

DIRECTORATE OF GENERAL STUDIES
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PMB 2000, AGO-IWOYE, OGUN STATE, NIGERIA.
GNS 103 — HISTORY & PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE
HARMATTAN SEMESTER EXAMINATION 2009-TILL DATE.

1. The sudden increase in the earth's average temperature, bringing about change in conditions alteration of ecosystem and prevalence of diseases is known as _____
(a) End time (b) Global warming
(c) Latter days (d) Armageddon

2. Which of the following is not a characteristic of a hazardous waste?
(a) Oxidizing (b) Ignitable
(c) Corrosive (d) Permeable

3. Which of the following words best describe "ignitable"
(a) Flammable (b) Corrosive
(c) Poisonous (d) Reactive

4. In what part of Nigeria is kanji dam located

5. A hazardous waste from petroleum and pesticide manufacturing industries are referred as
(a) F - List (b) A - list
(c) P - List (d) T - List

6. In waste disposal, we can collect animal carcasses, broken glassware, radioactive substance and chemical in a single container
(a) K-list (b) F-List (c) P-List
(d) I - List

7. For every 100 meter we travel into the earth, the temperature of rock increase by
(a) 3 degree Celsius (b) 300 degree Celsius
(c) 3 degree falvenheit (d) 30 degree falvenheit

8. _____ involves performing certain operation on a raw data
(a) Calculation (b) Analysis
(c) Information (d) Programming

9. Biphenol – A is the chemical name for a building blocks of
(a) Diphenylpropane (b) Carbon
(c) Polycarbonate (d) Phthalates

10. Experiment that involved the use of live animal are referred to as

- (a) In vito (b) In vitro (c) Post mortem
(d) Hypothesis (e) In vivo

11. A piece of land designated for waste disposal is said to be referred to as

- (a) Incineration (b) Land fill
(c) Waste bin (d) Land mass

12. Health orange peels, vegetable steams, left over food and empty cartons of milk can be regarded as household hazardous waste

- (a) True (b) False
(c) Not sure (d) It's depends

13. _____ is the centre of the solar system

- (a) Earth (b) Sun
(c) Panel (d) Battery

14. _____ consists of a central star orbited by planets or small rocky bodies

- (a) Space (b) Solar system
(c) Star (d) Moon

15. The total number of planets

- (a) 7 (b) 8
(c) 9 (d) 10

16. _____ are classified a huge collective of billions of stars

- (a) Sun (b) Galaxies
(c) Moon (d) Satellite

17. _____ his matter usually thought of as garbage

- (a) Biomass (b) Saw dust
(c) Firewood (d) Sewage

18. _____ is a measurement of electromotive force in electricity

- (a) Current (b) Volt
(c) Volta (d) None

19. Wind is created when the sun _____ up the earth

- (a) Heats (b) Evenly heats
(c) Unevenly heats (d) None

20. When magma breaks through the surface of the earth in a Volcano, it is called

- (a) Magma (b) Magma mante
(c) Lava (d) Crust

21. Geo' means _____

- (a) Heat (b) Earth

- (c) Energy (d) Crust
22. The yellow yolk of the egg is like the _____
(a) Core of the earth (b) The side
(c) The yolk (d) The mantle (e) Crust
23. Thermal' means
(a) Energy (b) Earth
(c) Mantle (d) Heat
24. Wind is created when the sun _____ up the earth
(a) Heats (b) Evenly heats
(c) Unevenly heats (d) None
25. The _____ remain the primary source of the total energy supply in the world
(a) Sun (b) Fossil fuel
(c) Electricity (d) Water
26. BTU means
(a) British thermal unit (b) Biomass thermal unit
(c) Biomass total unit (d) None
27. Stored energy is called
(a) Kinetic energy (b) Moving energy
(c) Potential energy (d) Heat energy
28. Moving energy is called
(a) Kinetic energy (b) Mechanical energy
(c) Heat energy (d) Potential energy
29. The standard unit for measuring energy is _____
(a) Joule (b) BTU
(c) Heat energy (d) None
30. 1000joules is equal to _____ thermal unit
(a) 2 British (b) 1 British thermal unit
(c) 1 Biomass (d) 2 Biomass
31. _____ is use to do work
(a) Capacity (b) Ability
(c) Energy (d) Power
32. A waste that is both hazardous and radioactive is called
(a) Hazardous waste (b) Mixed waste
(c) Radioactive waste (d) None
33. The standard abbreviation for this words 'Polychlorinated biphenyles' is
(a) POB (b) PB

- (c) PDBS (d) PCBS
34. Bio - hazardous waste is picked up by EM every _____
(a) Months (b) 1 month
(c) 2 weeks (d) 1 week
35. _____ give the degree to which numerical data tend to spread about an average
(a) Measures of variation (b) Measures of dispersion
(c) Mean (d) Mode
36. _____ allows information to be obtained in real space and time
(a) Physical observation (b) Research
(c) Analysis (d) Oral interview
37. Pithecanthropus means
(a) Ape (b) Man
(c) Man Ape (d) Ape man
38. Erect walking primate is called
(a) Pithecanthropus (b) Hominid
(c) Neanderthal (d) None
39. "Anthrop" means
(a) Ape (b) Anthropology
(c) Man (d) None
40. Life was believed to arise from non-living matter by a process called
(a) Pre-existing life (b) Chemical revolution
(c) Spontaneous generation (d) Evolution
41. Tool employed in scientific methodology includes
(a) Use of library (b) Oral interview
(c) Experimentation (d) All of the above
42. The dry land of the earth's surface is called
(a) Crust (b) Continental crust
(c) Oceanic crust (d) None
43. Neanderthal man is classified as
(a) Homo sapiens (b) Homicide
(c) Homo alibis (d) Homo erectus
44. Which of the following best describe the term "pathogen"
(a) They are the disease causing organism (b) They are toxic organism
(c) They are harmful organism (d) They are disease causing biochemical
45. Recycling, neutralization, incineration, isolation are ways of disposition of
(a) Poisonous waste (b) Household waste
(c) Hazardous waste (d) Non-hazardous waste

46. In the solar system the central part is called

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| (a) Sun | (b) Star |
| (c) Moon | (d) Galaxy |

47. Australopithecus means

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| (a) South Africa man | (b) South Africa Ape |
| (c) Southern Ape | (d) None |

48. ANOVA means

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (a) Analysis of variance | (b) Analysis of variable |
| (c) Analysis of variation | (d) Analysis of variability |

49. The largest of the water bodies covering the earth's surface is the

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| (a) River | (b) Ocean |
| (c) Groundwater | (d) Glacier |

50. Ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity and toxicity are characteristic of

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) House hold hazardous waste | (b) Chemical waste |
| (c) Hazardous waste | (d) Non -hazardous waste |

51. _____ is the ability to do work

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| (a) Power | (b) Energy |
| (c) Wisdom | (d) Strength |

52. The average cranial capacity of the skull in man/woman/modern ape are

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| (a) 1500/1350/500 | (b) 1500/500/1350 |
| (c) 1500/1500/500 | |

53. Halogenated waste materials contain

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| (a) Halogen compound | (b) Chlorine or fluorine |
| (c) A and b | (d) Chlorine and fluorite |

54. Waste ticket must be filled by the _____

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (a) Staff assistant | (b) Person who generate the waste |
| (c) Environmental management | (d) None |

55. Animal carcasses that contain carcinogenic agents are hazardous wastes that must be disposed by EM

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| (a) True | (b) False |
|----------|-----------|

56. Hazardous wastes from organization that contain pathogens are called

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (a) Biochemical hazardous waste | (b) Microbe waste |
| (c) Bio-hazardous waste | (d) Pathogen hazardous wast |

57. The filamentous, slimy, woolly and greenish life form found growing in stagnant water bodies belong to the group called

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| (a) Bryophytes | (b) Algae |
| (c) Fungi | (d) Viruses |

58. _____ is usually made up of gas called methane

- (a) Methanol
- (b) Ethanol
- (c) Natural gas
- (d) Diesel

59. The release of substance by man into the environment is called

- (a) Pollutant
- (b) Pollution
- (c) Combustion
- (d) Nome

60. The old way of disposition of waste is

- (a) Land fill
- (b) Incineration
- (c) Burning
- (d) Burring

61. The origin of man include all these except

- (a) Spontaneous generation
- (b) Chemical evolution
- (c) Steady state
- (d) Evolution simulation

62. The _____ is suitable when information is needed in clearer detail or the pool of respondents is small

- (a) Oral interview
- (b) Questionnaire
- (c) Physical observation
- (d) Experimentation

63. The study of minute organisms that cannot be seen with unaided eye is referred to as

- (a) Mycology
- (b) Virology
- (c) Microbiology
- (d) Bacteriology

64. The oceanic crust and continental crust differ in the type of

- (a) Rock
- (b) Mineral
- (c) Composition
- (d) Layer they contain

65. Troposphere, stratosphere, mesosphere and thermosphere are part of

- (a) Biosphere
- (b) Hydrosphere
- (c) Atmosphere
- (d) Solar system

66. _____ is the part of earth capable of supporting life

- (a) Atmosphere
- (b) Hydrosphere
- (c) Biosphere
- (d) Mesosphere

67. The hydrosphere consists of the bodies of water, that cover _____

- (a) 71%
- (b) 97%
- (c) 73%
- (d) 70%

68. Non renewable energy include all there except

- (a) Fossil fuels
- (b) Coal
- (c) Mineral oil
- (d) Solar energy

69. The satellite of the earth is called

- (a) Sun
- (b) Star

- (c) Moon (d) Galaxy
70. Renewable energy include all these except
(a) Coal (b) Water
(c) Wind (d) Sun
71. _____ is defined a tailless monkey
(a) Ape (b) Ape like an castor
(c) Gorilla (d) Homo sapiens
72. _____ is a source of vast information stored in literatures such as books, magazine, journals, periodicals
(a) Internet (b) Website
(c) Bookstore (d) Library
73. _____ refers to discarded materials with properties that make them potentially harmful to human health or the environment
(a) Pollution (b) Contaminants
(c) Hazardous (d) Y-product
74. _____ are used when information is from a large number of respondents
(a) Questions (b) Questionnaire
(c) Facts (d) Seminars
75. Biphenol -A is the chemical name for a building block of
(a) Biphenyl propane (b) Polycarbonate
(c) Carbon (d) Plittite
76. One of the fundamental belief of evolutionism is that man has evolved from the beasts through time, chance and _____
(a) Artificial selection (b) Natural selection
(c) Chance selection (d) One selection
77. The _____ is undoubtedly the weakest link in the whole human evolutionary scenario
(a) Homo alibis (b) Homo Erectus
(c) Homo sapiens (d) Kama Piteous
78. _____ are carried out for the controlled testing of causal process
(a) Experiments (b) Physical observation
(c) Oral interview (d) Design
79. Elemental metal and _____ is a pair of incompatible material
(a) Flammables (b) Sodium acid
(c) Phenol (d) Hydrides
80. _____ is mined out of the ground and used to create electricity and for burning
(a) Firewood (b) Mineral coal

(c) Biomass

(d) Oil

81. _____ includes a collection of theories, concepts or ideas comparative method of different approaches and critique of the individual procedure as they relate to a particular discipline or field of study

- (a) Methodology (b) Analysis
(c) Essay (d) Experiment

82. A waste that exhibits at least one of the four characteristic of a hazardous waste is referred to as

- (a) List waste (b) Characteristic waste
(c) Household waste (d) Non-hazardous waste

83. In what part of Nigeria do we have huge deposits of coal?

- (a) Enugu (b) Abeokuta
(c) Calabar (d) Abuja

84. The two major disposal methods are _____ and _____

- (a) Land fill and land mass (b) Land fill and incineration
(c) Dustbin and waste bin

85. Hazardous wastes are predominantly generated from

- (a) Home (b) Vehicle
(c) Industries (d) Schools

86. Used gas cylinders are best disposed/managed by _____

- (a) Building (b) Burning
(c) Rental and returned (d) None

87. A hazardous waste that is from common manufacturing and industrial processes is referred to as

- (a) F – list (b) K – list
(c) P – list (d) T – list

88. _____ is the ability to do work

- (a) Power (b) Energy
(c) Wisdom (d) Strength

89. "Geo" means _____

- (a) Heat (b) Earth
(c) Energy (d) Crust

90. The standard abbreviation for this words polychlorinated biphenyls is

- (a) POB (b) PB
(c) PDMS (d) PCBS

91. Bio – hazardous waste is picked up by EM every _____

- (a) 2 months (b) 1 month
(c) 2 weeks (d) 1 week

NO	ANS								
1	B	11	B	21	B	31	C	41	D
2	D	12	A	22	A	32	B	42	B
3	A	13	B	23	D	33	D	43	A
4	B	14	B	24	C	34	C	44	A
5	A	15	B	25	B	35	A	45	C
6	C	16	B	26	A	36	A	46	A
7	A	17	B	27	C	37	A	47	C
8	B	18	B	28	A	38	B	48	A
9	C	19	C	29	A	39	C	49	B
10	D	20	C	30	C	40	C	50	C

NO	ANS	NO	ANS	NO	ANS	NO	ANS	NO	ANS
51	B	61	C	71	A	81	A	91	C
52	A	62	A	72	D	82	B	92	A
53	C	63	C	73	C	83	A	93	A
54	B	64	A	74	B	84	B	94	C
55	A	65	C	75	B	85	C	95	B
56	C	66	C	76	B	86	C	96	A
57	B	67	A	77	B	87	A	97	C
58	C	68	D	78	A	88	B	98	B
59	B	69	C	79	D	89	B	99	A
60	A	70	A	80	B	90	D	100	B

18. According to James Mill logic is
(a) An art (b) A science
(c) Science and art (d) Religion
19. "Logic is the science which treats of the operations of the human mind in its search for truth"
— is a definition of logic by
(a) Creighton (b) Whitely
(c) Mill (d) Thompson
20. A _____ is either true or false
(a) Question (b) Command
(c) Proposition (d) Exclamation
21. A _____ does not have a particular language
(a) Sentence (b) Proposition
(c) Judgment (d) Term
22. A _____ does not have a physical existence
(a) Proposition (b) Sentence
(c) Term (d) Judgment
23. The premises provide conclusive grounds for the conclusion in _____ argument
(a) Inductive (b) Deductive
(c) Fallacious (d) Intuitive
24. The argumentation becomes a closed system in
(a) Deduction (b) Induction
(c) Material logic (d) Intuitive logic
25. That cannot advance beyond the scope of its premises is
(a) Induction (b) Material logic
(c) Deduction (d) Dilemma
26. The defining feature of a valid deduction is its
(a) Vagueness (b) Uncertainty
(c) Indefiniteness (d) Certainty

27. Deductive arguments are typically _____
(a) Analytic (b) Synthetic
(c) Intuitive (d) Material
28. The relationship between premises and conclusion in a deductive argument is
(a) Cause—Effect (b) Analytic—Synthetic
(c) A priori — A posterior (d) Implication — Entailment
29. In induction, reasoning proceeds to a conclusion that is to the scope
(a) Confined (b) Not confined
(c) Narrow (d) Restricted
30. In inductive reasoning the conclusion is _____
(a) Probable (b) Certain
(c) Definite (d) Predictable
31. Discovering a new _____ is permissible in inductive reasoning
(a) Cause (b) Effect
(c) Assumption (d) Evidence
32. Inductive arguments are properly characterized as
(a) Valid—Invalid (b) Strong—Weak
(c) Definite — indefinite (d) Certain—Uncertain
33. Inductive method is identified with
(a) Religious activity (b) Scientific activity
(c) Moral activity (d) Aesthetic activity
34. A single _____ is enough to prove the inductive conclusion false
(a) Intuition (b) Assumption
(c) Counter-example (d) Concept
35. An advantage of inductive reasoning is
(a) To sustain existing beliefs (b) To formulate valid arguments
(c) To create aesthetic sense (d) To frame future expectations

36. Truth or Falsehood may be predicated of _____
(a) Arguments (b) Inferences
(c) Propositions (d) Syllogism
37. Validity or Invalidity may be predicted of _____
(a) Deductive arguments (b) Propositions
(c) Terms (d) Concepts
38. The falsehood of a valid deductive argument's conclusion guarantees that
(a) The argument is sound (b) At least one of the premise is false
(c) Premises are true (d) The validity is uncertain
39. If it is possible for the premises of a deductive argument to be true and its conclusion to be false, that argument is
(a) Valid (b) Invalid
(c) Indescribable (d) Sound
40. The claim of an inductive argument is that premises provide _____ for the conclusion
(a) Invalidity (b) Absolute evidence
(c) No evidence (d) Some evidence
41. The following argument:
Aristotle is human and mortal
Bacon is human and mortal
Castro is human and mortal
Descartes is human and mortal
Therefore all humans are mortal
Is an example for _____ argument
(a) Deductive (b) Inductive
(c) Syllogistic (d) Deduction — Induction combined
42. A valid deductive argument with true premises is called a _____ argument
(a) Sound (b) Unsound
(c) Fallacious (d) Dilemma
43. A deductive argument is sound if and only if it is
(a) Valid and all its premises are true (b) Invalid and all its premises are true

- (c) Is valid and one of the premise is false (d) Is valid and its conclusion is false
44. Deduction and Induction are two main forms of _____
(a) Beliefs (b) Concepts
(c) Reasoning (d) Assumptions
45. Deductive logic is also known as
(a) Intuitive logic (b) Material logic
(c) Formal logic (d) Scientific logic
46. Inductive logic is also known as
(a) Formal logic (b) Model logic
(c) Material logic (d) Sentential logic
47. The following argument:
"All mammals have wings All reptiles are mammals Therefore all reptiles have wings"
(a) Inductive (b) Invalid
(c) Sound (d) Valid
48. Deduction and induction are two types of _____
(a) Arguments (b) Terms
(c) Prepositions (d) Concepts
49. A term can have _____ in its proposition
(a) Vague meaning (b) Many meaning
(c) No meaning (d) Only one meaning
50. Words and names can become terms only if they are used in
(a) An argument (b) Proposition
(c) Thought (d) Reasoning
51. Both premises and conclusion of an argument are
(a) Commands (b) Propositions
(c) Exclamations (d) Questions
52. _____ is a statement of relation between two terms
(a) Proposition (b) Denotation
(c) Syllogism (d) Dilemma

53. The two kinds of propositions are
(a) Connotative — Denotative (b) Abstract — Concrete
(c) Categorical — Conditional (d) Good — Bad
54. The sign of relation between two terms is called a _____
(a) Subject (b) Predicate
(c) Object (d) Copula
55. The sum total of the objects to which the term can be applied is its _____
(a) Connotation (b) Denotation
(c) Meaning (d) Function
56. Denotation is the same as _____
(a) Extension (b) Intension
(c) Value (d) Meaning
57. The function of suggesting qualities possessed by the objects is known as
(a) Evaluating (b) Denoting
(c) Connoting (d) Meaning
58. Connotation is the same as _____
(a) Intension (b) Extension
(c) Value (d) Meaning
59. In a categorical proposition the predicate is either affirmed or denied _____ of the subject
(a) Unconditionally (b) Conditionally
(c) Emotionally (d) Fallaciously
60. The proposition "if you work hard you will succeed" — is an example for _____ proposition
(a) Categorical (b) Conditional
(c) Negative (d) Emotive
61. A disjunctive proposition is _____ proposition
(a) Conditional (b) Unconditional
(c) Categorical (d) Imperative

62. Affirmative or Negative is the classification of the propositions on the basis of
(a) Quantity (b) Quality
(c) validity (d) Truth
63. Universal or particular is the classification of the propositions on the basis of
(a) Quantity (b) Quality
(c) Validity (d) Truth
64. The quantity of a proposition is determined by the _____ of the subject
(a) Intension (b) Extension
(c) Quality (d) Predicate
65. A proposition in which the predicate refers to all individual objects denoted by the subject is called
(a) Particular (b) Negative
(c) Disjunctive (d) Universal
66. A proposition in which the predicate belongs only to a part of the denotation of the subject is called
(a) Particular (b) Negative
(c) Disjunctive (d) Universal
67. Individual positions are to be regarded as _____
(a) Universal (b) Particular
(c) Negative (d) Fallacy
68. That proposition on which the quantity of the subject is not stated clearly but left vague is called _____
(a) Dilemma (b) Fallacy
(c) Indefinite (d) False
69. The proposition: "All men are mortal"—is an example for _____ proposition
(a) Universal affirmative (b) Universal negative
(c) Particular affirmative (d) Particular negative
70. The proposition: "No men are perfect"—is an example for _____ proposition
(a) Universal affirmative (b) Universal negative
(c) Particular affirmative (d) Particular negative

71. The proposition: "Some flowers are red" — is an example for _____ proposition
(a) Universal affirmative (b) Universal negative
(c) Particular affirmative (d) Particular negative
72. The proposition: "Some Indians are not religious" — is an example for _____ proposition
(a) Universal affirmative (b) Universal negative
(c) Particular affirmative (d) Particular negative
73. When a term is used in its entire extent referring to the objects denoted by the term, that term is said to be
(a) Undistributed (b) Excluded
(c) Distributed (d) Verified
74. When a term refers only to part the class of things denoted by the term, that term is said to be

(a) Undistributed (b) Unexcluded
(c) Distributed (d) Verified
75. Universal affirmative proposition distributes _____
(a) Subject (b) Predicate
(c) Both subject and predicate (d) Neither Subject nor Predicate
76. Universal negative proposition distributes _____
(a) Subject (b) Predicate
(c) Both Subject and Predicate (d) Neither Subject nor Predicate
77. Particular affirmative proposition distributes _____
(a) Subject (b) Predicate
(c) Both Subject and Predicate (d) Neither Subject nor Predicate
78. Particular negative proposition distributes _____
(a) Subject (b) Predicate
(c) Both Subject and Predicate (d) Neither Subject nor Predicate
79. The process of passing directly from a single proposition to a conclusion is
(a) Immediate inference (b) Mediate inference
(c) Definition (d) Classification

80. _____ asserts the agreement or disagreement of a subject and predicate after having compared each with middle term
(a) Immediate inference (b) Mediate inference
(c) Definition (d) Classification
81. Opposition is a inference
(a) Indirect (b) Absurd
(c) Mediate (d) Immediate
82. Education is a _____ inference
(a) Indirect (b) Absurd
(c) Mediate (d) Immediate
83. _____ is the relation between two propositions having the same subject but differing in quality only
(a) Contrary opposition (b) Contradictory opposition
(c) Subaltern (d) Sub-contrary
84. _____ is the relation between two propositions having the same subject but differing in both quality and quantity
(a) Contrary opposition (b) Contradictory opposition
(c) Sub-alternation (d) Sub-contrary
85. The relation between two particular propositions having the same subject and predicate but differing in quality is _____ opposition
(a) Contrary (b) Contradictory
(c) Sub-alternation (d) Sub-contrary
86. _____ opposition is the relation between two propositions having the same subject and predicate but differing in quantity only.
(a) Contrary (b) Contradictory
(c) Subaltern (d) Sub-contrary
87. If one of the contraries is true the truth— value of the other is
(a) True (b) False
(c) Neither true nor false (d) Both true and false

88. If one of the contraries is false the truth — value of the other is
(a) True (b) False
(c) Doubtful (d) Neither true nor false
89. If one of the contradictories is true the other must be
(a) True (b) False
(c) Doubtful (d) Neither true or false
90. Contrary propositions cannot be both _____
(a) True (b) False
(c) True and false (d) Doubtful
91. Of two sub-contraries if one is false the other is necessarily
(a) True (b) False
(c) Doubtful (d) Neither true nor false
92. Of two sub-contraries if one true the other is
(a) True (b) False
(c) Doubtful (d) Neither true nor false
93. Between subalterns if the universal is true the particular is
(a) True (b) False
(c) Doubtful (d) Both true or false
94. If the particular proposition of a subaltern relation is false its corresponding universal proposition will
(a) True (b) False
(c) Both true and false (d) Doubtful
95. If the particular proposition of a subaltern relation is true, the truth—value of the universal proposition
(a) True (b) False
(c) Both true and false (d) Doubtful
96. The proposition: "Socrates is wise", is an example for
(a) Negative (b) Singular
(c) Emotive (d) Invalid

97. The quantity of the proposition is determined by the extension of the
(a) Subject (b) Predicate
(c) Both Subject and Predicate (d) Copula
98. In a conditional proposition the part which expresses the condition by 'if' or its equivalent is
(a) Antecedent (b) Consequent
(c) Opposite (d) Meaning
99. _____ is a unit of reasoning in logic
(a) Term (b) Copula
(c) Proposition (d) Subject
100. Euler's circles are diagrams representing _____ of the terms.
(a) Distribution (b) Quality
(c) Quantity (d) Meaning
101. A syllogism is a form of _____ inference
(a) Mediate (b) Immediate
(c) Intuitive (d) Inductive
102. A syllogism is a form of mediate _____ inference
(a) Deductive (b) Inductive
(c) Intuitive (d) Fallacious
103. A syllogism consists of _____ terms
(a) Five (b) Two
(c) Three (d) Four
104. A syllogism consists of _____ premises
(a) Two (b) Three
(c) Four (d) Five
105. The major term is the _____
(a) Subject of the conclusion (b) Copula
(c) Predicate of the conclusion (d) Predicate of the minor premise

106. The minor term is the _____
(a) Subject of the conclusion (b) Predicate of the conclusion
(c) Subject of the major premise (d) Predicate of major premise
107. That term which occurs in the premises and not in the conclusion is
(a) Major term (b) Minor term
(c) Copula (d) Middle term
108. _____ performs the function of an intermediary
(a) Major term (b) Middle term
(c) Minor term (d) Copula
109. Each term occurs in the syllogism
(a) Once (b) Twice
(c) Thrice (d) Four time
110. "B is a friend C
A is a friend of B
Therefore A is a friend of C.
The above syllogism commits the fallacy of _____
(a) Quarterino-terminorum (b) Ambiguous major
(c) Ambiguous minor (d) Equivocation.
111. _____ is a fallacy which occurs when a syllogism uses its major term in one sense in the premise and in a different sense in the conclusion
(a) Fallacy of ambiguous major (b) Fallacy of ambiguous minor
(c) Fallacy of ambiguous middle (d) Fallacy of undistributed middle
112. _____ is which occurs when in a syllogism the minor term means one thing in the minor premise and quite another in the conclusion.
(a) Fallacy of ambiguous major (b) Fallacy of ambiguous minor
(c) Fallacy of ambiguous middles (d) Fallacy of undistributed middle
113. "Food is indispensable to life"
Plantain is a food
Therefore plantain is indispensable to life"
The fallacy committed by the above syllogism is
(a) Ambiguous major (b) Ambiguous minor

(c) Ambiguous middle (d) Undistributed middle

114. "All donkeys are animals

All monkeys are animals

Therefore all monkeys and donkeys"

The fallacy committed by the above syllogism is

(a) Ambiguous major (b) Ambiguous minor

(c) Ambiguous middle (d) Undistributed middle

115. The fallacy occurs when the major term which is not distributed in the major premise but distributed in the conclusion is

(a) Ambiguous major (b) Undistributed middle

(c) Illicit major (d) Equivocation

116. The fallacy occurs when the minor term which is not distributed in the minor premise but distributed in the conclusion is

(a) Ambiguous minor (b) Undistributed middle

(c) Equivocation (d) Illicit minor

117. The form of the syllogism as determined by the position of the middle term is

(a) Figure (b) Mood

(c) Quality (d) Quantity

118. There are _____ types of categorical syllogism known as figures

(a) Two (b) Three

(c) Four (d) Five

119. A _____ is a form of syllogism determined by the quality and quantity of the three constituent propositions

(a) Mood (b) Figure

(c) Middle termed (d) Conclusion

120. A syllogism in which the major premise is a hypothetical proposition, the minor and the conclusion are categorical propositions is a _____

(a) Categorical syllogism (b) Hypothetical syllogism

(c) Disjunctive syllogism (d) Dilemma

121. A hypothetical syllogism is also called _____

- (a) Conjunctive syllogism (b) Disjunctive syllogism
- (c) Categorical syllogism (d) Dilemma

122. A constructive hypothetical syllogism is also known as _____

- (a) Modus Tollens (b) Modus ponens
- (c) Constructive dilemma (d) Addition

123. Modus tollens is also known as _____

- (a) Constructive hypothetical syllogism (b) Constructive dilemma
- (c) Destructive dilemma (d) Destructive hypothetical syllogism

124. A _____ is a mixed syllogism whose major premise is a disjunctive proposition and whose minor premise and conclusion are categorical propositions

- (a) Categorical syllogism (b) Hypothetical syllogism
- (c) Disjunctive syllogism (d) Dilemma

125. The violation of the rules of a disjunctive syllogism commits the fallacy of

- (a) Illicit major (b) Illicit minor
- (c) Improper disjunction (d) Ambiguous major

126. Identify the first figure among the following

- (a) MP (b) PM

- (c) MP (d) PM

SM SMMSMS

SPSPSPSP—

127. Identify the second figure from among the following

- (a) MP (b) PM

- (c) MP (d) PM

SM SMMS MS

SP SP SP SP

128. Identify the third figure from among the following

- (a) MP

- (b) PM

- (c) MP

(d) PM
SMSMMSMS
Sp Sp SP SP

129. Identify the fourth figure from among the following

(a) MP (b) PM
(c) MP (d) PM
SMSMMSMS
SPSPSP SP

130. _____ is a valid mood of the first figure

(a) BAROCO (b) DAPAPTI
(c) FESAPO (d) BARBARA

131. _____ is a valid mood of second figure

(a) CELARENT (b) CESARE
(c) DISAMIS (d) BRAMANTIP

132. _____ is a valid mood of third figure

(a) DM11 (b) FESTINO
(c) DIMARIS (d) DATISI

133. _____ is valid mood of fourth figure

(a) CEI.ERANT (b) CESARE
(c) DIMARIS (d) DISAMIS

134. A dilemma is a _____ syllogism

(a) Mixed (b) Categorical
(c) Hypothetical (d) Disjunctive

135. "He is either a saint or a sinner

He is not a saint

Therefore he is a sinner"

The above argument commits the fallacy of _____
(a) Undistributed middle (b) Improper disjunction
(c) Four terms (d) Illicit minor

136. "All animals are mortal All men are animals Therefore all men are mortal"

_____ is the major of the above syllogism

- (a) Mortal (b) Men
- (c) Animal (d) Are

137. "All men are mortal All kings are men Therefore all kings are mortal"

_____ is the minor term of the above argument

- (a) Mortal (b) Kings
- (c) Men (d) Are

138. "All men are mortal Socrates is a man Therefore Socrates is mortal"

_____ is the middle term of the above argument

- (a) Mortal (b) Socrates
- (c) Men (d) Is

139. "All men are selfish

No apes are men

Therefore no apes are selfish"

The above argument commits the fallacy of

- (a) Undistributed middle (b) Illicit major
- (c) Illicit minor (d) Ambiguous minor

140. "All thugs are murderers

Therefore all Indians are murderers"

The fallacy committed by above argument is

- (a) Illicit minor (b) Illicit major
- (c) Ambiguous major (d) Undistributed middle

141. _____ fallacy occurs when a term is used in two different meanings in the syllogism

- (a) Undistributed middle (b) Two negative premises
- (c) Equivocation (d) Illicit major

142. All Indians are hard working

All Keralites are Indian. Therefore,

All keralites are hard working

The above argument is

- (a) Invalid (b) False
(c) Valid (d) True
143. If one premise is negative the conclusion must be _____
(a) Negative (b) Positive
(c) Both negative and positive (d) Neither negative nor positive
144. Two _____ premises yield no valid conclusion
(a) Universal (b) Particular
(c) Affirmative (d) Categorical
145. From two _____ premises no conclusion is possible
(a) Universal (b) Affirmative
(c) Negative (d) Categorical
146. A dilemma is _____ when disjunctive minor premise affirms the antecedents of the major premise
(a) Constructive (b) Destructive
(c) Subjective (d) Objective
147. A dilemma is _____ when disjunctive minor premise denies the consequents of the major premise
(a) Constructive (b) Destructive
(c) Subjective (d) Objective
148. A dilemma is simple when the conclusion is _____ proposition
(a) Disjunctive (b) Implicative
(c) Negative (d) Categorical
149. A dilemma is complex when the conclusion is _____ proposition
(a) Implicative (b) Categorical
(c) Disjunctive (d) Negative
150. Philosophy is coined from two words "Philo" and "Sophia" which mean love and wisdom
(a) Hebrew (b) Latin
(c) Greek (d) Roman

151. Which of the following is a branch of philosophy?
(a) Aesthetics (b) English
(c) Philosophy (d) Science
152. Logic helps us to do the following except
(a) Analysis of language (b) Separate correct reasoning from accurate reasoning
(c) Separate correct reasoning from incorrect reasoning (d) Make right decisions
153. _____ is the branch of philosophy that investigates the nature of ultimate reality
(a) Existentialism (b) Ethics
(c) Metaphysics (d) Arguments
154. A smart but deceitful way of making a misrepresentation of a well structured argument is known as _____
(a) Sophistical refutation (b) Analogical argument
(c) Exclusive argument (d) Inductive argument
155. The word "metaphysics" was the coinage of _____ who edited Aristotle's works
(a) Thales (b) Plato
(c) Andronicus (d) Aristotle
156. The branch of philosophy that is primarily concerned with the nature and validity of human knowledge Is _____
(a) Ethics (b) Epistemology
(c) Logic (d) Philosophy of knowledge
157. _____ is also known as moral philosophy
(a) Philosophy of infrastructure (b) Philosophy of science
(c) Axiology (d) Ethic
158. The two types of arguments are _____ and _____
(a) Extensive and Intensive (b) Inductive and Deduction
(c) Deductive
159. The major periods in the history of philosophy are the following. (i) Socratic period (ü) Contemporary period
(iii) Medieval period (iv) Pre-Socratic period (v) Modern Period

- (a) i, ii, iii, iv & v (b) iv, i, iii, v & ii
 (c) iv, v, ii, i & III (d) iv, iii, i, vi & ii
- 160: Fallacies are errors in _____
 (a) Reasoning (b) Talking
 (c) Gisting (d) Dreaming
161. Errors in our reasoning processes into which we may fall either because of carelessness and attention to our subject matter or through being misled by some ambiguity in the language used to formulate our arguments are called _____
 (a) Formal fallacies (b) Informal fallacies
 (c) Formal fallacies (d) Informal fallacies
162. A deductive argument is _____
 (a) An argument with conclusion being inferred by the premises
 (b) An argument with premises supporting but not guaranteeing its conclusion
 (c) An argument in which the conclusion is not found in the statement.
 (d) An argument in which premises are inferred by the conclusion
163. Which of the following is a material conditional statement?
 (a) $p \supset q$ (b) $p \wedge q$
 (c) $p q$ (d) $p \neg q$
164. _____ refers to the process by which one proposition is arrived at and affirmed the basis of one or more other propositions accepted as the starting point of the process.
 (a) Inference (b) Reasoning
 (c) Proof (d) Logic
165. A deductive argument cannot have more than _____ premise(s)
 (a) Three (b) One
 (c) Two (d) Four
166. A _____ argument is an argument containing one, two or three ideas stated in a simple version.
 (a) Rigid (b) Compound
 (c) Complex (d) Simple

67. The following are types of logic except;

- (a) Philosophical Logic
- (b) Formal Logic
- (c) Mathematical Logic
- (d) Historical Logic

68. In recognizing arguments, "It follow that" "we may infer" "Which means That",

"Consequence and" I submit. that" are some of _____

- (a) Argument locators
- (b) Concl locators
- (c) Premise locators
- (d) Thinking locators

69. _____ involve the use of past experiences as a means through which it future is determined.

- (a) Argument by deduction
- (b) Argument by induction
- (c) Argument by analogy
- (d) Argument by decision

70. Either Ronke is married or Banke is a lawyer is an example of

- (a) Conjunction
- (b) An alternation
- (c) A materials conditional statement
- (d) A conditional statement

71. By _____ We mean an arranged set of statements or proposition which provides the support for the truth of another statement or proposition.

- (a) Sentence
- (b) Argument
- (c) Phrase
- (d) Analogy

72. An argument is inductive when the conclusion is _____

- (a) Not inferred from the premises
- (b) Inferred from the premises
- (c) Guaranteed but not from the sentence
- (d) Deduced from the logic

73. When is a material Li-condition statement true?

- (a) When at least one of the components is true
- (b) When both components have identical truth value
- (c) When the antecedent is true and the consequence is false
- (d) When all the component are true

74. _____ is one of the main branches of philosophy

- (a) physics
- (b) Logic
- (c) Engineering
- (d) Polities

75. Fallacies of relevance and fallacies of ambiguity are example of

- (a) Informal fallacies
- (b) Philosophical fallacies
- (c) Formal fallacies
- (d) Ethical fallacies

Identify the fallacies that occur in the following

176. My opinions are right

And they must be effected or else,
I will sack who ever disagrees with me

- (a) Argumentum ad Misericordian
- (b) Argumentum ad veracumdiam
- (c) Argumentum ad baculum
- (d) Argument ad hominem

177. We all agree that jingo is a man of impeccable character. Mr. Jingo is of good character.

- (a) Argumentum ad ignoratiam
- (b) Argumentum ad Baculum
- (c) Argumentum ad Vercandiam
- (d) Argumentum ad populum

178. Accidents are frequent

Getting struck by lightning is an accident. Therefore, getting struck by lightning is frequent

- (a) Fallacy of accident
- (b) Fallacy of composition
- (c) Fallacy of division
- (d) Fallacy of affirming the consequent

179. If Titi is a student then Seyi is a mathematician

Titi is a mathematician

Therefore, Seyi is a student.

- (a) Fallacy of affirming the consequent
- (b) Fallacy of equivocation
- (c) Fallacy of denying the antecedent
- (d) Fallacy of division

180. The soldiers in Ikeja cantonment are strong

Therefore, the Nigerian is strong

Fallacy of strength

Fallacy of division

Fallacy of multiplication

181. God exists because no one has been able to prove otherwise.
- (a) Argumentum Hominent (b) Argumentum ad ignoratiam
(c) Argumentum Baculum (d) Argumentumad misericordiam
182. When exactly did you stop embezzling public funds?
- (a) Hasty Generalization (b) False cause
(c) Irrelevant conclusion (d) Complex Question.
183. Your mother devoted years of our life raising you to believe in the Christian religion
- (a) Don't you know it hurts us for you to abandon those beliefs now.
(b) Argumentum ad Argumentum ad hominem
(c) Argumentum ad ignorantium Inductive None of above
184. Which of the following is not true of inductive arguments?
- (a) The conclusion is directly inferred from the premise
(b) A deductive argument can have more than two premises
(c) Deductive argument can be valid or invalid
185. Philosophy as a discipline deals with _____
- Logic Reasoning
Occultism Socrates
Immortality
186. Which of these is not a characteristic of Philosophy?
- Criticality Comprehensivity
Rigorosity Wisdom
Crave
187. 'Sophia' in Philosophy means _____
- Sophistication Sophie
Love wisdom
188. The branch of Philosophy which studies the essence of things is called
- Metaphysics Epistemology
Ethics Logic
Axiology

189. _____ is an aspect of Philosophy that deals with the moral conduct/etiquettes of people in the society
- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| Metaphysics | Epistemology |
| Ethics | Logic |
| Cosmology | |
190. Moral Philosophy is a synonym to
- | | |
|------------|--------|
| Gnoseology | Ethics |
| Axiology | Logic |
| Theology | |
191. Episteme means
- | | |
|------------|---------|
| Knowledge | Wisdom |
| Empiricism | Realism |
| After | |
192. Which of these is not an applied philosophy?
- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| Philosophy of education | Philosophy of science |
| Social and political | Philosophy of law |
| None of the above | |
193. 'Meta' in Metaphysics means
- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| Study | Before |
| After | Physical |
| Discourse | |
194. Logikos is a Greek word _____
- | | |
|-----------|--------------------|
| Morality | Reasoned discourse |
| Ontology | Philosophy |
| Philology | |
195. Which of the following is not a concept in philosophy
- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| Montanism | Perennialism |
| Phenomenalism | Marxism |
| Humanism | |

196. The following schools but one does not grapple with theory of knowledge
Rationalism Empiricism
Skepticism Hedonism
197. The direct opposite of egoism as an ethical theory is _____
Altruism Egocentrism
Marxism Theism
Fascism
198. _____ holds the notion that only ideas constitutes the true reality
Realism Idealism
Monism Dualism
Idea realism
199. The truth value of counterfactual conditional cannot be determined.
True False
Indeterminate
200. What branch of philosophy helps in the formation of rules which helps us in testing if particular piece of reasoning is coherent or consistent?
(a) Axiology (b) Metaphysics
(c) Logic (d) Ethics
(e) Epistemology
201. Which of these is not a law of thought?
(a) Identity (b) Contradiction
(c) Included middle (d) Excluded middle
202. The law of thought which states that if proposition is true, then it is true is
(a) Identity (b) Contradiction
(c) Included Middle (d) Excluded middle
(e) Middle
203. One of the tenets of Logic is _____
(a) Consistency (b) Coherency
(c) Critically (d) Non - dogmatism
(e) All of the above

204. _____ is any discourse which has a logical structure in which some statements are presented as supportive of others
(a) Argument (b) Fallacy
(c) Sorite (d) Proposition
(e) Enthymeme
205. Which of these is not a Sentence?
(a) Question (b) Statement
(c) Exclamation (d) Command
(e) Inference
206. Are all forms of statement sentences?
(a) Yes (b) No
(c) Not really (d) Indifferent
(e) Yes and No
207. Which of these is not a condition in the determination of the soundness of an argument?
(a) Conclusion must flow with the premises
(b) premises must be true
(c) Conclusion must be true
(d) Argument must contain three premises
208. All these but one is not a rule on inference
(a) Absorption (b) Material implication
(c) Conjunction (d) Simplification
(e) Addition
209. Which of these is not a connective in compound statements?
(a) Syllogism (b) Conjunction
(c) Disjunction (d) Conditional
(e) Negation
210. Given G = God is wonderful
E= He created everything that is good
Z= The grace of perfection left for humans
Use the argument above to symbolize this statement:

211. God is wonderful for the created everything that is good with the grace of perfection left for humans
- a. $G \supset (E \cdot Z)$ b. $GD(E \cdot Z)$
c. $G \equiv E \cdot \sim Z$ d. $G \supset E \cdot G \supset Z$
212. If God created everything that is goo with the grace of perfection left for humans, then he is wonderful
- a. $(E \supset Z) \supset G$ b. $(E \cdot Z) \equiv G$
c. $G \supset E \cdot Z$ d. $(EVZ) \equiv G$ e. $(E \supset Z) \cdot G$
213. A fallacy is basically _____
- a. An error in reasoning b. A condensed syllogism
c. A form of enthymeme d. A rule of inference
e. A reasoned discourse
214. Which of these fallacies is committed when we make appeals to emotions/pity?
- a. Argumentum ad baculum b. Argumentum ad hominem
c. Argumentum ad misericordiam d. Argumentum ad ignorantiam
e. Argumentum ad verecumdiam
215. What fallacy is this—Golden Mountains do not exist because we have never seen any
- (a) Tuo quoque (b) ignoratio lenchi
(c) Argumentum ad hominem (d) Affirming the consequent
(e) Argumentum ad ignorantiam
216. Consider this argument:
All OOU students are human beings
All human beings are rational
Hence, all OOU students are rational
217. What rule of inference does this argument typify?
- (a) Modus Ponens (b) Hypothetical Syllogism
(c) Disjunctive Syllogism (d) Conjunctive Syllogism
(e) Complex constructive dilemma
218. What type of argument is it?

- (a) Deduction (b) Perfect induction
 - (c) Imperfect induction (d) Simple Enumeration
 - (e) Eliminative induction
218. How many propositions are contained in the argument?
- (a) One (b) Two
 - (c) Three (d) Four (e) None of the above
219. How many premises are there in ?
- (a) One (b) Two
 - (c) Three (d) Four
 - (e) None of the above
220. What is the middle term of this argument?
- (a) OOU students (b) Human beings
 - (c) Rational (d) Hence
 - (e) All of the above
221. The major terms is _____
- (a) OCU students (b) Human beings
 - (c) Rational (d) Hence
 - (e) All of the above
222. The minor premise is _____
- (a) All OOU students are human beings (b) All human beings are rational
 - (c) All OOU students are rational (d) No OOU student is a human being
 - (e) No OOU student is rational
223. What is consequent of the argument?
- (a) All OOU students are human beings (b) All human beings are rational
 - (c) All OOU students are rational (d) No OOU student is a human being
 - (e) None of the above
224. How many antecedents are contained in the argument?
- (a) Two (b) Three
 - (c) Four (d) One
 - (e) Five

225. What is the major premise of the argument?
(a) All OOU students are human beings (b) All human beings are rational
(c) All OQU students are rational (d) No OOU student is a human being
(e) No OOU student is rational
226. _____ is an attempt to show that there are enough evidences for justifying a claim
(a) Sorite (b) Proof
(c) Fallacy (d) Enthymeme
(e) Syllogism
227. Which of these was not an acclaimed philosopher?
(a) Protagoras (b) Plato
(c) Aristotle (d) Pavlov
(e) Thales
228. Metaphysics, as a branch of philosophy can be further delineated into
(a) ontology (b) Theology
(c) Psychology (d) Theological
(e) All of the above
229. The theory that holds that all knowledge about reality is based on sense experience is _____
(a) Rationalism (b) Materialism
(c) Empiricism (d) Sensism
(e) Realism
230. Tabularasameans
(a) A clean slate (b) Tabular form
(c) Table and eraser (d) A filled—up mind (e) An empty jacket
230. Tabularasameans
(a) A clean slate (b) Tabular form
(c) Table and eraser (d) A filled—up mind
(e) An empty jacket
231. The school of thought which holds that reason is the only source of knowledge is called
(a) Rationalism (b) Empiricism
(c) Reasonalism (d) Idealism
(e) Realism
232. "Man is the measure of all things" was postulated by _____
(a) Plato (b) Aristotle
(c) Protagoras (d) Newton (e) Ossai

233. Which of these philosophers is not a Rationalist?
 (a) Locke (b) Descartes
 (c) Spinoza (d) Plato
 (e) Pythagoras
234. The law of thought which state the a statement is either true or false is _____
 (a) Excluded middle (b) Included middle
 (c) Contradiction (d) Identity
 (e) None of the above
235. The process by which one proposition is arrived at on the basis of one or more propositions accepted as the starting point of the process is _____
 (a) Antecedent (b) Inference
 (c) Argument (d) Syllogism
 (e) Processes
236. - is a rigorous activity of the mind in which the weight and strength of thought are considered.
 (a) Reasoning (b) Inference
 (c) Enthymeme (d) Argument
 (e) Premises
237. A syllogistic argument contains howmany propositions?
 (a)One (b)Two
 (c) Three (d) Four (e) As many as possible
238. In which of these arguments do the premises logically imply the conclusion?
 (a) Deductive (b) Imperfect induction
 (c) Perfect induction (d) Analogical induction
 (e) Eliminative induction
239. The two parts of an argument are conclusion and
 (a) Consequents (b) Premises
 (c) Sorties (d) Enthymeme
 (e) Terms
240. If all the sound arguments are considered valid, are all valid arguments considered sound?
 (a) Yes (b) No
 (c) Notreally (d) Indifferent (e) Notsure
241. which of these is not a conclusion indicator?
 (a) Therefore (b) Hence
 (c) So (d) Thus
 (e) Since
242. Petition Principii means
 (a) Affirming the consequent (b) Denying the antecedent
 (c) Begging the question (d) Demanding for the answer
 (e) Going beyond bounds
243. The two parts of ahi-conditional are called _____

GNS 102

1	A	11	D	21	B	31	D	41	B
2	D	12	B	22	A	32	B	42	A
3	B	13	A	23	B	33	B	43	A
4	D	14	C	24	A	34	C	44	C
5	A	15	D	25	C	35	D	45	C
6	C	16	C	26	D	36	C	46	C
7	B	17	A	27	A	37	A	47	D
8	C	18	B	28	D	38	A	48	A
9	A	19	A	29	B	39	B	49	D
10	A	20	C	30	A	40	D	50	B

51	B	61	A	71	D	81	D	91	A
52	A	62	B	72	D	82	D	92	C
53	C	63	A	73	C	83	A	93	A
54	D	64	B	74	A	84	B	94	B
55	B	65	D	75	A	85	D	95	D
56	C	66	A	76	C	86	C	96	B
57	C	67	A	77	D	87	B	97	A
58	A	68	C	78	B	88	C	98	A
59	A	69	A	79	A	89	B	99	A
60	B	70	B	80	B	90	A	100	A

101	A	111	A	121	A	131	B	141	C
102	A	112	B	122	B	132	D	142	C
103	C	113	C	123	D	133	C	143	A
104	B	114	D	124	C	134	A	144	B
105	B	115	C	125	C	135	B	145	C
106	A	116	D	126	A	136	A	146	A
107	D	117	A	127	B	137	B	147	B
108	B	118	C	128	C	138	C	148	D
109	B	119	A	129	D	139	B	149	C
110	A	120	B	130	D	140	A	150	C

151	A	161	C	171		181		191	A
152	C	162	A	172		182		192	E
153	C	163	A	173		183		193	C
154	A	164	A	174		184		194	B
155	C	165	A	175		185	A	195	A
156	B	166	D	176		186	D	196	D
157	D	167	D	177		187	D	197	A
158	B	168		178		188	A	198	B
159	D	169		179		189	E	199	B
160	A	170		180		190	B	200	C

**DIRECTORATE OF GENERAL STUDIES
OLABISI ONABANJO UNIVERSITY
PMB 2000, AGO-IWOYE, OGUN STATE, NIGERIA.
GNS 105 – MODERN AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
HARMATTAN SEMESTER EXAMINATION 2009-TILL DATE.**

GNS AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES QUESTION

QUESTION

1. Bio fuels include methane from biomass, ethanol and?
a. Crude oil b. Diesel c. Gas d. Biodiesel
2. The related practice of gardening is studied in...?
a. An open b. Trees c. Aquaculture d. Horticulture
3. The more exotic varieties of agriculture include..... And tree farming?
a. Aquaculture b. Animal farming c. Poultry d. Pasture
4. In the 2000s, plants have been used to grow bio fuels, biopharmaceuticals, bio plastics and.....
a. Biodiesel b. Pharmaceuticals c. Ornamentals d. Fertilizers
5. Agriculture can be divided mainly into....., protection and socio-economic
a. Production b. Breeding c. Growth d. Varieties
6. The socio-economic side deals with culture, tradition and.....of farming in relation to the production activities.
a. Science b. Biology c. Economic status d. Knowledge
7. Agronomy is the branch of Agriculture sciences which deals with production of.....
a. Animals b. Insects c. Crop plants d. Mammals
8. Agronomists are usually engaged in studying the relationship between crops and their.....?
a. Yield b. Growth c. Components d. Physical environment.
9. Horticulture deals with..... Vegetables and ornamental flowers.
a. Fruits b. Cash crops c. Arable crops d. Perennial crops.
10. To produce higher yields per unit area of land, the crops require.....
a. Fertilizers b. Good seed c. Tree crops d. Nitrogen
11. is the branch of Agriculture that deals with exploring crop varieties capable of producing higher yields
a. fertilization b. Agronomy c. Breeding and genetics d. Soil sciences.
12. Naturally..... Crops do not produce higher yields.
a. flooded b. Drought resistance c. Maize plant d. Arabic crops

13. Scientists use the knowledge of ---- and ---- to shorten the required traits in crops to obtain desirable crop varieties.
a. soil science and plant science b. Biotechnology and genetic engineering
c. Animal science and tree farming d. Agronomy and ecology
14. is the branch of agricultural sciences which deals with soil problems in terms of supporting the growth and reproduction of crop plants.
a. agro-forestry b. Agricultural economics
c. Plant protection d. Soil science
15. One of the following is a role of Agriculture in National development.
a. growth cycle. b. Source food c. Nitrogen cycle d. Carbon cycle.
16. One of the following is a challenge of Agriculture in Nigeria.
a. production of biogas b. Aquaculture
c. Land tenure system c. Taungya system.
17. Nigeria rural areas can be distinguished based on one of these criteria.....
a. illiteracy b. Cocoa production
c. Maize production d. Animal husbandry.
18. The family is usually defined as a kinship group linked by and ---- occupying a common household.
a. father and mother b. Mother and children
c. Blood and marriage d. Love and affection.
19. The types of marriage and family include one of the following.....
a. uncle b. Niece c. Aunty d. Exogamy
20. is a situation in the family institution where descent is traced through the father
a. ancestral b. Patrilineal descent c. Lineage d. Flashback
21. In both urban and rural areas, the family set up serves to.....
a. provide food b. Provide shelter c. Impact life d. Respect
22. as an activity is the process of transmitting and acquiring the socially approved aspects of cultural heritage.
a. education b. Socialization c. Family d. Marriage
23. Is an informal out of school education offered to rural families by experts in Agriculture.
a. family education b. Social education
c. Extension education d. Agricultural sciences.
24.is the type of education which is obtainable in western type of koranic schools.
a. primary school b. University education
c. Secondary school d. Adult education

25. One of the following is a problem of Nigeria rural economy.....
a. land problem b. Socio cultural problems
c. Food problems d. Transport problems.
26. is an important staple crop and a major food commodity in Nigeria.
A. cowpea b. Maize
c. Rice d. Cassava
27. is the recycling of farm produced organic materials including crop residues?
a. inorganic farming b. Organic farming
c. Taungya farming d. Animal breeding.
28. Among the domesticated animals found in the tropical and temperate regions where there is no religious and social taboos preventing their rearing are....?
A. pigs b. Goats c. Sheep d. Cattles
29. contributes indirectly in terms of the people employed in the manufacture of fishing gears and other imputs.
a. animal husbandry b. Fish farming
c. Snail farming d. Crop production.
30. A fundamental activity in traditional and modern food processing practices is-----?
a. fermentation b. Glycolysis
c. Storage d. Drying.
31. Which one of these forest trees is widely used to control deforestation in Nigeria?
a. teak b. Gmelina c. Iroko d. Gedu
32. Cultivated---- are usually grown in compost in the dark and in climate-controlled rooms.
a. ginger b. Mellon c. Tomato d. Mushrooms.
33. The livestock industry is equally----- and is either full scale or semi-scale nomadism.
a. local b. International c. Traditional d. Foreign
34. Limitations imposed by the physiographic factors such as complex topography is----
a. natural problem b. Artificial problem
c. Economic problem c. Political problem.
35. Rural families tend to be more patri-local when families are predominantly.....
a. neo-local b. Kinship c. Oppose d. Server.
36. Marriage within the same groups in Nigeria is called.....
a. endogamy b. Monogamy c. Polygamy d. Gogogamy.
37. About of local people in Nigeria engage in agriculture.
a. 70% b. 65% c. 60% d. 50%.
38. Newly emerged discipline in agriculture is.....
a. agro-forestry b. Farming c. Animal d. Crop science.

39. has played a key role in the development of human civilization.
a. agriculture b. Science c. Rice d. Cultivation.
40. A branch of agriculture that deals with storage and processing of agricultural crop is.....
a. food technology b. Science technology
c. Entomology d. Farm mechanisation.
41. Acquaculture is rearing of fish.
a. intensive b. Extensive
c. Rational d. All of the above.
42. Acquaculture provide high protein food for..... dwellers.
a. sea b. River c. Rural d. None.
43. Developing countries supply.....% of fish for human consumption.
a. 10 b. 70 c. 100 d. 20
44. Fin ray..... is most vital identifying characteristics.
A. shape b. Colour c. Smell d. Count.
45. Surface of..... fish scale is always rough.
a. ctenoid b. Triangular c. Circular d. Spherical.
46. There is no..... fish but certain traits are used for culture selection.
a. fine b. Tasty c. Attractive d. Perfect.
47. Sky pond is fed by.....
A. spring b. Rain c. Well d. River.
48. Site selection, two phases are visual and survey.
a. reconnaissance b. Aerial c. Subterranean d. Detailed.
49. Ponds ground water sources are borehole and
a. lake b. Spring c. Well d. Peninsula
50. soils rusty particles attach to fish gill and hamper.....
a. reproduction b. Movement c. Milting d. Respiration.
51. One of the other important factors of site selection is proximity to.....
a. School b. Library c. Studio d. Market.
52. 0.01 hectare is size of pond.
a. breeding b. Milting c. Spawning d. None.
53. First step of pond construction procedure is.....
a. none b. Pegging c. Stripping d. Marketing.
54. Farm management 3 important players are..... extensionalist and researchers.
a. producer b. Manufacturer c. Markets d. None.

55. In the thought process of production is.....
a. land b. Labour c. None d. Capital.
56. is the reward for investing in capital.
a. wages b. None c. Rate d. Tariff.
57. reward is called profit in economics.
a. labour b. Land c. Capital d. None.
58. Combination of crop and livestock to maintain stable income is.....
a. confederation b. Amalgamation c. Diversification d. Liquidation.
59. Prominent among basic tools and concept in management is agricultural.....
a. marketing b. Cooperatives c. Review d. Finance.
60. Conceptually credit can be divided into production, consumption and.....
a. taxation b. Relaxation c. Rejuvenation d. None.
61. Credit supply to farmers could be through the use of..... societies
a. manufacturing b. Cooperatives c. Union d. Commission.
62. MRTS is marginal rate of technical.....
a. student b. Sociology c. Societies d. None.
63. and comparative advantage.
a. superlative b. Present c. None d. Absent.
64. Farm planning is preparation of..... programme
a. strategic b. Pertinent c. Operational d. Important.
65. Budgeting could be complete, partial and.....
a. full b. Fixed c. Variable d. None.
66. Among steps in farm budgeting is listing the..... production.
a. Gross b. Net c. Tare d. None.
67. Gross margin is revenue..... total variable cost.
a. Union b. Student c. None d. Present.
68. Wearing value is original cost less..... value
a. real b. Past c. Present d. None.
69. Some of the year digits is used to calculate.....
a. budget b. None c. Capital d. Interest.
70. Extension is..... of a service or system.
a. Advertising b. Broadcasting c. Relaying d. None.

71. Extension should be based on need and of people
a. interest b. None c. Wants d. Option.
72. People have wants
a. complete b. Selfish c. None d. Pleasant.
73. Among problems of Nigeria agric extension is staffing.
a. adequate b. Poor c. Unskilled d. Skilled.
74. Among problem of Nigeria agric extension is lack of programmed
a. planning b. Budgeting c. Structure d. None.
75. Among extension teaching method is grouped
a. contacts b. Leader c. Union d. Society
76. Farm and home
a. demonstration b. Training c. Media d. None
77. making is among Nigeria agric extension problem.
a. project b. Planning c. Policy d. None
78. Participation in extension programme is
a. involuntary b. Voluntary c. Compulsory d. Optimal
79. In conducting visit client should be respected.
a. father b. Mother c. Children d. Privacy
80. SPAT is small plot technique.
a. acronym b. Alliance c. Adoption d. None
81., and are types of pastoral farming.
a. nomadic, mixed and arable b. Nomadic ley and ranching
c. Ranching,mixed and ley d. Nomadic ley and arable
82. Following are the examples of Arable farming.
a. milk, egg b. Cereals legumes c. Cereals, milk d. Chicken, fish.
83. is the integration of both crops and animal production on the same farm area.
a. pastoral farming b. Ley farming c. Mixed farming d. Randing farming.
84. movement of animal from one place to another in search of food by the farmers is called?
a. ley farming b. Randing farming c. Nomadic farming d. Mixed farming
85. is the production of food crops for man's use.
a. mixed farming b. Ley farming c. Arable farming d. Pastoral.
86. Mono cropping can also be called?
a. sole cropping b. Continuous cropping c. Shifting cultivation d. Crop rotation.

225. What is the major premise of the argument?
(a) All OOU students are human beings (b) All human beings are rational
(c) All OQU students are rational (d) No OOU student is a human being
(e) No OOU student is rational
226. _____ is an attempt to show that there are enough evidences for justifying a claim
(a) Sorite (b) Proof
(c) Fallacy (d) Enthymeme
(e) Syllogism
227. Which of these was not an acclaimed philosopher?
(a) Protagoras (b) Plato
(c) Aristotle (d) Pavlov
(e) Thales
228. Metaphysics, as a branch of philosophy can be further delineated into
(a) ontology (b) Theology
(c) Psychology (d) Theological
(e) All of the above
229. The theory that holds that all knowledge about reality is based on sense experience is _____
(a) Rationalism (b) Materialism
(c) Empiricism (d) Sensism
(e) Realism
230. Tabularasameans
(a) A clean slate (b) Tabular form
(c) Table and eraser (d) A filled—up mind (e) An empty jacket
230. Tabularasameans
(a) A clean slate (b) Tabular form
(c) Table and eraser (d) A filled—up mind
(e) An empty jacket
231. The school of thought which holds that reason is the only source of knowledge is called
(a) Rationalism (b) Empiricism
(c) Reasonalism (d) Idealism
(e) Realism
232. "Man is the measure of all things" was postulated by _____
(a) Plato (b) Aristotle
(c) Protagoras (d) Newton (e) Ossai

GNS 102

1	A	11	D	21	B	31	D	41	B
2	D	12	B	22	A	32	B	42	A
3	B	13	A	23	B	33	B	43	A
4	D	14	C	24	A	34	C	44	C
5	A	15	D	25	C	35	D	45	C
6	C	16	C	26	D	36	C	46	C
7	B	17	A	27	A	37	A	47	D
8	C	18	B	28	D	38	A	48	A
9	A	19	A	29	B	39	B	49	D
10	A	20	C	30	A	40	D	50	B

51	B	61	A	71	D	81	D	91	A
52	A	62	B	72	D	82	D	92	C
53	C	63	A	73	C	83	A	93	A
54	D	64	B	74	A	84	B	94	B
55	B	65	D	75	A	85	D	95	D
56	C	66	A	76	C	86	C	96	B
57	C	67	A	77	D	87	B	97	A
58	A	68	C	78	B	88	C	98	A
59	A	69	A	79	A	89	B	99	A
60	B	70	B	80	B	90	A	100	A

101	A	111	A	121	A	131	B	141	C
102	A	112	B	122	B	132	D	142	C
103	C	113	C	123	D	133	C	143	A
104	B	114	D	124	C	134	A	144	B
105	B	115	C	125	C	135	B	145	C
106	A	116	D	126	A	136	A	146	A
107	D	117	A	127	B	137	B	147	B
108	B	118	C	128	C	138	C	148	D
109	B	119	A	129	D	139	B	149	C
110	A	120	B	130	D	140	A	150	C

151	A	161	C	171		181		191	A
152	C	162	A	172		182		192	E
153	C	163	A	173		183		193	C
154	A	164	A	174		184		194	B
155	C	165	A	175		185	A	195	A
156	B	166	D	176		186	D	196	D
157	D	167	D	177		187	D	197	A
158	B	168		178		188	A	198	B
159	D	169		179		189	E	199	B
160	A	170		180		190	B	200	C