



**BAYERO UNIVERSITY, KANO**  
**SCHOOL OF GENERAL AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP STUDIES**  
**2022/2023 FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS**  
**GSP2205 – PHILOSOPHY AND LOGIC**  
**TIME: 2 HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

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

**Instructions:**

- i. Shading more than one option invalidates your answer.
- ii. All forms of communication between candidates are strictly prohibited.
- iii. **Do not write anything on the question paper!**
- iv. GSM phones and other electronic gadgets are not permitted in the examination hall.
- v. Use **Biro only** to shade your OMR answer sheet.
- vi. Candidates using **blank OMR answer sheets MUST** write their details using **Biro** only.
- vii. Choose the correct answer to each of the following questions from the given options.

1. Idealism is ----- a) the view that ideas are derived from experience    b) the view that ideas are products of human struggle for dominance c) the view that ideas are simply the reflections of material objects  
d) the view in philosophy that associates reality to ideas in the mind rather than to material objects.
2. Scientific understanding of reality is much closer to -----  
a) Idealism    b) Dualism    c) Materialism    d) Obscurantism
3. Which of the following was the earliest to emerge in philosophy?  
a) Idealism    b) Dualism    c) Naturalism    d) Eclecticism
4. Which of the following pair offers a contrasting view of reality-----  
a) Naturalism-Materialism    b) Materialism-Idealism    c) Dualism-Idealism    d) Idealism-Naturalism
5. Metaphysics is much closer to one of the following: a) Idealism    b) Realism    c) Materialism    d) Empiricism
6. The view that there is no external reality outside the mind is typical of-----  
a) Dualism    b) Solipsism    c) Idealism    d) Subjectivism
7. The tendency to reduce reality to the individual perception is known as-----  
a) Individualism    b) Idealism    c) Solipsism    d) Dualism
8. One individual that personify Dualism in philosophy is-----  
a) Plato    b) Immanuel Kant    c) Rene Descartes    d) F. W. Hegel
9. In 19<sup>th</sup> century Europe, materialism is mainly associated with the name of-----  
a) Thomas Hobbes    b) Heraclitus    c) Karl Marx    d) Freidrich Hegel
10. A naturalistic account of events and happenings is much closer to one of the following-----  
a) Dualism    b) Materialism    c) Idealism    d) Subjectivism
11. The position that for every merit there is demerit approximates -----  
a) Medievalism    b) Mutualism    c) Dualism    d) SiCmultancity
12. The statement "I am president, only if I am a rich" is called ...  
a) Flat assertion    b) Valid argument    c) Syllogism statement    d) Conditional Statement.
13.  $p \vee q = q \vee p$  is called.....  
a) Idempotent Law    b) Complement Law    c) Commutative Law    d) Double Negation Law.
14. Which of the following is a proposition? a) Get out    b) He is bad    c) What is your name?    d) Come here
15. There are .... Laws of thought. a) 3    b) 2    c) 4    d) 5
16. How many logical terms do we have? a) 7    b) 5    c) 3    d) None of the above
17. How many basic logical terms do we have? a) 7    b) 5    c) 4    d) None of the above
18.  $\sim(\sim p \wedge q)$  can be writing as ... a)  $p \vee \sim q$     b)  $\sim p \vee q$     c)  $\sim p \wedge \sim q$     d)  $\sim p \vee \sim q$ .
19.  $\sim(p \vee q)$  can be writing as ..... a)  $\sim p \vee \sim q$     b)  $\sim p \vee q$     c)  $\sim p \wedge \sim q$     d)  $\sim p \vee \sim q$ .
20. The equivalent statement of "If BUK is in Kano, then Kano is a state in Nigeria"

- a) BUK is in Kano or Kano is not a state in Nigeria b) BUK is not in Kano and Kano is not a state in Nigeria c)  $\sim$  (BUK is not in Kano or Kano is a state in Nigeria) d) BUK is not in Kano or Kano is a state in Nigeria
21.  $p \leftrightarrow q$  is equivalent to ..... a)  $(p \rightarrow q) \vee (q \rightarrow p)$  b)  $(p \rightarrow q) \wedge (q \rightarrow p)$   
c)  $(p \rightarrow q) \wedge (p \rightarrow q)$  d)  $(q \rightarrow p) \vee (p \rightarrow q)$
22. An example of law of identity is .....  
a) Human is Human b) Human is Mortal c) Human is Animal d) Human is Natural
23. The famous philosophical expression which states that "I think, therefore I am" is associated with-----  
a) Naturalism b) Dualism c) Materialism d) Idealism
24. The law of excluded middle is the principle for .....  
a) Every non proposition b) Every assumption c) Every proposition d) Every conclusion.
25. There are two major kinds of knowledge viz. a) Intuition and revelation b) a priori and a posteriori  
c) authority and acquaintance d) reason and logic
26. The monotheistic religions are also called....  
a) Abrahamic religions b) Eastern religions c) Christianity and Islam d) Judaism and Islam
27. There are basically two dimensions of ethics, that is...a) normative and applied ethics  
b) deontic and monotheistic ethics c) *aretaic* and virtue ethics d) none of the above
28. .... deals with feelings, creativity and appreciation of arts and creations or innovations, the beauty of things e.g. music, artistry, landscape etc. a) Metaphysics b) Ethics c) Aesthetics d) Epistemology
29. .... are generally accepted values backed up by reason. E.g. the values we place on money, water, etc. .  
a) Intrinsic values b) Objective values c) Extrinsic values d) Moral values.
30. Which of the following is not a source of knowledge? a) reason b) revelation c) experience d) metaphysics
31. *Philosophia* is a Greek word which means.....  
a) morality b) pursuit of wisdom c) love of metaphysics d) epistemology
32. The search for meanings in life is primarily conducted by.....  
a) metaphysics b) religion, science and philosophy c) axiology d) science only
33. The body of knowledge which is responsible for the objective study of the material universe is called...  
a) philosophy b) religion c) science d) ontology
34. ... is a synoptic discipline in which all facts and information from diverse other disciplines are integrated and synthesized to give a comprehensive perspective. a) Science b) Religion c) Philosophy d) Cosmology
35. .... is a branch of philosophy that deals with pure abstractions that are considered to be in existence but cannot be perceived by the human senses. For example, the soul, mind, spirits and God.  
a) Metaphysics b) epistemology c) axiology d) none of the above
36. When the activity of moral agent 'A' has a direct or indirect effect on the welfare of moral agent 'B', this value is said to be..... a) moral value b) intrinsic value c) non-moral value d) objective value
37. The science that deals with the question of morality and the code of conduct of human beings in a society is called..... a) axiology b) Epistemology c) Metaphysics d) Ethics
38. Logic is a subdivision of ..... a) Reasoning b) Philosophy c) Conclusion d) Argument.
39. Logic is the study of the criteria used for the evaluation of .....  
a) Arguments b) Induction c) Conclusion d) deduction.
40. Logic is a tool used in developing reasonable conclusions based on a given set of .....  
a) Arguments b) Sound reasoning c) Conclusion d) Data .
41. Logic allows one to produce a new information from ..... a) Recent Information  
b) Reasonable Information c) Existing Information d) Arguments.
42. The first lipstick I pulled from my bag is red. The second lipstick I pulled from my bag is red. Therefore, all the lipsticks in my bag are red: is an example of.....  
a) Deductive reasoning b) Inductive reasoning c) Abductive reasoning d) Good reasoning .
43. Saleh always leaves for shop at 10:00 a.m. Saleh is always on time: is an example of .....



- a) Deductive reasoning b) Inductive reasoning c) Abductive reasoning d) Good reasoning.
44. "Cacti are plants, and all plants perform photosynthesis. Therefore, cacti perform photosynthesis" is an example of ..... a) Deductive reasoning b) Inductive reasoning c) Abductive reasoning d) Good reasoning.
45. "Horses have cells in their bodies, and all cells have DNA. Therefore, horses have DNA" is an example of ..... a) Deductive reasoning b) Inductive reasoning c) Abductive reasoning d) Good reasoning.
46. A medical diagnosis is an application of ..... a) Deductive reasoning b) Inductive reasoning c) Abductive reasoning d) Good reasoning.
47. "It's dangerous to drive on icy streets. The streets are icy now, so it would be dangerous to drive on the streets" is an example of ..... a) Deductive reasoning b) Inductive reasoning c) Abductive reasoning d) Good reasoning.
48. Logic can also be called ..... a) Reasoning b) Philosophy c) Wisdom d) Induction.
49. "My father is Irish. He has blond hair. Therefore, everyone from Ireland has blond hair" is an example of ..... a) Deductive reasoning b) Inductive reasoning c) Abductive reasoning d) Good reasoning.
50. .... Philosophy is focusing its direction towards meaning of philosophy. a) Analytic b) Historical c) Epistemology d) Prescriptive
51. The philosophy that is geared towards the establishment of standard ways for assessing values is called..... a) Analytic b) Axiology c) Historical d) prescriptive
52. .... 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
53. The process of inferring from some personal thinking, experiences and the observable features is referred to as..... a) Speculation b) Pragmatism c) Naturalism d) logos
54. In doing philosophy, inferences or speculations must follow..... reasoning. a) Sound b) logical c) scientific d) deductive
55. .... philosophy aspires to a comprehensive understanding and explanation of the structural interrelations of the culture spheres of science, morality, art, and religion. a) Speculative b) historical c) prescriptive d) analytic
56. Prescriptive philosophy seeks to establish standards for assessing values, .....and appraising art. a) judging conducts b) point of analysis c) judgment of issues d) equality of opportunity
57. Speculative philosophy is sometimes called a) metaphysics b) logic c) axiology d) analytic
58. .... Philosophy is the kind of philosophy that looks to explain how the world is. a) Epistemology b) Naturalism c) Prescriptive d) Historical
59. .... deal with issues related to the existence of God, the relationship between body and the mind and the purpose of the universe. a) Speculative b) historical c) prescriptive d) analytic
60. Philosophers equally ask such questions as whether qualities are things in themselves or are projection of our ..... a) Heart b) soul c) mind d) body
61. Analytic philosophy is a movement that begins with philosophers like ..... a) Paulo b) Russell c) Karl max d) Omolewa
62. What is first suggested in science is called----- a) Theory b) Hypothesis c) Logic d) Axioms
63. An ..... is valid when the conclusion follows from the Premises. a) analysis b) Conclusion c) Argument d) Inclusion
64. Attitude and basis are----- a) The two main differences between scientific and unscientific explanations b) the two components being compared in logic c) are the relevant and general key factors in verbal reasoning d) are the quantifying factors in verbal and logical reasoning.
65. In science, we require explanations that are not only true and ....., but also general a) relevant b) Obvious c) not false d) Infusion.
66. Logic provides a language, or perhaps better a syntax for ..... a) general truth b) Science c) modeling scientific discourse (d) relevant discourse
67. An argument becomes invalid when the conclusion does not follow from the .....



- a) premise(s) b) reasoning c) syntax d) argument
68. Two main differences between scientific and unscientific explanations are .....
- a) attitude and basis b) evidence and basis c) relevant and general d) attitude and changes
69. One among the following is prominent in the vocabulary of science.
- a) fallacies b) ginger c) premises d) law
70. An unscientific explanation is .....
- a) analysed conditionally b) critically analyse d c) presented dogmatically d) unscientifically laydown
71. Consider the following argument:
- If the time is 10.00am, then I will be online attending logic lecture.*  
*The time is 10.00am.*  
*Therefore, I will be attending logic lecture online.*
- The argument above is .....
- a) Valid and sound b) Neither valid nor sound c) Valid but not sound d) None of the above.
72. The attitude of a serious scientist is not ..... a) biased b) attitude c) falsifiable d) dogmatic.
73. .... means a set of statements from which the thing to be explained can be logically inferred.
- a) proposition b) simplification c) assumption d) explanation
74. 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) sound and true c) valid d) inference
75. 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
76. Which of the reasoning is based on prediction?
- a) Deductive reasoning b) Inductive reasoning c) Abductive reasoning d) Good reasoning.
77. "Where did you hide the phone you stole?" is an example of one of the following fallacies of presumption
- a) Begging the question b) Complex question c) False cause d) Accident
78. The first and second premises of the argument "All GSP courses are core for all students. Math is a GSP course. Therefore Math is core for all students." Are:
- a) both true b) both false c) both probably true d) true and false respectively.
79. .... fallacy involves the violation of certain rules of valid inferences.
- a) Formal b) Informal c) Valid d) Invalid
80. The following are examples of fallacy of ambiguity except fallacy of .....
- a) equivocation b) composition c) relevance d) presumption
81. All arguments constitute two basic claims, namely ..... a) factual and non-factual  
 b) inferential and preferential c) factual and inferential d) factual and preferential
82. The argument "All level two students are undergraduate. I am a level two student. Therefore, ...." is a sound argument. a) I am undergraduate b) I am a graduate c) I am a level two student d) all level two students are not graduate.
83. --- is a fallacy committed when one posits that a statement is true on the basis that it has not been proved false. a) Appeal to ignorance b) Appeal to authority c) Argument against the person d) Fallacy of ambiguity
84. A strong inductive argument with all true premises is called ----a) uncogent b) weak c) cogent d) sound
85. A fallacy that is committed where the conclusion follows from superstitious beliefs/premises is classified as fallacy of ---- a) accident b) equivocation c) composition d) false cause
86. The following are used in argument evaluation except:
- a) composure b) validity c) strongness d) cogency
87. The inductive argument "All previous Nigerian presidents were -----. Therefore, probably the next Nigerian president will be a man" is cogent if the blank space in the premises is-----

- a) activists b) women c) men d) federalists.
88. "Water will quench one's thirst. Water is composed of hydrogen and oxygen. Therefore, hydrogen and oxygen will quench one's thirst" is an example of fallacy of -----  
a) division b) composition c) equivocation d) presumption.
89. "Sodium and chlorine, the atomic components of salt, are both deadly poisons. Therefore, salt is a deadly poison" is an example of fallacy of -----  
a) division b) composition c) equivocation d) presumption.
90. "Philo" and "Sophia" are two Latin words from which the concept of philosophy was derived and defined literally as -----  
a) People's way of life b) Wisdom c) Love of wisdom d) Words of elders
91. 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
92. One of the following does not belong to the group:  
a) Axiology b) Epistemology c) Dogmatism d) Aesthetics
93. 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
94. "Meta" is a Greek word meaning -----  
a) Wisdom b) Love c) Beyond d) Love of wisdom
95. -----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
96. -----is the study of the origin, nature and structure of the universe.  
a) Ontology b) Cosmology c) Axiology d) Theology
97. The branch of philosophy that is concerned with investigating reality is called -----  
a) Ontology b) Cosmology c) Axiology d) Theology
98. -----is concerned with the origin, nature, sources, analysis, justification and limits of knowledge.  
a) Cosmology b) Axiology c) Epistemology d) Theology
99. ----- is purely based on norms  
a) Speculative philosophy b) Modern philosophy c) Prescriptive philosophy d) Analytic philosophy
100. 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