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

TIME: 2 HOURS ADD 2077/201

2020/2021

INSTRUCTIONS

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

- i. Erase completely any answer you wish to change
- ii. Shading more than one box invalidates your answer.
- iii. All forms of communication among candidates is strictly prohibited.
- iv. **Do not write anything on this question paper.**
- v. GSM phones and other unauthorized materials are not permitted into the examination hall.
- vi. Use HB- pencil only to shade your OMR answer sheet.
- vii. 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.
- viii. Choose the correct answer to each of the following questions from the given options

1. 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
2. "Meta" is a Greek word meaning a) Wisdom b) Love Beyond d) Love of wisdom
3. _____ described metaphysics as the study of the first principles of things, the science of existence. a) Plato b) St. Paul Aristotle d) Max Weaver
4. _____ is the study of the origin, nature and structure of the universe.
a) Ontology Cosmology c) Axiology d) Theology
5. Another name for ethics as a branch of philosophy is _____
a) Ontology b) Cosmology Axiology d) Theology
6. _____ is purely based on norms.
a) Speculative philosophy Modern philosophy c) Prescriptive philosophy d) Analytic philosophy
7. Philosophy is concerned with Understanding fundamental truths about the following except _____
a) Love b) self and Others The world d) Relationships
8. The historical origin of philosophy can be traced to _____. Greek b) Latin c) English d) All of the above
9. _____ is also concerned with appreciation of art, beauty and taste that is based on sense perception.
a) Axiology b) Epistemology c) cosmology Aesthetics
10. The correct title of GSP2205 is _____
 Philosophy and Logic b) Philosophical Logic c) Logical Philosophy d) Log and Philosophy
11. Speculative philosophy is a way of systematically about everything that exists.
a) Metaphysics thinking c) Analytic d) Prescriptive
12. Historical approach to philosophy trace development of Over time.
a) Issues b) thoughts c) issues Ideas
13. Philosophy examines the logical relationship of ideas over the years.
(a) Pragmatism Historical (c) Axiology (d) Realism
14. The philosophy that is geared towards the establishment of standard ways for assessing values is called
a) Analytic b) Axiology c) Historical prescriptive
15. philosopher seeks to discover and to recommend principles for describing what action 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
a) Sound b) logical c) scientific d) deductive
17. Prescriptive philosophy seeks to establish standards for assessing values, and appraising all
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 c) 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 issue
b) 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 (d) 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 (d) the sun as substance
24. Which of these is not a monotheistic religion studied in theology? a) Islam b) Judaism (d) 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 (d) objective value d) intrinsic value
27. The laws set in the Nigerian Constitution is pure example of
a) normative ethics (b) ethics (c) meta-ethics (d) metaphysics
28. Logos in the Greek language stands for a) logic b) study of philosophy (d) 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 ethic would class your activity under a) 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
c) 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 connectives (d) 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 (d) Selective d) Qualitative
34. is an if ... then sentence a) 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 a) 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 c) 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. 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) Conjunction
c) Negation d) Component(s)
58. Which of the following is a compound statement ?
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 short



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61. $(\text{False}) \wedge (\text{True}) \wedge (\text{False}) = \dots$ (a) False (b) True (c) True- False (d) False – True
62. Which of the following is a 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) \neg b) \vee c) ∇ d) π
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 d) 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) probabilistic 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. begging the question.
83. Complex question and fallacy of accident are examples of fallacies of.....
 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. 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. presumption.
c) equivocation. d) division.
87. One of the following philosophers is not associated with idealism.
a) Berkeley b) Plato Hobbes 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 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 Individualism d) Intentionalism
90. The view that all that exists is dependent upon matter for existence is associated with.....
a) Naturalism b) Empiricism 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 Idealism d) Solipsism
92. Which of the following is not subject to exclusive determinism?
a) Dualism 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
idealistic philosopher 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..... 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 Materialism
- 96 Who among the following philosophers are favourably disposed to religion?
a) Idealists b) Materialists c) Dualists 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 Dualism
98. Which of the following is a key philosopher among the materialists? a) Immanuel Kant 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 Naturalist d) Metaphysician
100. Which of the following is not among the dualistic solutions to the mind-body problem?
a) Interactionism b) Epiphenomenalism Parallelism d) Surrealism

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SCHOOL OF GENERAL AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP STUDIES
(Office of the Dean)
2018/2019 Second Semester Examinations
GSP2205: PHILOSOPHY AND LOGIC

Date: Thursday, 14TH 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.
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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 theseand determine what they mean, by exposing the inconsistencies that are inherent in them. (a) words or concepts (b) ideas or issues (c) Metaphysical or Historical (d) Epistemological
10. evaluates concepts and notions (a) ethics (b) consciousness (c) want (d) 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 (b) Hegel (c) Hobbes (d) Spinoza
- *14. The determination of consciousness by material existence or condition is the defining principle of (a) Materialism (b) 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 (c) 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 (c) 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 (c) Dogmatism (d) Aesthetics
21. A sentence that is either true or false is called
(a) an argument (b) a fallacy (c) 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 (b) 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
(a) Deductive (b) weak (c) inductive (d) strong
24. Deductive arguments are those that involve reasoning.
(a) Probabilistic (b) valid (c) weak (d) necessary
25. An argument consists of one or more hypothesis and
(a) two conclusions (b) a fallacy (c) many conclusions (d) a conclusion
26. An is valid when the conclusion follows from the Premises. (a) Conclusion (b) Syntax (c) Argument (d) Reasoning.



SEN. A.B.Lawal 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) 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 (d) 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.
(d) 2 or more (b) 1 or more (c) at least 2 (d) none of the above
38. All are example of propositions except (d) 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
(d) 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 (d) 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 (d) Historical (c) Axiology (d) Realism
47.Philosophy is focusing its direction towards meaning of philosophy (d) 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 phenomena 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

SEN. A.B.Lawal For SUG

66. An _____ is valid when the conclusion follows from the Premises. (a) 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 (d) 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 (a) 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
(b) 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 _____ (a) scientifically
b) carefully c) systematically d) logically
71. The aim of science is to discover _____ truths with which the facts we encounter can be
(a) 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 (b) inferred c) scientifically d) reasonably.
73. In science, we seek explanations that are not only _____ and relevant, but also general. (a) 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 (d) attitude and basis.
75. An unscientific _____ is presented dogmatically. a) talk b) dogma (c) explanation d)
unscientifically.
76. The _____ of a serious scientist is not dogmatic. a) bias (b) attitude c) falsifiable d) hypothetic.
77. The following are vocabularies of science except _____. a) hypothesis (b) 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
(d) cryptology
81. The following are Humanities except _____. a) History b) languages (c) 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 _____. (a) True or 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 (c) Argument d) None of the above
85. "All humans are mortal, Socrates is human, Therefore, Socrates is mortal". This is an example of _____. (a) 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
(b) Logic c) Argument d) none of the above
87. At least one premise is needed when making _____. (a) Inference b) Inferring c) concluding
d) Deduction
88. All _____ are sentences. a) declaratives (b) arguments c) statements d) logic
89. An argument consisting of ten statements will have _____ premises. (a) One b) Four c) Eight
(d) Nine
90. The conclusion in a/an _____ reasoning is always true. a) deductive b) inductive c) a and b
d) All of the above

SEN. A.B.Lawal 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

SEN. A.B.Lawal 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: 8TH JUNE 2016

TIME: 2 PM – 4PM

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.
1. The word philosophy was coined by _____ (A) Pithogoras Pythagoras
(C) Python Pythagora, (D) Pathogaras (E) Pinthogaras
2. The first people to start practicing philosophy in the world are, _____
(A) Roman (B) Greenvile Greece (D) Phonecians (E) Akkadians
3. Modern Philosophy today contain six main branches of thought which include
 Metaphysics , Epistimology, Logic, Ethics, Politics and Aesthetics
(B) Ontology , Epistimology, Logic, Ethics, Politics and Aesthetics
(C) Metaphysics , Epistimology, ontology, Ethics, Politics and Arts
(D) Metaphysics , Epistimology, Arts , Politics and Culture
(E) Metaphysics , Epistimology, Logic, Ethics, Politics and Culture
4. Philosophy seeks understanding of the following except _____
(A) Clarity of terms (B) Help society Develop an ideology to guide people (D) Help Culture to be critical (E) maintain standard of living
5. One of the greatest philosophers in the world is _____ Aristotle (B) Plato
(C) Xalophan (D) Thales (E) Yakaxai
6. Anaximander was a philosopher who lived between _____ 611-547
(B) 511-474 (C) 711-643 (D) 811-567 (E) 612-467
7. The philophy of Parmenides is _____ 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
8. 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 all things are from God (E) All things are born out of anger and bondless
9. All the follwing are philopers in the Pre socratic philosophy except _____
 Wathaingo (B) Zeno (C) Heraclitus (D) Leucippus (E) Anaximander
10. Pythagirms lived between year _____ (A) 534-675 (B) 525-500 (C) 565-768
(D) 543-567 (E) 525-564
11. Socrates lived between the year _____ (A) 399-469 (B) 439-499 469-399
(D) 499-469 (E) 469-367

SEN. A.B.Lawal For SUG

12. The schools of thought developed by Plato are _____ (A) Epistemology and Ethics
Epistemology, and Metaphysics (C) Epistemology, and Science (D)
Epistemology, and Physics (E) Epistemology, and Logic
13. Mathematical knowledge is regarded as _____ (A) knowledge by authority (B) Knowledge by acquaintance (C) 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 (C) a moral issue (D) an objective issue
15. _____ as a branch of philosophy is also called the first philosophy.
(A) Epistemology (B) 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 (C) Cosmology (D) Theodicy
17. The constitution of Nigeria is a typical example of _____ (A) Ethics of morality
(B) Applied Ethics (C) Normative ethics (D) Meta-ethics
18. Essence precedes existence is the major refuted by which of these schools of philosophy? (A) 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 (D) 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 (B) 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 (C) 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 (D) Pragmatism, all the advocates were of American origin
26. Freedom, choice and responsibility is regarded as the basic theme of.....
(A) Existentialism (B) Idealism (C) Realism (D) Pragmatism
27. In Existentialism values are said to be _____ (A) Realistic (B) Existential
(C) Objective (D) 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 (D) Aesthetics
30. _____ is seen as a branch of philosophy as well as a tool of doing philosophy
(A) Logic (B) Metaphysics (C) Epistemology (D) Axiology

SEN. A.B.Lawal 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: 4TH 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

SEN. A.B.Lawal 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) Extracurricular 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 Greece d) Phonecians
16. Modern Philosophy today contains six main branches of thought which include _____
Metaphysics, Epistemology, Logic, Ethics, Politics and Aesthetics b) Ontology, Epistemology, Logic, Ethics, Politics and Aesthetics c) Metaphysics, Epistemology, ontology, Ethics, Politics and Arts d) Metaphysics, Epistemology, 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) maintain 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

SEN. A.B.Lawal 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) 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

SEN. A.B.Lawal 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) Bipolarism (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 phenomena 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



SEN. A.B.Lawal For SUG



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 19th 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) SiCmultaneity
 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 asa) $\sim p \vee \sim q$ b) $\sim p \wedge q$ 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"



SEN. A.B.Lawal For SUG

- 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) ~ (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 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, 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



SEN. A.B.Lawal For SUG

- 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 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 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 explanation 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



SEN. A.B.Lawal For SUG

- 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 inference:
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) strength d) cogency
87. The inductive argument "*All previous Nigerian presidents were ----- Therefore, probably the next Nigeria president will be a man*" is cogent if the blank space in the premises is-----



SEN. A.B.Lawal For SUG

- 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

