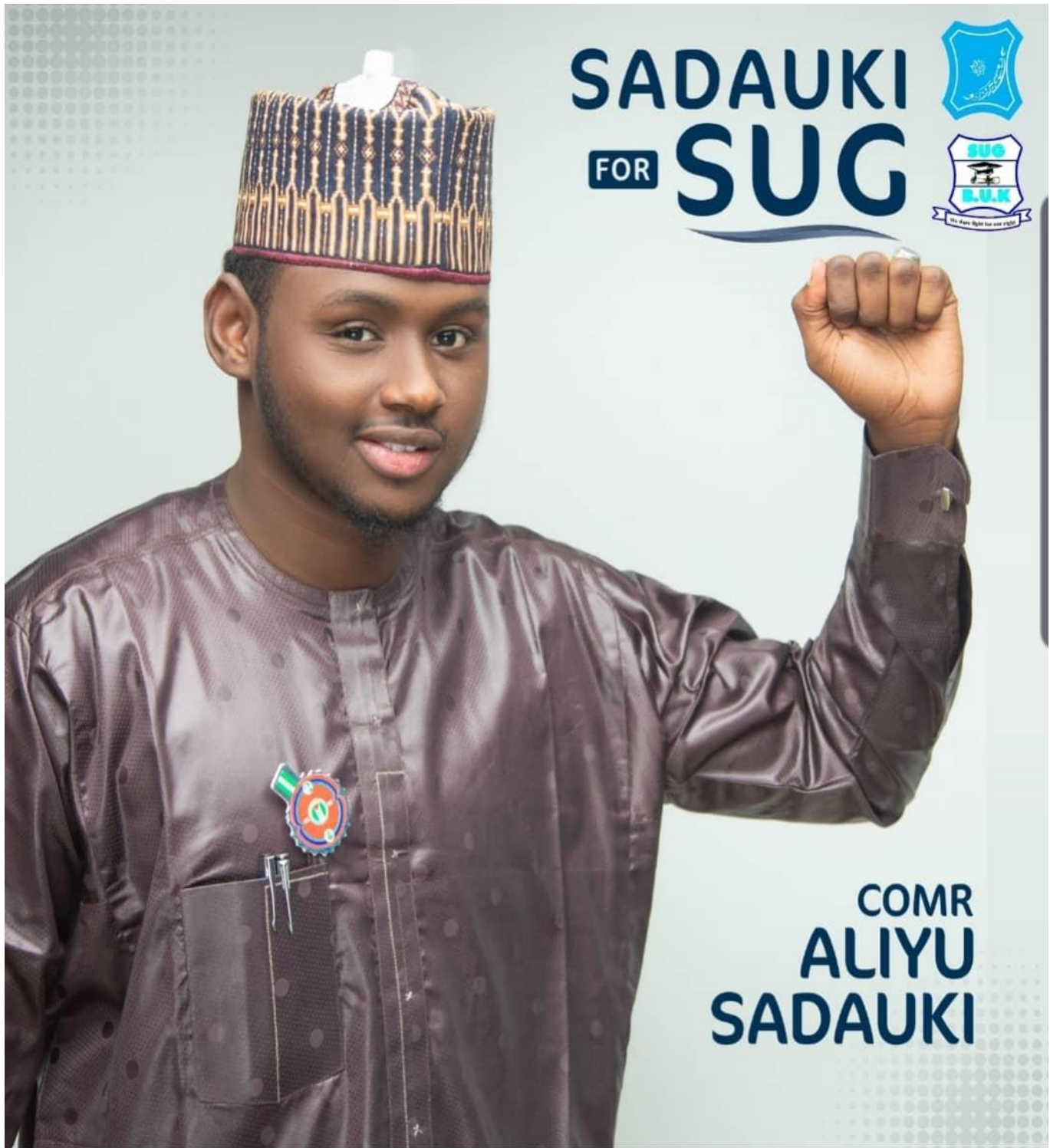


# TEAM SADAUKI STRONG



**FOR CORRESPONDENCE**

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# SADAUKI FOR SUG



BAYERO UNIVERSITY, KANO  
SCHOOL OF GENERAL AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP STUDIES  
2020/2021 FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION  
GSP 2205 – PHILOSOPHY & LOGIC

TIME: 2 HOURS ADD 2017/2018  
2020/2021

## INSTRUCTIONS

Answer ALL questions by shading the appropriate boxes on the answer sheet provided.

- Erase completely any answer you wish to change
- Shading more than one box invalidates your answer.
- All forms of communication among candidates is strictly prohibited.
- Do not write anything on this question paper.**
- GSM phones and other unauthorized materials are not permitted into the examination hall.
- Use HB- pencil only to shade your OMR answer sheet.
- Candidates using blank OMR answer sheets MUST write their details using pen and shade their registration number using the appropriate boxes using HB pencil only.
- Choose the correct answer to each of the following questions from the given options

- One of the following is a layman's definition of philosophy ☒ Words of Elders b) World is circular in shape c) Study of Arts and Beauty d) Source of knowledge
- "Meta" is a Greek word meaning a) Wisdom b) Love ☒ Beyond d) Love of wisdom
- \_\_\_\_\_ described metaphysics as the study of the first principles of things, the science of existence. a) Plato b) St. Paul ☒ Aristotle d) Max Weaver
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the study of the origin, nature and structure of the universe.  
a) Ontology ☒ Cosmology c) Axiology d) Theology
- Another name for ethics as a branch of philosophy is \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Ontology b) Cosmology ☒ Axiology d) Theology
- \_\_\_\_\_ is purely based on norms.  
a) Speculative philosophy ☒ Modern philosophy c) Prescriptive philosophy d) Analytic philosophy
- Philosophy is concerned with Understanding fundamental truths about the following except \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Love b) self and Others ☒ The world d) Relationships
- The historical origin of philosophy can be traced to \_\_\_\_\_. ☒ Greek b) Latin c) English d) All of the above
- \_\_\_\_\_ is also concerned with appreciation of art, beauty and taste that is based on sense perception.  
a) Axiology b) Epistemology c) cosmology ☒ Aesthetics
- The correct title of GSP2205 is \_\_\_\_\_  
☒ Philosophy and Logic b) Philosophical Logic c) Logical Philosophy d) Logic and Philosophy
- Speculative philosophy is a way of ..... systematically about everything that exists.  
a) Metaphysics ☒ thinking c) Analytic d) Prescriptive
- Historical approach to philosophy trace development of ..... Over time.  
a) Issues b) thoughts c) issues ☒ ideas
- ..... Philosophy examines the logical relationship of ideas over the years.  
(a) Pragmatis ☒ Historical (c) Axiology (d) Realism
- The philosophy that is geared towards the establishment of standard ways for assessing values is called  
a) Analytic b) Axiology c) Historical ☒ prescriptive
- ..... philosopher seeks to discover and to recommend principles for describing what actions and qualities are most worthwhile. a) Epistemology (b) Naturalism ☒ Prescriptive d) Historical



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16. In doing philosophy inferences or speculations must follow..... reasoning  
☒ Sound b) logical c) scientific d) deductive
17. Prescriptive philosophy seeks to establish standards for assessing values, .....and appraising art.  
☒ Judging conducts b) point of analysis c) judgment of issues d) equality of opportunity
18. Speculative philosophy is sometimes called ☒ metaphysics b) logic c) axiology d) analytic
19. Philosophers equally ask such questions as whether qualities are things in themselves or are projection of our  
a) Heart b) soul ☒ mind d) body
20. Speculative thought sometimes views empirical validity as either of .....importance or irrelevant altogether. a) secondary b) primary c) purpose d) analytic
21. When we look at how *beautiful* God has created the Universe, the complex nature of galaxies, the Milky Way and how *beautifully* the stars are used to adorn the skies, we are engaging in..... (a) ethical issues  
☒ Aesthetic delight c) cosmological excogitations d) metaphysics
22. The science of morals on what is acceptable and unacceptable in the society in philosophy is called...  
(a) Metaphysics (b) Epistemology (c) Aesthetics ☒ Ethics
23. Rene Descartes forwarded ontological argument for the existence of God using.....  
..... a) Bivalence and the Excluded Middle (b) Cum-hoc fallacy argument (c) Logic ☒ the sun as a substance
24. Which of these is not a monotheistic religion studied in theology? a) Islam b) Judaism ☒ Hinduism  
d) Christianity
25. Knowledge of whatever sort must be classed under..... ☒ a priori or a posteriori  
b) Authority or acquaintance c) philosophy or logic d) experience or reason
26. The value we place on money is..... a) subjective value b) moral value ☒ objective value d) intrinsic value
27. The laws set in the Nigerian Constitution is pure example of .....  
☒ normative ethics (b) ethics (c) meta-ethics (d) metaphysics
28. Logos in the Greek language stands for..... a) logic b) study of philosophy ☒ study of the nature of something (d) study of cosmology
29. When you decide to jump into a hot water tub and it splashes and hurts another person walking by, the ethicist would class your activity under ..... ☒ moral values b) non-moral values c) immoral value d) objective value
30. Ontology is the..... a) study of the nature of the universe b) study of the nature of religions  
☒ study of the nature of being d) study of the nature of life
31. Axiology is basically divided into two major categories, that is ..... a) ethics and meta-ethics  
b) Realms of value and categories of value (c) Aesthetics and objectivism (d) Intrinsic and extrinsic
32. The logical connectives are known as a) Truth functional connective ☒ Logical tools c) Valid tools  
d) Boolean connectives.
33. An equivalence relation is a binary relation that is reflexive, transitive and .....  
..... a) Summary b) Symmetric ☒ Selective d) Qualitative.
34. .... is an if ... then sentence ☒ Implies b) Conditional c) Definite d) Alternative.
35. Implication becomes true if .....  
☒ True implies True b) False implies True c) False implies False d) All of the above.
36. False if and only if false is ☒ False b) True c) True and False d) False and True.



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37. When all the last column of a logic is false is called a) Invalid b) Contradiction ☒ Fallacy d) False
38. The new Webster's Dictionary defines logic as a) The science or art of making a distinction between straight and crooked reasoning b) The science of pure reasoning a way of reasoning or arguing ☒ c) The science or study of careful reasoning by formal method d) None of the above.
39. The symbol  $p \equiv q$  or  $p \leftrightarrow q$  is called ..... a) Bi conditional statement b) Implies statement c) Double arrow d) Conditional statement
40. A logical statement is a ..... Statement a) True (b) False (c) Declarative ☒ d) None of the above
41. An inference is valid when the conclusion ... from the Premises.  
a) is understood ☒ b) follows c) is assumed d) coincide
42. Although there is no guarantee that the conclusion of an argument is true, it can only be false if at least one of the premises is .... ☒ a) false b) valid c) True d) out of step
43. To learn the truth about the world, the world must be studied ..... ☒ a) scientifically b) carefully c) systematically d) logically
44. By 'Explanation' we mean a set of statements from which the thing to be explained can be logically..... ☒ a) inferred b) understood ☒ c) scientifically d) reasonably
45. In science we seek explanations that are not only true and ....., but also general.  
☒ a) Relevant b) correct c) specific d) obvious.
46. An unscientific explanation is presented ... a) talk b) dogma ☒ c) dogmatically d) unscientifically.
47. The ... of a serious scientist is not dogmatic a) biased ☒ b) attitude c) falsifiable d) hypothetic
48. The following are prominent in the vocabulary of science except..... a) hypothesis ☒ b) fact c) law d) theory
49. 15. Logic provides a language, or perhaps better a ... for modeling scientific discourse.  
a) general truth ☒ b) syntax c) relevant discourse d) science
50. The following are social sciences except..... a) Economic b) Sociology ☒ c) Biochemistry d) Anthropology
51. Logic safeguards science against the introduction of hidden ... and formal fallacies. a) Grammatical error b) words c) statements ☒ d) Assumptions
52. Law is sometimes called .... a) a profession b) a solution to problems ☒ c) an applied logic d) part of logic
53. Logic begins with ..... a) Conclusion b) Deduction ☒ c) Statement d) Analogy
54. Proposition means ..... a) Logic b) Reasoning c) Relationship ☒ d) Statement
55. Statement is a sentence that is either a) Good or bad b) Inductive or Deductive ☒ c) True or false d) Premise or conclusion
56. An argument is the collection of a) Components b) Statements ☒ c) Premises d) Conclusion
57. A simple statement is that sentence which does not contain any other ..... a) Truth value b) Conjunctions c) Negation ☒ d) Component(s)
58. 9. Which of the following is a compound statement ? ☒ a) Ngozi is hungry or thirsty b) The man died c) All lions are mammal d) Birds have teeth
59.  $\sim P$  means ..... a) Conjunction of P b) Disjunction of P c) Analogy of P ☒ d) Not P
60. If P: Musa is tall, Then  $\sim p$ : ..... a) Musa is tall b) Musa is big c) Musa is bad ☒ d) Musa is shot



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61.  $(False) \wedge (True) \wedge (False) = \dots$  ☒ a) False (b) True (c) True- False (d) False – True
62. Which of the following is not a statement? ☒ a) Put the computer on (b) A monkey is jumping (c) She is nice (d) The boy is tall.
63. Which of the following is a logical symbol? a)  $\infty$  ☒ b)  $\vee$  (c)  $\nabla$  (d)  $\pi$
64. Premise can also be called a) Logic ☒ b) Argument (c) Evidence (d) Induction
65. Which of the following is not a proposition? a) The boy is jumping (b) Kano men have brown hair (c) They are two in number ☒ d) Game and sport
66. The following are Humanities except..... a) History (b) Languages ☒ (c) Anthropology (d) Literature
67. In doing philosophy, a person will be engaged in the following except ☒ a) Asking questions (b) Challenge the status quo (c) Answering questions (d) Raising arguments
68. The branch of philosophy that is concerned with investigating reality is called ☒ a) Ontology (b) Cosmology (c) Axiology (d) Theology
69. When we seek for justification of ethical documents and statements we are engaging in ..... a) Normative ethics (b) aesthetics ☒ (c) meta-ethics (d) all of the above
70. A sudden flash on an idea which is capable of helping the individual in solving a problem is said to be knowledge by ..... a) revelation ☒ (b) authority (c) reason (d) intuition
71. Analytic philosophy is a movement that begins with philosophers like a) Paulo ☒ Russell (c) Karl max (d) Omolewa
72. To the experimental psychologists the varieties of human conduct are orally either ..... a) logical or sound ☒ (b) good or bad (c) soul or mind (d) speculative or prescriptive
73. "Therefore, consequently, thus, as a result, etc.", are words/phrases that are used to give clues in identifying ..... (a) an argument ☒ (b) an argument conclusion (c) a fallacy (d) a proposition.
74. An argument in which the premises are claimed to support the conclusion in such a way that it is impossible for the hypothesis to be true and the conclusion false is ..... ☒ a) deductive (b) weak (c) inductive (d) strong.
75. Deductive arguments are those that involve ..... reasoning. (a) probablistic (b) valid ☒ (c) weak (d) necessary
76. An argument consist of one or more hypothesis and ..... a) two conclusions (b) a fallacy ☒ (c) many conclusions (d) a conclusion.
77. A/ An ..... argument is one in which the conclusion does not follow probably from the hypothesis. a) strong ☒ (b) weak (c) invalid (d) valid.
78. "All previous Nigerian presidents were Men. Therefore, probably the next president will be a man.", is an example of a ..... ☒ a) cogent argument (b) sound argument (c) a proposition (d) valid argument.
79. A ..... is a defect in a statement that consist of something other than merely false premises. a) complex question (b) premise ☒ (c) a factual claim (d) a fallacy.
80. Fallacies are classified into..... ☒ a) formal and informal fallacies (b) fallacies of relevance and fallacies of ambiguity (c) valid and invalid fallacies (d) cogent and sound fallacies.
81. An invalid argument is ..... a) an argument ☒ (b) a fallacy (c) a formal fallacy (d) an informal fallacy.



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82. All of the followings are fallacies of relevance except a) appeal to force. b) appeal to authority fallacy. c) missing the point. ☒ d) begging the question.
83. Complex question and fallacy of accident are examples of fallacies of.....  
☒ a) presumption. b) relevance. c) ambiguity. d) a conclusion.
84. The three forms of argument against the person are: ad hominem abusive, ad hominem circumstantial and  
a) ad hominem generalia. b) tu quoque. c) ad hominem complexia. ☒ d) ad verecundiam.
85. Fallacy of appeal to force always contains..... ☒ a) threat. b) a single hypothesis. c) carelessness. d) many conclusions.
86. The fallacy of composition is directly opposite to fallacy of..... a) relevance. ☒ b) presumption. c) equivocation. d) division.
87. One of the following philosophers is not associated with idealism.  
a) Berkeley b) Plato c) Hobbes ☒ d) Spinoza.
88. "It is not the consciousness of men that determines their existence but rather their existence that determines their consciousness." This statement is credited to ..... a) Lenin and Engels b) Hegel and Marx c) Marx and Engels ☒ d) Hobbes and Locke
89. Which of the following is about the denial of objective reality in favor of the individual human mind?  
a) Subjectivism b) Solipsism ☒ c) Individualism d) Intentionalism
90. The view that all that exists is dependent upon matter for existence is associated with.....  
a) Naturalism b) Empiricism ☒ c) Materialism d) Dualism
91. The view that existence has no essence other than what human creatures impose on it, is a criticism of ..... a) Naturalism b) Materialism ☒ c) Idealism d) Solipsism
92. Which of the following is not subject to exclusive determinism?  
a) Dualism ☒ b) Spiritualism c) Historicism d) Naturalism
93. What we think is what we are is a typical position of..... a) a materialist philosopher b) an objective idealist philosopher ☒ c) a subjective idealist philosopher d) an existentialist philosopher
94. The statement that 'thought was related to the brain much as bile is related to the liver' is credited to..... ☒ a) Fredrick Engels b) George Berkeley c) Karl Vogt d) Karl Popper
95. Which of the following is closer to the scientific view of reality?  
a) Fatalism b) Idealism c) Dualism ☒ d) Materialism
96. Who among the following philosophers are favourably disposed to religion?  
a) Idealists b) Materialists c) Dualists ☒ d) Naturalists
97. The term used to refer to any system of thought which divides everything into two is known as.....  
a) Bilateralism b) Existentialism c) Determinism ☒ d) Dualism
98. Which of the following is a key philosopher among the materialists? a) Immanuel Kant ☒ b) Karl Marx c) G.W.F Hegel d) Niccolò Machiavelli
99. That living creatures could arise from inanimate matter in certain conditions is the argument of .....  
a) Materialist b) Idealist ☒ c) Naturalist d) Metaphysician
100. Which of the following is not among the dualistic solutions to the mind-body problem?  
a) Interactionism b) Epiphenomenalism ☒ c) Parallelism d) Surrealism



# SADAUKI FOR SUG

**BAYERO UNIVERSITY, KANO**  
**SCHOOL OF GENERAL AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP STUDIES**  
**(Office of the Dean)**

**2018/2019 Second Semester Examinations**

**GSP2205: PHILOSOPHY AND LOGIC**

**Date: Thursday, 14<sup>TH</sup> JUNE, 2019**

**Time Allowed: 2 Hours**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

- i. Answer ALL questions by shading the appropriate boxes on the answer sheet provided.
- ii. Erase completely any answer you wish to change.
- iii. Shading more than one box invalidates your answer.
- iv. All forms of communication between candidates is strictly prohibited.
- v. **Do not write anything on this question paper!**
- vi. GSM phones are not permitted into the examination hall.
- vii. Use **HB pencil** only to shade your OMR answer sheet.
- viii. Candidates using blank OMR answer sheets **MUST** write their details using pen and shade their registration number using the appropriate boxes using HB pencil only.

1. "Philosophy is the art of making critical clarifications and reading between the lines in order to illuminate or cast light into the darkness of ignorance, so as to come up with rational answers to the questions of reality knowledge and values." This definition of philosophy given by Saulawa (2014) gives us..... (a) a technical definition of philosophy as an academic field of study (b) a true picture of the major branches of philosophy i.e. metaphysics, epistemology and axiology (c) the methods of philosophical inquiry (d) All of the above.
2. Asking questions about the nature of reality and how the world come to be the way it is in relation to other worlds, this is talking about ...? (a) Cosmology (b) Theology (c) Ontology (d) Theodicy
3. Ontological argument for the existence of God using the sun as a substance was forwarded by (a) Jean-Paul Sartre (b) Plato (c) Aristotle (d) Rene Descartes
4. Man by his nature is a dual being having body and soul. The question philosophers are wondering is where is the human soul located in the body? (a) in the head (b) in the chest (c) everywhere in the body (d) it entirely depends on the justification given to the answer
5. When we look at how beautiful God has created man, the intricate nature of his limbs compared to other animals, we are engaging in.....? (a) ethics (b) aesthetics (c) epistemology (d) metaphysics
6. .... philosophy is a way of thinking systematically about everything that exist (a) Metaphysics (b) Speculative (c) Analytic (d) Prescriptive
7. Analytic Philosophy focus on ..... and ..... (a) Word and meaning (b) Causes and effect (c) Freedom and opportunity (d) ideas and issues
8. Historical approach to philosophy trace development of ..... Over time (a) issues (b) thoughts (c) reason (d) ideas



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9. The duty of Analytic philosopher to closely scrutinize these ..... and determine what they mean, by exposing the inconsistencies that are inherent in them. ☒ words or concepts (b) ideas or issues (c) Metaphysical or Historical (d) Epistemological
10. .... evaluates concepts and notions (a) ethics (b) consciousness (c) want ☒ Analytic
11. The major bone of contention between Idealism and materialism is on  
(a) The possibility or impossibility of understanding the ultimate reality  
(b) The essence of philosophy as a major means of acquiring knowledge  
(c) The relativity of ethics and morality in human societies  
(d) The primacy of matter or idea
12. If life does not have a purpose, it is because  
(a) Its emergence is by chance rather by design  
(b) Both humans and animals are creatures with equal claim to freedom of existence  
(c) A super human mind is at work in the creation of human species  
(d) There is a lot of mystery with regard to origin of human life and the destiny of mankind
13. Who among the following philosophers is not associated with idealism?  
(a) Plato ☒ Hegel (c) Hobbes (d) Spinoza
- ✱14. The determination of consciousness by material existence or condition is the defining principle of (a) Materialism ☒ Idealism (c) Naturalism (d) Existentialism
- ✱15. Which among the following philosophers are more inclined to atheism by implication of their reasoning? (a) Sophists (b) Materialists ☒ Idealists (d) Dualists
16. One of the following is a layman's definition of philosophy: (a) Words of Elders (b) World is circular in shape (c) Study of Arts and Beauty (d) Source of knowledge
17. In doing philosophy, a person will be engaged in the following except \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) Asking questions (b) Challenge the status quo (c) Answering questions (d) Raising arguments
18. "Meta" is a Greek word meaning \_\_\_\_ (a) Wisdom (b) Love ☒ Beyond (d) Love of wisdom
19. \_\_\_\_\_ described metaphysics as the study of the first principles of things, the science of existence. (a) Plato (b) St. Paul (c) Aristotle (d) Max Weaver
20. One of the following does not belong to the group: (a) Axiology (b) Epistemology ☒ Dogmatism (d) Aesthetics
21. A sentence that is either true or false is called  
(a) an argument (b) a fallacy ☒ a proposition (d) a conclusion
22. "Therefore, consequently, thus, as a result, etc.", are words/phrases that are used to give clues in identifying (a) an argument ☒ an argument conclusion (c) a fallacy (d) a proposition
23. An argument in which the premises are claimed to support the conclusion in such a way that it is impossible for the hypothesis to be true and the conclusion false is ☒ Deductive (b) weak (c) inductive (d) strong
24. Deductive arguments are those that involve ..... reasoning.  
(a) Probabilistic (b) valid (c) weak ☒ necessary
25. An argument consists of one or more hypothesis and  
(a) two conclusions (b) a fallacy (c) many conclusions ☒ a conclusion
26. An ..... is valid when the conclusion follows from the Premises. (a) Conclusion (b) Syntax ☒ Argument (d) Reasoning.



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27. An inference is invalid when the conclusion does not follow from ..... ☒ (a) the premises  
(b) the argument (c) the reasoning (d) the syntax
28. Although there is no guarantee that the conclusion of an argument is true, it can only be false if at least one of the ..... is false. (a) valid (b) inference (c) deduction ☒ (d) the premises
29. An argument is unsound when it is not ..... (a) valid and has at least one true premises  
(b) valid and follows from the conclusion (c) valid and correct. ☒ (d) valid and has no true premise
30. To learn the truth about the world, the world must be studied ..... ☒ (a) scientifically (b) carefully (c) systematically (d) logically
31. Logic is an arm of ... (a) Argument (b) Philosophy (c) Premise (d) Crook Thinking
32. Some see logic as ..... (a) Argument or thinking process (b) Conclusion and statement  
(c) Inductive and reasoning (d) Deductive or judgment
33. Logic begins with ..... (a) Conclusion (b) Deduction (c) Proposition (d) Analogy
34. Proposition means ..... (a) Logic (b) Reasoning (c) Relationship ☒ (d) Statement
35. Statement is a sentence that is either (a) Good or bad (b) Inductive or Deductive ☒ (c) True or false (d) Premise or conclusion
36. Logic is concerned with the techniques and principles of ... (a) Empirical science (b) Human opinion (c) Human reasoning (d) Human ideas
37. A compound proposition is a proposition that is formed by combining ..... propositions.  
☒ (a) 2 or more (b) 1 or more (c) at least 2 (d) none of the above
38. All are example of propositions except ☒ (a) More power to your elbow (b) I saw her two days ago (c) Audu went there last night (d) Ali is short.
39. One of the problems of logical terms is (a) Are supposed to be based on rules and axioms  
(b) Are used for reasoning (c) No universal agreement (d) none of the above
40. New propositions can be formed by using (a) Logical terms (b) logical evidence (c) logical reasoning (d) all of the above
41. Which of these is not a monotheistic religion studied in theology? (a) Islam (b) Judaism  
☒ (c) Zoroastrianism (d) Christianity
42. Knowledge of whatever sort must be classed under...? (a) experience or reason  
(b) Authority or acquaintance (c) philosophy or logic ☒ (d) a priori or a posteriori
43. The knowledge we receive from specialists in their areas is classed as a knowledge source by ☒ (a) authority (b) intuition (c) experience (d) reason
44. The value we place on water is...? (a) subjective value (b) moral value (c) objective value  
(d) intrinsic value
45. When we value objects or human beings for what they can help us to achieve and not as ends in themselves, this value is said be..? (a) objective value (b) intrinsic value (c) extrinsic value (d) non-moral value
46. .... Philosophy examine the logical relationship of ideas over the years.  
(a) Pragmatism ☒ (b) Historical (c) Axiology (d) Realism
47. .... Philosophy is focusing its direction towards meaning of philosophy ☒ (a) analytic (b) Historical (c) Epistemology (d) prescriptive
48. The philosophy that is geared towards the establishment of standard ways for assessing values is called (a) Analytic (b) Axiology (c) Historical ☒ (d) prescriptive



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49. .... philosopher seeks to discover and to recommend principles for describing what actions and qualities are most worthwhile. (a) Epistemology (b) Naturalism  
☒ (c) Prescriptive (d) Historical
50. The process of inferring from some personal thinking, experiences and the observable features is referred to as..... (a) Pragmatism (b) Naturalism (c) logos ☒ (d) speculative
51. The central message of objective idealism is to acknowledge  
 (a) The freedom of human mind from objective material forces (b) The supremacy of the mind of the human subject in all spheres of existence (c) The existence of certain ideas supposedly in place long before the origin of matter and man (d) The overwhelming power of ideas in the realm of philosophy
52. The view that reality exist only in the mind of the individual thinker is held by a section of the (a) Dualists (b) Idealists (c) Naturalists (d) Materialists
53. Which of the following is not closer to the scientific view of reality?  
 (a) Naturalism (b) Materialism (c) Realism (d) Idealism
54. According to one of the following, reality is always made of two sides  
 (a) Bilateralism (b) Mutualism (c) Existentialism (d) Dualism
55. For naturalism as a philosophical subject (a) Nature is submissive to human will and purpose  
 (b) Nature and nurture are in complete harmony (c) Everything is an integral part of nature  
 (d) Natural phenomenon is amenable to social inquiry
56. \_\_\_\_\_ is the study of the origin, nature and structure of the universe  
 (a) Ontology ☒ (b) Cosmology (c) Axiology (d) Theology
57. The branch of philosophy that is concerned with investigating reality is called \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) Ontology ☒ (b) Cosmology (c) Axiology (d) Theology
58. \_\_\_\_\_ is concerned with the origin, nature, sources, analysis, justification and limits of knowledge. (a) Cosmology (b) Axiology ☒ (c) Epistemology (d) Theology
59. \_\_\_\_\_ is encouraged because of the beliefs that one's attempt to certainty could always be filled by the possibility of making mistakes. (a) Ontology (b) Axiology  
 (c) Epistemology (d) Theology
60. Another name for ethics as a branch of philosophy is \_\_\_\_\_ (a) Ontology (b) Cosmology  
 (c) Axiology (d) Theology
61. One of the fundamental approach of Analytic philosophy \_\_\_\_\_ (a) Asking questions/being inquisitive (b) Challenging the status quo/being rude (c) Raising arguments/being controversial (d) Being suspicious/skeptical
62. \_\_\_\_\_ is purely based on norms (a) Speculative philosophy  
 (b) Modern philosophy ☒ (c) Prescriptive philosophy (d) Analytic philosophy
63. Wisdom is usually refined by \_\_\_\_\_ (a) Knowledge (b) Philosophy (c) Understanding  
 (d) Speculation
64. Philosophy is concerned with Understanding fundamental truths about the following except \_\_\_\_\_ (a) Love (b) self and Others (c) The world (d) Relationships
65. The main purpose of philosophy is to discourage \_\_\_\_\_ and promote \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) Lying and trustworthiness (b) Cheating and helping (c) Dogma and wisdom  
 (d) Selfishness and prudence



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66. An \_\_\_\_\_ is valid when the conclusion follows from the Premises. ☒ Inference b) conclusion c) syntax d) reasoning.
67. An argument is invalid when the conclusion does not follow from \_\_\_\_\_ a) the argument b) the reasoning c) the syntax ☒ the premises
68. Although there is no guarantee that the conclusion of an argument is true, it can only be false if at least one of the \_\_\_\_\_ is false ☒ the premises (b) valid (c) inference (d) deduction.
69. An argument is unsound when it is not \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ a) valid/has at least one true premises ☒ valid/ has no true premise c) valid/ follows from the conclusion d) valid/ correct.
70. To learn the truth about the world, the world must be studied \_\_\_\_\_ ☒ scientifically b) carefully c) systematically d) logically
71. The aim of science is to discover \_\_\_\_\_ truths with which the facts we encounter can be ☒ General/explained b) Simple/explained c) General/understood d) General/corrected.
72. By 'Explanation' we mean a set of statements from which the thing to be explained can be logically \_\_\_\_\_ a) understood ☒ inferred c) scientifically d) reasonably.
73. In science, we seek explanations that are not only \_\_\_\_\_ and relevant, but also general. ☒ true b) correct c) specific d) obvious.
74. The following are the two main differences between scientific and unscientific explanations. a) attitude and evidence b) evidence and basis c) relevant and general ☒ attitude and basis.
75. An unscientific \_\_\_\_\_ is presented dogmatically. a) talk b) dogma ☒ explanation d) unscientifically.
76. The \_\_\_\_\_ of a serious scientist is not dogmatic. a) bias ☒ attitude c) falsifiable d) hypothetic.
77. The following are vocabularies of science except \_\_\_\_\_ a) hypothesis ☒ fact c) law d) theory
78. What is first suggested in \_\_\_\_\_ is called hypothesis. a) theory (b) law (c) lemma (d) science
79. Logic provides a \_\_\_\_\_, or perhaps better a syntax for modelling scientific discourse. a) general truth b) language c) relevant discourse d) science
80. The following are social sciences except \_\_\_\_\_ a) economic b) sociology c) anthropology ☒ cryptology
81. The following are Humanities except \_\_\_\_\_ a) History b) languages ☒ electronics d) literature.
82. Logic does not safeguard science against the introduction of hidden assumptions and formal fallacies. a) not very sure b) false c) true d) perhaps
83. The Statement, "I am going to school" is \_\_\_\_\_ ☒ True of False b) True c) False d) All of the above
84. \_\_\_\_\_ is a sequence of statements, one of which is intended as a conclusion and others are the premises. a) Statement b) Reasoning ☒ Argument d) None of the above
85. "All humans are mortal, Socrates is human, Therefore, Socrates is mortal". This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ ☒ Argument b) Inductive reasoning c) Deductive reasoning d) All of the above
86. \_\_\_\_\_ is a science of distinguishing between what is correct and incorrect. a) reasoning ☒ Logic c) Argument d) none of the above
87. At least one premise is needed when making \_\_\_\_\_ ☒ Inference b) Inferring c) concluding d) Deduction
88. All \_\_\_\_\_ are sentences. a) declaratives ☒ arguments c) statements d) logic
89. An argument consisting of ten statements will have \_\_\_\_\_ premises ☒ One b) Four c) Eight ☒ Nine
90. The conclusion in a/an \_\_\_\_\_ reasoning is always true. ☒ deductive b) inductive c) a and b d) All of the above



# SADAUKI FOR SUG

91. Logic are of two types, \_\_\_\_\_ a) selective and elective b) bijective and injective c) simple and complex ☒ d) inductive and deductive
92. Complete information is called \_\_\_\_\_ a) full information b) fact c) a and b d) None of the above
93. "Come with me". is an example of a sentence that is \_\_\_\_\_ a) an Argument ☒ b) not a statement c) a statement d) not an argument
94. A typical example of a non-empirical science is \_\_\_\_\_ a) Biology b) Physics ☒ c) Mathematics d) Chemistry
95. 'Nigeria is part of Asia' is a \_\_\_\_\_ a) guess b) True statement c) false statement ☒ d) true or False Statement
96. Example of an empirical science is \_\_\_\_\_ a) Biology b) Physics c) Engineering d) All of the above
97. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are sometimes confused. a) logic and science ☒ b) infer and imply c) statement and argument d) inductive and deductive
98. Premise always come before conclusion in an Argument. ☒ a) Correct b) Incorrect c) Undecided d) all of the above
99. \_\_\_\_\_ forms the basis of Experimental Science. a) logic ☒ b) inference c) science d) Inductive reasoning
100. \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the importance of this course. a) Making good decision b) Understanding our differences ☒ c) Learning how to interact d) none of the above



# SADAUKI FOR SUG



BAYERO UNIVERSITY, KANO  
SCHOOL OF GENERAL AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP STUDIES  
(OFFICE OF THE DEAN)  
2015/2016 FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION  
GSP 2205 – PHILOSOPHY AND LOGIC

DATE: 8<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 2016

TIME: 2 PM – 4PM

## INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **ALL** questions by shading the appropriate boxes on the answer sheet provided.
  - Shading more than one box invalidates your answer.
  - Time allowed: **Two hours**
  - All forms of communication between students is strictly prohibited.
  - Do not write anything on this question paper!**
  - GSM phones are not permitted into the examination hall.
  - Use HB- pencil only to shade your OMR answer sheet.
- The word philosophy was coined by \_\_\_\_\_ (A) Pithogoras ☒ (B) Pythagoras (C) Python Pythagora, (D) Pathogaras (E) Pinthogaras
  - The first people to start practicing philosophy in the world are, \_\_\_\_\_ (A) Roman (B) Greenville ☒ (C) Greece (D) Phonecians (E) Akkadians
  - Modern Philosophy today contain six main branches of thought which include ☒ (A) Metaphysics, Epistimology, Logic, Ethics, Politics and Aesthetics (B) Ontology, Epistimology, Logic, Ethics, Politics and Aesthetics (C) Metaphysics, Epistimology, onthology, Ethics, Politics and Arts (D) Metaphysics, Episimology, Arts, Politics and Culturre (E) Metaphysics, Epistimology, Logic, Ethics, Politics and Culture
  - Philosophy seeks understanding of the following except \_\_\_\_\_ (A) Clarity of terms (B) Help society ☒ (C) Develop an ideology to guide people (D) Help Culture to be critical (E) maintan standard of living
  - One of the greatest philosophers in the world is \_\_\_\_\_ ☒ (A) Aristotle (B) Plato (C) Xalophan (D) Thales (E) Yakaxai
  - Anaximander was a philosopher who lived between \_\_\_\_\_ ☒ (A) 611-547 (B) 511-474 (C) 711-643 (D) 811-567 (E) 612-467
  - The philophy of Parmenides is \_\_\_\_\_ ☒ (A) Reality is changing and not certain (B) Reality is un changing and unitary (C) Reality is critical and diverse (D) Reality is critical but certain (E) Reality is possible and dynamic
  - Anaximander believe is \_\_\_\_\_ (A) Nothing is possible in life (B) All things rise out of the indefinite and intermediate bondless (C) All thinsgs are equal and opposite ☒ (D) all things are from God (E) All thing s are born out of anger and bondless
  - All the follwing are philophers in the Pre socratic philosophy except \_\_\_\_\_ ☒ (A) Wathaingo (B) Zeno (C) Heraclitus (D) Leucippus (E) Anaximander
  - Pythagirms lived between year \_\_\_\_\_ (A) 534-675 ☒ (B) 525-500 (C) 565-768 (D) 543-567 (E) 525-564
  - Socrates lived between the year \_\_\_\_\_ (A) 399-469 (B) 439-499 ☒ (C) 469-399 (D) 499-469 (E) 469-367



# SADAUKI FOR SUG

12. The schools of thought developed by Plato are \_\_\_\_ (A) Epistimology and Ethics  
☒ Epistimology, and Metaphysics (C) Epistimology, and Science (D)  
Epistimology, and Physics (E) Epistimology, and Logic
13. Mathematical knowledge is regarded as \_\_\_\_ (A) knowledge by  
authority (B) Knowledge by acquaintance ☒ knowledge by reason (D) knowledge  
by experience
14. When the activity of moral agent 'A' has a direct or indirect effect on the well-being  
or welfare of moral agent 'B', the issue is tagged as \_\_\_\_ (A) a non-moral  
issue (B) a subjective issue ☒ a moral issue (D) an objective issue
15. \_\_\_\_ as a branch of philosophy is also called the first philosophy.  
(A) Epistemology ☒ metaphysics (C) Axiology (D) logic
16. When we begin to ask questions about the nature of reality and how the world come  
to be the way it is in relation to other worlds, this is the business of \_\_\_\_  
(A) Ontology (B) Theology ☒ Cosmology (D) Theodicy
17. The constitution of Nigeria is a typical example of \_\_\_\_ (A) Ethics of morality  
(B) Applied Ethics ☒ Normative ethics (D) Meta-ethics
18. Essence precedes existence is the major refuted by which of these schools of  
philosophy? ☒ Idealism (B) Realism (C) Existentialism (D) Pragmatism
19. Which of these philosophers is **not** among the major proponent of idealism?  
(A) Plato (B) Kant (C) Berkley ☒ Marcel
20. The theory of forms was expounded by which of these Philosophers?  
(A) Aristotle (B) Plato (C) Pythagoras (D) Kant
21. The highest of values in Idealism is \_\_\_\_ (A) wisdom ☒ Courage (C) Justice  
(D) temperance
22. In the causes of Aristotle, which of the causes refer to the technical know-how of the  
creator of the matter to be transformed to a finished good? (A) material cause (B)  
formal cause (C) efficient cause (D) final cause
23. The *tabula rasa* of John Locke literally denotes \_\_\_\_ (A) the nature of the mind  
when a child is born (B) The emptiness of the mind a child is born (C) a clean slate  
(D) all of the above
24. The realists subscribed to which of these knowledge types? (A) Rational knowledge  
(B) revelational knowledge ☒ Experiential knowledge (D) knowledge by  
acquaintance
25. \_\_\_\_ is called American philosophy because \_\_\_\_ (A) Pragmatism, it  
originated from America (B) Existentialism, all the proponents were Americans (C)  
Realism, all the proponents hailed from America ☒ Pragmatism, all the advocates  
were of American origin
26. Freedom, choice and responsibility is regarded as the basic theme of..... ☒  
Existentialism (B) Idealism (C) Realism (D) Pragmatism
27. In Existentialism values are said to be \_\_\_\_ (A) Realistic (B) Existential  
(C) Objective ☒ Subjective
28. The philosophy of Existentialism was said to be started by Danish Philosopher Soren  
Kierkegaard but was lived and perfected by \_\_\_\_ (A) Friedrich Nietzsche  
(B) Karl Jaspers (C) Gabriel Marcel (D) Jean-Paul Sartre
29. The appreciation of the nature of art and creativity is a feature inherent in \_\_\_\_  
(A) Metaphysics (B) Ethics (C) Logic ☒ Aesthetics
30. \_\_\_\_ is seen as a branch of philosophy as well as a tool of doing philosophy  
☒ Logic (B) Metaphysics (C) Epistemology (D) Axiology





**BAYERO UNIVERSITY, KANO**  
**SCHOOL OF GENERAL AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP STUDIES**  
**(OFFICE OF THE DEAN)**  
**2015/2016 FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION**  
**GSP 2205 – PHILOSOPHY AND LOGIC**

**DATE: 4<sup>TH</sup> May 2017**

**TIME: 2 pm – 4 pm**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

- i. Answer **ALL** questions by shading the appropriate boxes on the answer sheet provided.
- ii. Shading more than one box invalidates your answer.
- iii. Time allowed: **Two hours**
- iv. All forms of communication between students is strictly prohibited.
- v. **Do not write anything on this question paper.**
- vi. GSM phones are not permitted into the examination hall.
- vii. Use HB- pencil only to shade your OMR answer sheet.

**From the options provided, choose the correct answer to each of the following questions.**

1. Metaphysics deals with reality while Epistemology deals with \_\_\_\_\_. a) Development and nature of the universe. b) Religious doctrines c) ☒ Nature and sources of knowledge d) All of the above
2. Which of the following deals with the appreciation of arts, creations and beauty of things? a) Meta-ethics b) Cosmology c) Acquaintance d) ☒ Aesthetics
3. Which of the following is a non-moral value? a) Gender tolerance b) ☒ Aesthetic values c) Religiosity d) Philanthropy
4. Philosophy is relevant to university education because it is useful to both teachers and students in all of the following ways except \_\_\_\_\_. a) choice of subject combinations b) ☒ promoting gender tolerance c) helping teachers select best methods of teaching d) Identifying individual differences among students
5. Which of the following philosophical schools of thought was postulated by Plato? a) ☒ Idealism b) Naturalism c) Pragmatism d) Existentialism
6. A philosophical school of thought is a collection or harmonisation of ideas and theories of great thinkers spatio-temporally. This means \_\_\_\_\_. a) Collection and harmonisation of ideas and theories within a geographical location b) Collection and harmonisation of ideas and theories in a university c) Collection and harmonisation of ideas and theories temporarily d) ☒ Collection and harmonisation of ideas and theories across time and space
7. One of the following is **not** a fundamental principles of naturalism. a) Man should be left to learn in a natural environment b) Mind is subordinate to matter c) Values are created in terms of specific needs d) ☒ Nature alone is the source of knowledge
8. The major criticism against idealism is that, \_\_\_\_\_. a) It influences other schools of thought b) ☒ It appears too much abstract and it contradicts reality c) It emphasizes ideas d) It transcends the boundaries of knowledge
9. The fundamental principles of Pragmatism include all of the following **except** \_\_\_\_\_. a) Actions are real while ideals are tools b) Knowledge is always tentative and functional c) ☒ There should be authoritarianism in government and religion d) Truth is that, which is practical in nature



# SADAUKI FOR SUG

10. One of the following is a basic theme in the philosophy of existentialism. ☒ a) Contingency of human life b) Freedom and choice c) Subjectivity of Values d) Rationality of knowledge
11. One of the following philosophical schools of thought is the child of individualism and healthy competition among individuals and nations. a) Idealism b) Realism ☒ c) Existentialism d) Pragmatism
12. Knowledge of philosophy and its branches can assist students or learners generally in the following ways **except** ☒ a) Creation of interest and leisure time b) Extra-curricular activities c) Guidance, counselling and career services d) Personality development
13. John Locke came with the concept, 'tabula rasa', claiming that the world in which we live is not a world of fantasies, but a real and objective world. This is postulated under the \_\_\_\_\_ school of thought. a) Idealist ☒ b) Realist c) Existentialist d) Pragmatist
14. The word philosophy was coined by ☒ a) Pithogoras ☒ b) Pythagoras c) Python, Pythagora, c) Pathogaras
15. The first people to start practicing philosophy in the world are a) Roman b) Greenville ☒ c) Greece d) Phonecians
16. Modern Philosophy today contains six main branches of thought which include \_\_\_\_\_ ☒ a) Metaphysics, Epistemology, Logic, Ethics, Politics and Aesthetics b) Ontology, Epistimology, Logic, Ethics, Politics and Aesthetics c) Metaphysics, Epistimology, onthology, Ethics, Politics and Arts d) Metaphysics, Epistimology, Arts, Politics and Culture
17. Philosophy seeks understanding of the following **except** \_\_\_\_\_ a) Clarity of terms b) Help society ☒ c) Develop an ideology to guide people d) maintan standard of living
18. All the following statements are true **except** \_\_\_\_\_ a) Philosophy is not a way of life b) Philosophy is not a simply a theory about something ☒ c) Philosophy is a managerial process by man d) Philosophy is an activity of thought
19. Anaximander was a philosopher who lived between ☒ a) 611-547 b) 711-643 c) 811-567 d) 612-467
20. Socrates lived between year a) 399-469 b) 439-499 ☒ c) 469-399 d) 499-469 e) 469-367
21. The works developed by Plato on philosophy are, \_\_\_\_\_ a) Epistemology and Ethics ☒ b) Epistemology and Metaphysics c) Epistemology and Science d) Epistemology and Physics
22. The philosophy of Parmenides is \_\_\_\_\_ ☒ a) Reality is changing and not certain b) Reality is un changing and unitary c) Reality is critical and diverse d) Reality is critical but certain
23. Anaximander believe is \_\_\_\_\_ a) Nothing is possible in life b) All things rise out of the indefinite and intermediate bondless ☒ c) All things are equal and opposite ☒ d) all things are from God
24. All the following are philosophers in the Pre-Socratic philosophy **except** ☒ a) Wathaing'o b) Zeno c) Heraclitus d) Leucippus
25. The component of philosophy that focuses on analyses is known as \_\_\_\_\_ a) School of thought b) prescriptive philosophy c) speculative philosophy ☒ d) language analysis
26. All of the following are approaches to philosophy **except** \_\_\_\_\_ a) analytical approach b) Historical approach c) prescriptive approach ☒ d) language approach
27. \_\_\_\_\_ is a reflective and reasoning attempt to inform character. a) Metaphysics ☒ b) philosophy c) Idealism d) existentialism
28. Philosophy as a discipline deals with all of the following **except** \_\_\_\_\_ a) Justice and crime b) Love and hate c) Peace and violence ☒ d) traditional answers and modern answers
29. Plato believes that philosophy is incomplete if it does not have \_\_\_\_\_ ☒ a) Three component b) Four component c) Two components d) One component



# SADAUKI FOR SUG

27. An inference is invalid when the conclusion does not follow from ..... (a) the premises (b) the argument (c) the reasoning (d) the syntax
28. Although there is no guarantee that the conclusion of an argument is true, it can only be false if at least one of the ..... is false. (a) valid (b) inference (c) deduction (d) the premises
29. An argument is unsound when it is not ..... (a) valid and has at least one true premises (b) valid and follows from the conclusion (c) valid and correct. (d) valid and has no true premise
30. To learn the truth about the world, the world must be studied ..... (a) scientifically (b) carefully (c) systematically (d) logically
31. Logic is an arm of ... (a) Argument (b) Philosophy (c) Premise (d) Critical Thinking
32. Some see logic as ..... (a) Argument or thinking process (b) Conclusion and statement (c) Inductive and reasoning (d) Deductive or judgment
33. Logic begins with ..... (a) Conclusion (b) Deduction (c) Proposition (d) Analogy
34. Proposition means ..... (a) Logic (b) Reasoning (c) Relationship (d) Statement
35. Statement is a sentence that is either (a) Good or bad (b) Inductive or Deductive (c) True or false (d) Premise or conclusion
36. Logic is concerned with the techniques and principles of ... (a) Empirical science (b) Human opinion (c) Human reasoning (d) Human ideas
37. A compound proposition is a proposition that is formed by combining ..... propositions. (a) 2 or more (b) 1 or more (c) at least 2 (d) none of the above
38. All are example of propositions except (a) More power to your elbow (b) I saw her two days ago (c) Audu went there last night (d) Ali is short.
39. One of the problems of logical terms is (a) Are supposed to be based on rules and axioms (b) Are used for reasoning (c) No universal agreement (d) none of the above
40. New propositions can be formed by using (a) Logical terms (b) logical evidence (c) logical reasoning (d) all of the above
41. Which of these is not a monotheistic religion studied in theology? (a) Islam (b) Judaism (c) Zoroastrianism (d) Christianity
42. Knowledge of whatever sort must be classed under...? (a) experience or reason (b) Authority or acquaintance (c) philosophy or logic (d) a priori or a posteriori
43. The knowledge we receive from specialists in their areas is classed as a knowledge source by (a) authority (b) intuition (c) experience (d) reason
44. The value we place on water is...? (a) subjective value (b) moral value (c) objective value (d) intrinsic value
45. When we value objects or human beings for what they can help us to achieve and not as ends in themselves, this value is said be..? (a) objective value (b) intrinsic value (c) extrinsic value (d) non-moral value
46. .... Philosophy examine the logical relationship of ideas over the years. (a) Pragmatism (b) Historical (c) Axiology (d) Realism
47. .... Philosophy is focusing its direction towards meaning of philosophy (a) analytic (b) Historical (c) Epistemology (d) prescriptive
48. The philosophy that is geared towards the establishment of standard ways for assessing values is called (a) Analytic (b) Axiology (c) Historical (d) prescriptive



# SADAUKI FOR SUG

49. .... philosopher seeks to discover and to recommend principles for describing what actions and qualities are most worthwhile. (a) Epistemology (b) Naturalism (c) Prescriptive (d) Historical
50. The process of inferring from some personal thinking, experiences and the observable features is referred to as..... (a) Pragmatism (b) Naturalism (c) logos (d) speculative
51. The central message of objective idealism is to acknowledge  
(a) The freedom of human mind from objective material forces (b) The supremacy of the mind of the human subject in all spheres of existence (c) The existence of certain ideas supposedly in place long before the origin of matter and man (d) The overwhelming power of ideas in the realm of philosophy
52. The view that reality exist only in the mind of the individual thinker is held by a section of the (a) Dualists (b) Idealists (c) Naturalists (d) Materialists
53. Which of the following is not closer to the scientific view of reality?  
(a) Naturalism (b) Materialism (c) Realism (d) Idealism
54. According to one of the following, reality is always made of two sides  
(a) Bilateralism (b) Mutualism (c) Existentialism (d) Dualism
55. For naturalism as a philosophical subject (a) Nature is submissive to human will and purpose  
(b) Nature and nurture are in complete harmony (c) Everything is an integral part of nature  
(d) Natural phenomenon is amenable to social inquiry
56. \_\_\_\_\_ is the study of the origin, nature and structure of the universe  
(a) Ontology (b) Cosmology (c) Axiology (d) Theology
57. The branch of philosophy that is concerned with investigating reality is called  
(a) Ontology (b) Cosmology (c) Axiology (d) Theology
58. \_\_\_\_\_ is concerned with the origin, nature, sources, analysis, justification and limits of knowledge. (a) Cosmology (b) Axiology (c) Epistemology (d) Theology
59. \_\_\_\_\_ is encouraged because of the beliefs that one's attempt to certainty could always be filled by the possibility of making mistakes. (a) Ontology (b) Axiology  
(c) Epistemology (d) Theology
60. Another name for ethics as a branch of philosophy is \_\_\_\_\_ (a) Ontology (b) Cosmology  
(c) Axiology (d) Theology
61. One of the fundamental approach of Analytic philosophy \_\_\_\_\_ (a) Asking questions/being inquisitive (b) Challenging the status quo/being rude (c) Raising arguments/being controversial (d) Being suspicious/skeptical
62. \_\_\_\_\_ is purely based on norms (a) Speculative philosophy  
(b) Modern philosophy (c) Prescriptive philosophy (d) Analytic philosophy
63. Wisdom is usually refined by \_\_\_\_\_ (a) Knowledge (b) Philosophy (c) Understanding  
(d) Speculation
64. Philosophy is concerned with Understanding fundamental truths about the following except \_\_\_\_\_ (a) Love (b) self and Others (c) The world (d) Relationships
65. The main purpose of philosophy is to discourage \_\_\_\_\_ and promote \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) Lying and trustworthiness (b) Cheating and helping (c) Dogma and wisdom  
(d) Selfishness and prudence