (c) Essence (d) Experience
54. _____ is adversary to rationalism (a) empiricism (b) Idealism (c) Existentialism (d) Pragmatism
55. _____ defines logic as "the study of methods and used to distinguish good from bad reasoning" (a) Copi (b) Leonard (c) Aristotle (d) Mourant
56. What does permanence and change evoke? (a) pluralism (b) Order of chaos (c) being and becoming (d) unity
57. "man is a measure of all things" is the famous maxim of _____ (a) Plato (b) Protagoras (c) Aristotle (d) The Sophists
58. The major systems of philosophy are (a) rational thinking, rational thoughts, realism (b) determinism, ethical system, dialectical (c) realism, pragmatism, dualism (d) idealism, realism, pragmatism
59. Every truck is on the road shows _____ (a) quality (b) subject (c) predicate of a preposition (d) quantity
60. One of the three parts of a logical doctrine include _____ (a) syllogism (b) reasoning (c) simple apprehension (d) experience

61. A proposition that has one subject and one predicate is _____ (a) simple (b) compound (c) complex (d) categorical
62. Every proposition has _____ terms (a) Two (b) Six (c) Three (d) Four
63. Common conclusion indicators do not include _____ (a) thus (b) so (c) for (d) hence
64. One of the characteristics of deductive reasoning include (a) it is indifferent (b) it is not static (c) it is simple (d) it is conclusive
65. The three basic acts of the mind does not include _____ (a) predicate (b) judgment (c) reasoning (d) simple apprehension
66. Fallacies are _____ (a) are illogical (b) weaken the argument (c) look genuine (d) all of the above
67. A fallacy resulting in the acceptance of an argument because of the exalted status of the arguer and not on the basis of its soundness is known as _____ (a) argumentum verecundum (b) argumentum (c) argumentum ad hominem (d) argumentum ad hominem
68. The fallacy that assumes that the value of a whole would be found in parts is known as fallacy of _____ (a) composition (b) division (c) equivocation (d) hasty generalization
69. "No man is God" can be represented with _____ (a) I (b) A (c) O (d) E
70. Western philosophy began exactly _____ B.C (a) 642 (b) 426 (c) 624 (d) 246
- ONLINE REGISTRATION OF COURSES, PAYMENT OF GST CARRYOVER AND
SCHOOL FEES ARE COMPULSORY FOR STUDENTS TO HAVE RESULTS.**

COURSE: GST 105 – PHILOSOPHY AND LOGIC

- | | | | | | |
|-----|------------|-----|----------|-----|----------|
| 1. | A Pg 132 | 31. | C Pg 124 | 61. | D Pg 103 |
| 2. | B Pg 117 | 32. | C Pg 95 | 62. | A Pg 108 |
| 3. | B Pg 2 | 33. | D Pg 126 | 63. | C |
| 4. | A Pg 107 | 34. | B Pg 61 | 64. | D Pg 104 |
| 5. | B Pg 107 | 35. | B Pg 103 | 65. | A Pg 98 |
| 6. | C Pg 107 | 36. | C Pg 115 | 66. | B Pg 112 |
| 7. | C Pg 107 | 37. | C Pg 115 | 67. | A Pg 116 |
| 8. | D Pg 7 | 38. | A Pg 116 | 68. | B Pg 124 |
| 9. | C Pg 138 | 39. | A Pg 4 | 69. | B Pg 132 |
| 10. | C Pg 132 | 40. | C | 70. | C Pg 2 |
| 11. | D Pg 93 | 41. | C Pg 121 | | |
| 12. | A Pg 4 | 42. | C Pg 126 | | |
| 13. | B Pg 101 | 43. | A Pg 27 | | |
| 14. | C Pg 98 | 44. | C Pg 35 | | |
| 15. | D Pg 101 | 45. | A Pg 2 | | |
| 16. | B Pg 51 | 46. | C Pg 117 | | |
| 17. | B Pg 96 | 47. | C Pg 118 | | |
| 18. | C Pg 125 | 48. | A Pg 119 | | |
| 19. | NonePg 104 | 49. | A Pg 77 | | |
| 20. | A Pg 104 | 50. | C Pg 7 | | |
| 21. | A Pg 113 | 51. | A Pg 28 | | |
| 22. | A Pg 115 | 52. | A Pg 33 | | |
| 23. | B Pg 77 | 53. | C Pg 36 | | |
| 24. | C Pg 131 | 54. | A Pg 37 | | |
| 25. | B Pg 153 | 55. | A Pg 93 | | |
| 26. | D Pg 95 | 56. | D Pg 7 | | |
| 27. | C Pg 96 | 57. | B Pg 8 | | |
| 28. | A Pg 85 | 58. | D Pg 33 | | |
| 29. | D Pg 122 | 59. | D Pg 103 | | |
| 30. | C Pg 124 | 60. | A Pg 106 | | |

ABIA STATE UNIVERSITY, UTURU
DIVISION OF GENERAL STUDIES
First Semester, 2015/2016 Session

GST 105 - Philosophy & Logic

Time: 1 Hr.

Select the best answer to the following multiple choice question

1. The Greek word philosophia literally means:
a. Wisdom of love b. love of knowledge c. love of wonder d. love of wisdom
2. Philosophy began when humans _____ and _____ caused them to ask the questions about the basic stuff of all reality
a. agitation and thinking b. curiosity and wonder c. reflection and wonder d. wonder and abstraction
3. The first user of the philosophy is
a. Newton b. Thalse c. Homer d. Phythagoras
4. Philosophy can be divided into
a. socalative and practical b. theoretical and speculative
c. practical and praxis d. action and reaction
5. Which if this is not a branch of philosophy?
a. logic b. ethics c. epistemology d. archeology
6. The branch of philosophy which answer the question: What can we known? Is
a. epistemologing b. epistemology c. epistemology d. epitemolegy
7. Ethics deals with
a. act of man b. act man c. human art d. human act
8. Metaphysics is not the study of
a. Ens qua ens b. being as being c. being as such d. been as being
9. Which of these is true of logic?
a. science of sound reasoning b. signs of sound reasoning
c. sings of correct thought d. abstract thought
10. Which of the following is an example of theoretical philosophy?
a. ontology b. ethics c. aesthetics d. political philosophy
11. Early greek philosophy were form
a. Lonia b. Meletus c. Ironia d. Miletii
12. The early Greek philosophers were concerned with the following except
a. urstoff b. basic material of then universe c. ultimate substratum of the universe d. heaviest matter
13. The early Greek thinkers were set on wonder by

- a. the fact of substantial b. the fact of substantial chance
c. fact of fallacies d. permanence of things
- 14. In its inquiry philosophy employs the following except
a. reason b. reflection c. criticism d. faith
- 15. The first Greek philosophy is
a. Tales b. Thales c. Thales d. Thalec
- 16. The ultimate cause of all reality according to Anaximander is not
a. an indeterminate b. infinite c. to aperoin d. water
- 17. Which of the following conceived fire as the basic stuff of all reality
a. heracletus b. hiraclitus c. Heraclitus d. hereclitus
- 18. The tension between permanence and change is the tension between
a. Plato and Aristotle b. Parmenides and Heraclitus c. Perminedes and Heracletus
d. Hume and Kant
- 19. _____ is known for atomic theory
a. Plato b. Democritus c. Newton d. Hesiod
- 20. _____ conceived four elements as the basic stuff of all reality
a. Thales b. Anaximander c. Crito d. Anaxagoras
- 21. Which of these is known for omnia flux
a. Plato b. Aristotle c. Heraclitus d. Parmenides
- 22. Zeno defended his master, Parmenides, against the Pythagoreans using
a. infinitum b. absurdity c. metaphors d. paradoxes
- 23. Which of these methods is alien to Socrate?
a. dialectic b. midwifery c. induction d. phenomenological epoché
- 24. Plato is outstanding for his
a. empiricism b. realism c. atomism d. doctrine of forms
- 25. Knowledge according to Plato is
a. Anamnesis b. power c. love of wisdom d. reflection
- 26. For Aristotle the universals are found in
a. things b. outside things c. in the world of forms d. essence
- 27. An inquiry into the nature of God is
a. teleology b. theology c. theodicy d. teodicy
- 28. Those who accept the existence of God are _____ while their opponents are _____
a. theists and atheists b. teists and ateists c. altheists and theists
d. ateists and teists

29. Which of these is not a basic issue of philosophy
a. appearance and reality b. essence and existence c. change and permanence
d. transubstantiation and consubstantiation
30. Which of the following is not a major system of philosophy?
a. idealism b. realism c. empiricism d. axiology
31. The following are types of ethics except
a. meta-ethics b. normative ethics c. moral theology d. meta-ethics
32. The three acts of the mind are _____ reasoning and judgment
a. sensation b. simple apprehension c. sensation theology d. simple apprehension
33. The components of judgment are the subject, the predicate and _____
a. tense b. copula c. reasoning d. copula
34. The two kinds of reasoning are _____
a. inductive and deductive b. thinking and being c. action and reaction
d. induction and deduction
35. Categorical syllogism comprises
a. two premises and a conclusion b. one premise and a conclusion
c. subject and object d. three premises and a conclusion
36. Which of these is an example of fallacy of syllogism?
a. fallacy of undistributed middle b. fallacy of illicit major
c. fallacy of illicit minor d. fallacy of undistributed middle
37. When an arguer employs feeling of pity and sympathy to bolster his argument he is guilty of
a. argumentum ad b. argumentum ad c. argumentum ad populum
d. argumentum ad baculum
38. When a person reverts to attack the personality of his opponent instead of his idea he is guilty of
a. argumentum ad hominem b. argumentum ad populum c. ignoratio elenchi
c. cyber bullying
39. Petitio principis means
a. non-sequitor b. non-propter hoc c. begging the question d. complex question
40. Fallacy of equivocation resides in the domain of _____ found in terms/words
a. reality b. activity c. ambiguities d. operations
41. Fallacy of hasty generalization is known as _____
a. converse accident b. accident conversion c. reverse accident d. begging the question
42. Fallacy of amphiboly concerns
a. simplicity of grammatical construction b. over simplicity in formal structure

- c. ambiguity in grammatical construction d. over ambiguity in formal structure

43. When an arguer misses the point of the argument he falls prey to
a. relevant premise b. irrelevant conclusion c. ignorantio elenchi d. precision

44. African philosophy is a _____
a. myth b. reality c. conjecture d. fictio mentis

45. Which of the following is an approach to African philosophy?
a. philosophy sagacity b. phenomenological epoché c. methodic doubt
d. transcendental apperception

46. _____ coined the term ethno philosophy
a. H.O. Oruka b. T. Okere c. P. Temples d. Paulin Hountoudji

47. Ethno philosophy has been accused of taking _____ as philosophy
a.. African worldviews b. African idealism
c. African metaphysics d. African rationalism

48. Pragmatism insists on
a. workability b. reliability c. ideation d. ratiocination

49. For medieval philosophers philosophy is
a. the handmaid of theology b. the master of the theology
c. of equal status with theology d. employs the instrument of faith as theology

50. The abbreviation PhD means
a. possible highest degree b. doctor of philosophy c. potential highest degree
d. power holding doctor

51. if there is any _____ and _____ about the origin of philosophy, one may tend to refer to the Garden of Eden
a. reason and doubt b. way and doubts c. definite time and place
d. history and science

52. The word philosophy is coined from two Greek words _____ and _____
a. Philia & Sophia b. Philo & Sophy c. Logos & Sofia d. History and Sophy

53. Philosophy were called _____ during early Christian era
a. sages b. gurus c. sophists d. neo-platonists

54. Western philosophy course completely changed during the _____
a. 12th century b. 15th century c. 17th century d. 19th century

55. Philosophy was mainly concerned with _____ in AD 100
a. logic b. ethics c. epistemology d. metaphysics

56. Philosophy or concept of the schoolmen was known _____
a. schoolism b. logicality c. scientism d. idealism

57. The science of being as being is called _____
 a. metaphysics b. logic c. scientism d. ontology
58. What is the heartbeat of metaphysics?
 a. ethics b. ontology c. Platonism d. meta-ethics
59. The science which studies being qua being is the definition of philosophy by _____.
 a. Aristotle b. Plato c. Thales d. Socrates
60. _____ holds that what is real is of immaterial substance
 a. idealism b. empiricism c. scholasticism d. materialism
61. _____ studies reality as a whole
 a. axiology b. metaphysics c. ethics d. holistic
62. _____ is concerned with explanations of why certain kinds of actions are deemed normally wrong while other kinds are said to be morally right and commendable
 a. theodicy b. morality c. ethics d. dualism
63. The ultimate concern of _____ is to give intelligibility to physical nature and consequently to the entire material universe
 a. epistemology b. cosmology c. matter d. psychology
64. Which of the following is not a branch of philosophy?
 a. ethics b. metaphysics c. metal-ethics d. epistemology
65. _____ contends that the world is neither dependent on nor independent of man's ideas of it
 a. pragmatism b. dualism c. materialism d. empiricism
66. The treatises of an ideal state are developed by _____
 a. Aristotle b. Plato c. Socrates d. Parmenides
67. For realists, the human mind is ultimately allied with _____
 a. matter b. sense c. the soul d. spirit
68. Which of the following schools of thoughts says that the greatest good for the greatest number of people determine the truth?
 a. dualism b. utilitarianism c. pragmatism d. aphorism
69. The following are the controversial cases of applied ethics except _____
 a. abortion b. animal rights c. euthanasia d. child-bearing

1D	2B	3B	4A	5D	6B	7A	8C	9A	10B
11A	12A	13A	14D	15C	16D	17C	18B	19C	20 (Empedocles)
21C	22B	23D	24D	25D	26A	27C	28A	29D	30D
31D	32B	33D	34A	35D	36A	37A	38A	39C	40C
41A	42C	43C	44B	45A	46D	47A	48B	49A	50B
51C	52A	53D	54A	55B	56C	57D	58B	59A	60A
61B	62C	63B	64C	65A	66D	67B	68A	69C	70D

ABIA STATE UNIVERSITY, UTURU
DIVISION OF GENERAL STUDIES
First Semester, 2014/2015 Session

GST 105 - Philosophy & Logic

Time: 1 Hr.

1. The major interest of the pre-socratic philosophy centred on
a. permanence and unity of the cosmos b. fluidity in nature
c. stability of the cosmos d. the why of nature
2. The pre-socratics could be referred to as _____
a. materialistic philosophers b. spiritualist philosopher c. naturalist philosophers
d. all of the above
3. What does permanence and change means?
a. unity b. being and becoming c. order of chaos d. diversity
4. The doctrine of being for permenides means?
a. the way of illusion b. the way of wisdom c. the way of nothing
d. the way of truth
5. For permenides, being is
a. many b. one c. uncountable d. uniformity
6. For permendes, knowledge is
a. liberal b. absolute c. dynamic d. all of the above
7. The divided line in Plato shows the difference between
a. dialectical and abstract thought b. perceptible and conceivable things
c. representation of reality d. none of the above
8. The notion of idealism connotes
a. innateness of thought b. forms or ideas of things
c. knowledge as reminiscence d. all of the above
9. Realism developed with the following except
a. naturalism b. materialism c. pragmatism d. structuralism
10. Empiricism connotes all but
a. perceivable knowledge b. fabular rosa c. verification principles
d. conceivable knowledge
11. A typical argument relies on _____ for its conclusion
A. logic b. facts c. ideas d. soundness
12. In the argument below which is the major premise?
Elendu is a man
All men are mortal
Elendu is mortal

- a. Elendu is a man b. All men are mortal c. Elendu is mortal D. A and C
13. The aim of _____ is to seduce and manipulate the listener into agreeing with the speaker
a. argument b. fallacy c. syllogism d. premises
14. The following argument is an example of _____
Mr. Jonathan is a teacher, not a trader
Mr. Mohammed goes to class every working day
a. fallacy of syllogism b. fallacy of illicit minor c. fallacy of illicit major
d. A and C
15. One of the following is not a fallacy of syllogisms
a. fallacy of undistributed middle b. fallacy of illicit minor
c. fallacy of illicit major d. argumentum and baculum
16. Which fallacy is committed when an individual is forced into accepting an argument because of the exalted status of the arguer?
a. argument and misercordium b. argumentum and baculum
c. argumentum and verecundum d. argumentum and populum
17. Even though the Nigeria car is a mirage, I will always prefer it to the Mercedes Benz, is an example of
a. ignoring the question b. wrapping oneself in the flag c. ignoratio Eleneli
d. Petitio principilli
18. Another name for the fallacy over simplicification is
a. loaded question b. after this, because of that c. false dilemma d. slippery slope
19. Which fallacy emphasizes age?
a. fallacy of amphibiology b. argumentum c. antiquitatum d. fallacy of equivocation
20. Which fallacy assumes that the value of a whole would be found in the parts?
a. fallacy of composition b. fallacy of division c. the slippery slope
d. ignorantio elenchi
21. In philosophy, what is an argument?
a. a factual disagreement between people b. giving reasons for a belief
c. shouting match d. any verbal attempt to persuade
22. What fallacy is it when an argument appeals to false authority?
a. argumentum ad hominem b. fallacy of equivocation
c. appeal to emotion d. argumentum and verocundian
23. What fallacy is it when an argument attacks the person rather than the person's beliefs?
a. read herring b. argumentum ad hominem
c. begging the question d. none of the above
24. What must be the case for an argument to succeed with a rational person?
a. the premises must be b. the conclusion must be accepted
c. the premises must logically support the conclusion d. all of the above

25. The correctness and validity of reasoning is the focus of
a. knowledge b. logic c. metaphysics d. axiology
26. The two sub-division of logic are
a. formal and informal b. formal and material c. argument d. predicate
27. The three components of judgment are subject, copula and
a. middle term b. hand glove c. dog show d. none of the above
28. What is the symbol for a conditional statement?
a. horse show b. hand glove c. dog show d. none of the above
29. What are the three laws of thoughts?
a. the principle of identity, the principle of excluded middle and the principle of contradiction b. the law of deduction, induction and reasoning
c. the subject, copula and predicate d. all of the above
30. The branch of philosophy that concerns itself with the principle of valid reasoning and argument is known as
a. mathematics b. logic c. epistemology d. inductive reasoning
31. Which of these characterize leadership
A. prominence of personality b. superiority of ability c. knowledge d. all of the above
32. According to _____ leadership is the activity of influencing people to cooperate towards some goal which they come to find desirable
a. Grangel b. Tend c. hegal d. Locke
33. One of these encourages the reign of dishonesty because of its thrive on injustices
a. politics b. religion c. corruption d. culture
34. In Nigeria, leadership is characterized by negative feature such as
a. low self esteem b. drift and neglect c. mismanagement d. none of the above
35. The branch of philosophy that is concerned with the explanation of the fundamental nature of reality is
a. axiology b. aesthetics c. political philosophy d. metaphysics
36. _____ is also known as moral philosophy
a. cosmology b. ethics c. axiology d. logic
37. The aspect of philosophy, that deals with the study of human knowledge is known as
a. epistemology b. aesthetics c. metaphysics d. ontology
38. The first of the events that led to the study of the Africa philosophy was
a. democracy b. colonialism c. leadership d. slavery
39. Philosophy in the western world is traditional traced back to
a. Egypt b. Macedonia c. Ionia d. Ethiopia

40. The term philosophy may sometimes be referred to as
a. history b. aphorisms c. verbosity d. love of wisdom
41. Philosophy started in _____ of humans
a. wonder b. curiosity c. mystery d. wonder and curiosity
42. How does an African view death?
a. as the end of everything b. going to hell or heaven c. a passing away into rest
d. as a transition into another realm of life
43. Rational theology is a major branch of _____
a. metaphysics b. ontology c. axiology d. theodicy
44. What is the major African predicament
a. the kind of food to eat b. the place to live c. the concept of reincarnation
d. it insists on being an African to the core, the western public will misconceive him
45. Difference between thinking and knowledge has to do with:
a. certainty and thought b. mystery and problem c. substance and objective
d. subjective and accident
46. _____ is a branch of philosophy that deals with morality of human conduct that enable a man to live a well round life guided by reasons.
a. religious b. aesthetics c. ethic d. natural theology
47. In which place did human's curiosity and wonder begin in the estimation of Dr. C.C. Okereke?
a. Milteus b. Egypt the centre of civilization and education
c. garden d. garden Gethsemane
48. Etymologically, philosophy is _____
a. love in wisdom b. love with wisdom c. love of wisdom d. wisdom of love
49. The branch of philosophy that explores knowledge is known as
a. exploration b. metaphysics c. wisdom d. epistemology
50. The following philosophers except _____ were the trio of early Greek philosophers
a. Plato b. Thales c. Socrates d. Aristotle
51. Logic as a branch and the tool for philosophy deals with _____
a. value b. good c. thought objectified in itself d. exploration of knowledge
52. For _____ philosophy is a rational search for answers to the question that arise in the mind when we reflect on human experience
a. Omoregbe b. Onyibor c. Plato d. Aristotle
53. For _____ everything originated in water
a. Aristotle b. Anaximenes c. Thales d. Anaximander
54. Air according to _____ is the source of all matter

- a. Anaximander b. Thales c. Augustine d. Anazimenes
55. Pythagoras, one of the 6th century BC. Philosophers, thought that is the basic reality
a. number b. truth c. vapour d. shallow
56. What was Socrate method of Philosophy?
a. lecture b. question and answer c. illumination d. none of the above
57. Early Christian philosophy began with _____
a. Chinua Achebe b. Paul c. Augustine of Hippo d. Clement
58. The philosophy of the schoolmen who tried to reconcile the doctrines of Christian with then rational explanation of the world was known as _____
a. skepticism b. scholasticism c. seminarianism d. metaphysics
59. What is the connective or English name for this symbol \geq ?
a. if then b. not c. and d. if and only if
60. Whose uncompromising skepticism woke Emmanuel Kant in Germany?
a. Zeno b. Hume c. Spinoza
61. When most people think of ethics, they think of _____
a. rules distinguished between right and wrong b. do unto others as you would have them do unto you c. firs of all, do no harm d. all of the above
62. Ethics is not the study of
a. conduct and adjustment b. principles of right or wrong
c. principles of good or bad d. none of the above
63. Nationalism is a branch of
a. epistemology b. axiology c. metaethics d. logic
64. Which of the emphasizes desire and appetite as a determinant of goodness
a. naturalistic meta-ethics b. emotioism c. prescriptive d. none of the above
65. The following are major branches of ethics, except
a. normative ethics b. meta-ethics c. applied ethics d. hedonism
66. Applied ethics can be used in the analysis of the following controversial moral issue except
a. abortive b. animal rights c. euthanasia d. none of the above
67. An emerging typogy for applied ethics uses the following domains except
a. decision ethics b. professional ethics c. social ethics d. philosophical cosmology
68. One of the following is not a hedonistic school
a. cyrenaic hedonism b. stoicism c. post modern ethics d. Epicureanism
69. The aphorism. The ends justify the means explains
a. cosequentialism b. utilitariasm c. virtue ethics d. bioethics

70. Existentialism include all but
a. human possibility b. human actualities c. human projections
d. human responsibility
71. By Pragmatism, we mean
a. cash value of idea b. usefulness of ideas c. correspondence of ideas
d. none of the above
72. Realism is also associated with all but
a. correspondence b. coherence theory c. verification theory d. pragmatic theory
73. Permanence for Heraclitus means
a. illusion b. hallucination c. deceit d. becoming
74. _____ is the most eloquent of the sophists
a. thrasymacus b. Protagoras c. Gorgias and Protagoras
75. Plato's idea of knowledge as reminiscence agrees with the doctrine of
a. innate knowledge b. sense knowledge c. analytic knowledge d. none of the above
76. Form for Aristotle means all but
a. substance b. nature c. essence d. existence
77. In Democritus conception, atoms entangle and disentangle to
a. recreate human life b. extinct human life c. unify human relationships
d. none of the above
78. Socrates is popular for his _____
a. moral reformation b. national reconstruction c. national re-orientation
d. all of the above
79. Two of the major approaches to the study of African philosophy are
a. inductive and deductive approach b. ethic philosophy and philosophy sagacity
c. black magic and cultural festivals d. all of the above
80. Which of these men is a proponent of ethno-philosophy?
a. Paulin hauntondjji b. H.O. Oruka c. Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe d. J.S. Mbiti
81. African philosophy is embedded on myths, proverbs and
a. idioms b. world views c. pithy sayings d. all of the above
82. African philosophy includes all except _____
a. John Locke b. Kwame Nkuruma c. Nnamdi Azikiwe d. J.S. Mbiti
83. African philosophy refers to the efforts of African elites to _____
a. study the basic problems of the world b. study the cosmos
c. critically evaluate the social, political and existential situation in Africa
d. all of the above

84. An attempt to carve out a middle ground between the opposing of ethno philosophy and professional philosophy is known as _____
85. Ethno-philosophy refers to the philosophy derived from _____
a. study of the cosmos b. worlds-views c. ethnological studies of ethnic Africans
d. all of the above
86. An attempt to carve out a middle between the opposing of ethno philosophy and professional philosophy is known as
a. ethno philosophy b. philosophy sagacity c. professional philosophy d. nationalist-ideological philosophy
87. Who among these African philosophers advocate for African socialism using Ujamma
a. Kwame Nkuruma b. Julius Nyerere c. L.S. Senghor d. Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe
88. Which of the following is known as the practical branch of philosophy
a. syllogism b. epistemology c. metaphysics d. logic
89. One or all of these is correct about: Ethnophilosophy
a. it was coined by professor Pausin Hountonji b. it referred to the philosophy deriving from the ethnological studies by ethics of Africa c. to challenge the common notion that African was completely sterile in intellectual, moral-spiritual production of his own
d. systematizing and documenting the differing world-views of African people
90. The founder of philosophy known as positivism was _____
a. Kant b. Karl Jaspers c. Hegel d. Comte
91. The principal contributor of pragmatism to American philosophy in the 19th century was
a. Sanders Peirce b. hegel c. Bentham d. Emmanuel Kant
92. According to _____ in his theory of pragmatism, a proposition is true if it fulfils its purpose
a. William James b. Jierkegard c. Locke d. Comte
93. What is a new approach to constructing metaphysics?
a. axiology b. phenomenology c. cosmology d. metaphysiology
94. The Greek word, Cosmos means _____
a. world or universe b. a name of god c. theology d. geology
95. The concept which states that matter is the fundamentalism stuff of reality is called
a. fundamentalism b. realism c. materialism d. matter and atomic theory
96. Which of the following schools of thought concerns itself with right and wrong actions
a. axiology b. epistemology c. ethics d. aesthetics
97. Which practical branch of philosophy is concerned with reasoning?
a. epistemology b. ethics c. meta-ethics d. logic

98. A kind of fallacy which suggests that the higher the cost a thing, the more valuable it becomes is _____
 a. argumentum ad Crumenam b. Argumentum ad Baculum
 c. Argumentum ad Verecundum d. Argumentum ad Homicem
99. A fallacy resulting in the acceptance of an argument because of the exalted status of the arguer and not on the basis of its soundness known is _____
 a. Argumentum ad Verecumdum b. Argyumentum Baculum c. Argumentum ad Hominem
 d. Argumentum ad Homicem
100. The correctness and reasonableness of thinking is the _____ of logic
 a. score b. subject matter c. nature d. soundness

1D	2D	3B	4D	5B	6B	7B	8B	9C	10B
11B	12B	13B	14C	15D	16C	17B	18C	19B	20B
21D	22C	23B	24D	25B	26B	27D	28D	29A	30B
31D	32B	33C	34B	35B	36B	37A	38C	39B	40C
41D	42D	43D	44A	45D	46A	47C	48C	49C	50D
51B	52C	53A	54C	55D	56A	57B	58C	59B	60D
61D	62A	63D	64C	65A	66D	67D	68D	69C	70A
71D	72B	73C	74A	75B	76A	77C	78D	79D	80B
81A	82D	83A	84C	85C	86B	87B	88D	89A	90D
91A	92A	93D	94A	95B	96C	97D	98A	99A	100B

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ABIA STATE UNIVERSITY, UTURU
DIVISION OF GENERAL STUDIES
First Semester, 2012/2013 Session

GST 105 - Philosophy & Logic 1 hr.

SECTION ONE: PHILOSOPHY

Philosophy in the western world is traditionally traced back to _____
a. Egypt b. Macedonia c. Ionia d. Ethiopia

_____ is not included in the first group of philosophers recorded in history
a. Anaximander b. Thales c. Plato d. Anaximenes

_____ postulated that the Primary element from which all things were made is air
a. Thales b. Anaximene c. Anaximanoles d. Anazagoras

According to _____ being is one and unchanging
a. Heraclitus b. Anaxagoras c. Democritus d. Parmenides

The three Greek philosophers who represent the golden age of Greek philosophy does not include

a. Socrates b. Pythagoras c. Plato d. Aristotle

With the theory of _____ Plato was able to explain the unity underlying the multiplicity of things
a. forms b. matter c. essence d. unity of being

According to _____ true knowledge cannot be acquired through sense perception because true knowledge is universal, objective stable and infallible.

a. Aristotle b. Plato c. Socrates d. The sophists

The basic tenets of _____ is that all reality should be viewed only in terms of experimental and verifiable dimensions.

- a. existentialism b. rationalism c. pragmatism d. realism

1. Among the 'philosophers that popularized existentialism include
a. John Dowey b. John Locke c. Jean Paul Sartre d. Jean Jacque Rousseau

0. Plato's word of ideals is the real world because it is marked by?
a. transience b. experience c. mutability d. constancy

1. Philosophy does not concern itself with:
a. issues which seeks to explore value b. issues which seek to explain reality
c. issues that pattern to knowledge d. issues that pattern to systematic explanation of reality

0. One is not the three major branches of philosophy
a. ontology b. aesthetic c. epistemology d. cosmology

Which sub-branch of philosophy deals with the principle of life?
a. national theology b. philosophical psychology c. ethics d. cosmology
"Human being is so constitution that it is not all kinds of action that befit his nature and lead to happiness and self-fulfillment" The above statement identifies the role of:
a. aesthetics b. natural theology c. ethics d. political philosophy

The theory which says that either there is no God or if there is he does not in any way affect human life and existence
a. Marxism b. Atheism c. Skepticism d. Pantheism

Three major camps of materialism do not include
a. pluralism b. Monism c. Realism d. Dualism

_____ is of the view that the mind and body do not influence each other but rather have parallel action each corresponding to the other
a. Descartes b. Locke c. Spinoza

The question of how we can gain certain knowledge and not just apparent knowledge is one of the fundamental problems of philosophy under the purviews of
a. problems of the nature of God b. problems of the universals
c. problem of change and permanence d. problems of appearances and reality

_____ is not one of the notable materialist in philosophy
a. Descartes b. Democritus c. epicurus d. Iencipus

The theory which states that man's action are determined by what he sees as good is known as:
a. historical determinism b. ethical determinism c. good and bad determinism
d. theological determinism

The first known Greek philosophy who offered a rational explanation of the universe is
a. Plato b. Socrates c. Thales d. Aristotle

22. _____ explained how everything came original from air by this theory of condensation and rarefaction
a. Heraclitus b. Pythagoras c. Anaximenes d. Plato
23. _____ said that the primary stuff of a things was water:
a. Anaximander b. Anaximenes c. Thales d. Zeno
24. _____ lived around 600bc in Miltus
a. Thales b. Anaximander c. Anaximenes d. Plato
25. Who was known to have made the first map in history
a. Anaximander b. Anaximenes c. The Sophists d. Anaxagoras
26. One of the following is of the Milesian school
a. Anaximenes b. The sophists c. Zeno d. Pythagoras
27. The major branches of philosophy are:
a. Metaphysics, ontology, axiology b. metaphysics, logic, axiology
c. metaphysics, epistemology, axiology d. metaphysics, aesthetic, ethics
28. Study of the origin and meaning of ethical concept is
a. applied ethics b. normative ethics c. metaethics d. none of the above
29. One of the following is not correct about leadership:
a. giving direction b. resolving issues and conflict
c. emphasize on personal interest d. co-ordination
30. "man is the measure of all things" is the famous maxim of:
a. Protagoras b. The sophists c. Plato d. Aristotle
31. The philosophy who claimed that the only thing he knew was "NOTHING" was _____
a. Plato b. Aristotle c. Thales d. Socrates
32. Which of the following is not a branch of Ethics?
a. Meta-ethics b. normative ethics c. pseudo-ethics d. Applied ethics
33. The concept of "The greatest good for the greatest number of people" is known as
a. universalism b. utilitarianism c. Idealism d. Meta-ethics
34. According to Plato _____ is the highest branch of knowledge
a. philosophy b. ethics c. theodicy d. logic
35. Ethics is also known as _____
a. cosmology b. moral philosophy c. ethnicity d. aesthetics
36. The first of the events that led to the study of Africa philosophy was
a. democracy b. colonialism c. leadership d. slavery
37. One of the major approaches to Africa philosophy is
a. ethnographical b. ethno philosophical c. cosmological d. none of the above

38. The traditional African time is dependent on _____
a. environment b. weather c. the leader d. event
39. How does an African view death?
a. as the end of everything b. going to hell or heaven
c. a passing away into another state of existence d. as a hopeless situation
40. In what way is African predicament summoned up?
a. imbalance culture b. frustration c. western culture d. new orientation
41. In its improper understanding of philosophy and its negative fashion, the philosopher is:
a. a sage b. a thinker c. a scientist d. a known it all
42. In this respect, philosophy dwells on such theme such as:
a. episteme b. cosmo-politico c. speculation d. "the unbearable lightness of being"
43. In a positive fashion, philosophy refers to:
a. cosmic thinking b. institution c. background idea d. analogies
44. The term philosophy may sometimes refer to as
a. history b. aphorisms c. phronesis d. worldly wisdom
45. The method of rational procedure and discourse is
a. metaphysics b. ethics c. phenomenology d. logic
46. The term philosophy refers also to:
a. scientific explanations b. proverbs c. moral of history d. a matter of truth
47. A genuine definition identifies philosophy with the following:
a. hypothetico-deductive b. induction c. weltanshcauing d. ration/reflection/justication
48. Philosophy implies:
a. philosophy perennis b. open-ended ideal c. justified facts d. moral of a fable
49. Philosophy's autonomy is testifies in:
a. freedom of criticism and rational intelligibility b. guided by presupposition
c. ruled by philosophical ideological agenda d. immanence and transcendence
50. Myths manifest:
a. doctrines and theories b. a way of being in the world c. medical concepts
d. stories of primitive people
51. How does philosophy differ from scientific knowledge
a. by thinking b. by verification c. by falsification d. intuition
52. Difference between thinking and knowledge has to do with:
a. certainty and thought b. mystery and problem c. subjective and objective
d. substance and accident

53. To philosophies implies:
a. a sense of amazement with respect to the world and one's place in it
b. inquiry into objects of research c. dialogue d. engaging the world encounter
54. Ideology has two functions:
a. explanatory and epistemic b. dialogic and eidetic c. theoretical and practical
d. political and social
55. Which of the following is known as the practical branch of philosophy?
a. syllogism b. epistemology c. metaphysics d. logic
56. Knowledge is:
a. the greatest perfection reason b. is order c. rational reflection
d. clearness and distinction
57. Logic is the study of processes of _____
a. thinking b. reason d. order d. correct and incorrect reasoning
58. In its improper understanding of philosophy and in its negative fashion, the philosopher is
a. a sage b. a thinker c. a scientist d. a known it all
59. In a positive fashion philosophy refers to
a. cosmic thinking b. intuition c. background idea d. analogies
60. The term philosophy may sometimes refers to as
a. history b. aphorisms c. phronesis d. worldly wisdom
61. The term philosophy refer also to
a. scientific explanation b. proverbs c. moral of history d. a matter for truth
- SECTION TWO: LOGIC**
62. Logic is:
a. practical and normative b. speculative and constructive c. meta-ethical and rational
d. pseudo-practical and applied.
63. What is inductive argument?
a. involves claim, not that its premises give conclusion ground for the truth of its conclusion, but only that they provide some grounds for it.
b. are neither valid or invalid in the sense in which it applied to deductive argument
c. May evaluated as better or worse according to the degree of likelihood or probability which premises confer upon their conclusions d. all of the above
64. Deductive argument?
a. This involves the claim that its premises provide conclusive ground
b. "Valid" and "Invalid" are used in the place of "correct" and "incorrect"
c. Is valid when its premises if true, do provide conclusive ground for its conclusion
d. all of the above
65. Which if false?
a. truth and falsehood may be predicted of propositions, but never for arguments

- a. formal and informal b. normal and material c. informal and valid d. formal
and material

79. The two major kinds of reasoning are _____ and _____.
a. good and syllogism b. deductive and inductive c. correct and didactic
d. direct and power
80. Axiology is the branch of philosophy that studies
a. knowledge b. love of wisdom c. morality d. hereafter
81. Logic is
a. practical and normative b. speculative and construction c. meta-ethical and
rational d. pseudo practical and applied
82. Fallacy means
a. deductive reasoning b. inference c. induction d. mistaken idea or false belief
83. What is the aim of logic
a. right living b. correct reasoning c. holy living d. valid argument
84. An argument which contains two premises and conclusion is known as _____
a. proposition b. valid reasoning c. fallacy d. syllogism
85. What is bio-conditional used to represent?
a. "if and only if" b. "if _____ then" c. A and B are correct d. none of the above
86. The two major kinds of reasoning are _____ and _____.
a. good and bad b. inductive and reductive c. deductive and inductive
d. wondering and spiritual
87. Syllogism is an argument which contains
a. premises and a conclusion b. premises and premise
c. premise alone d. conclusion alone
88. The three acts of mind are:
a. simple apprehension b. judgment c. reasoning d. none of the above
89. All except one is correct about fallacy:
a. it weakens argument b. it ensure eventual collapse of argument c. it is illogical
d. its emphasis is on truth
90. Trick of persuasion is sometimes refers to as:
a. conclusion b. premise c. fallacy d. syllogism
91. When the last part of the conclusion goes beyond what is found in the premises, it is
called
a. fallacy of illicit of major b. fallacy of illicit minor
c. fallacy of undistributed middle d. fallacy of relevance
92. When the first part of the conclusion goes beyond what is found in the premises

- a. fallacy of illicit major b. fallacy of illicit minor c. fallacy of undistributed middle
d. fallacy of relevance
93. When the middle term in a syllogistic argument is undistributed it is _____
a. fallacy of illicit major b. fallacy of illicit minor c. fallacy of undistributed middle
d. fallacy of relevancy
94. Reasoning is a concept used in _____
a. fallacy b. ethics c. logic d. meta physics
95. What is logic?
a. it is the study of the methods and principles used to distinguish good from bad reasoning
b. it is the science of exact reasoning
c. logic is defined as the science that direct our mental operations in such a way that they may process with order facility, and consistency towards the attainment of truth.
d. all of the above
96. Fallacies of syllogism is divided into
a. fallacy of undistributed middle b. fallacy of illicit major
c. fallacy of illicit minor d. all of the above
97. One is guilty of the fallacy of argument ad crumenam if one
a. misunderstands the opponents point b. begs the question
c. justifies the quality of his commodity by the cost d. appeals to authority
98. What type of statement is said to be true in all possible interpretations
a. a contingent statement b. a tautologous statement
c. a contradictory statement d. conditional statement
99. (i) Ifeoma is a first year student (ii) all first year student attend GST 105 lectures
(iii) Ifeoma attend GST 105
a. Above is conclusion b. above is major premise
c. above is minor premise d. above is fallacy
- | | | | | | | | | |
|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1C | 2C | 3B | 4D | 5B | 6A | 7B | 8C | 9C |
| 10D | 11A | 12C | 13C | 14C | 15B | 16C | 17C | 18D |
| 19A | 20B | 21C | 22C | 23C | 24A | 25A | 26A | 27C |
| 28C | 29C | 30A | 31D | 32C | 33B | 34A | 35B | 36B |
| 37B | 38D | 39C | 40A | 41B | 42C | 43C | 44D | 45D |
| 46A | 47D | 48C | 49A | 50D | 51D | 52A | 53A | 54C |
| 55D | 56D | 57D | 58B | 59A | 60D | 61A | 62A | 63D |
| 64D | 65D | 66D | 67B | 68D | 69C | 70A | 71B | 72A |
| 73C | 74A | 75D | 76B | 77A | 78D | 79B | 80C | 81A |
| 82D | 83B | 84D | 85C | 86C | 87A | 88D | 89D | 90C |
| 91A | 92B | 93C | 94C | 95D | 96D | 97D | 98C | 99D |
| 100D | | | | | | | | |