GNS 106 TEST

DURATION: 40 minutes

INSTRUCTION: Check each section for the number of questions. There are 100 questions in all.

SECTION A

INSTRUCTION: Answer any 15 questions

1. Writing only letters "T" or "F" as True or False, as may be necessary, Use the table below to answer the question showing the truth value of the space marked.

p	q	p q conditional	pvq Disjunction (exclusive sense)	p q Biconditional	p.q Conjunction	pvq Disjunction (inclusive sense)
T	T	A	E	I	M	S
T	F	B	Y	J	N	U
F	T	C	G	K	O	V
F	F	D	H	L	R	W

The answer for A is +++

a. T

2. Writing only letters "T" or "F" as True or False, as may be necessary, Use the table below to answer the question showing the truth values of the spaces marked .

p	q	p q conditional	pvq Disjunction (exclusive sense)	p q Biconditional	p.q Conjunction	pvq Disjunction (inclusive sense)
T	T	A	E	I	M	S
T	F	B	Y	J	N	U
F	T	C	G	K	O	V

F	F	D	H	L	R	W

The answer for B is +++

   a. F

3. Writing only letters "T" or "F" as True or False, as may be necessary, Use the table below to answer the question showing the truth values of the spaces marked .

p	q	p q conditional	pvq Disjunction (exclusive sense)	p q Biconditional	p.q Conjunction	pvq Disjunction (inclusive sense)
T	T	A	E	I	M	S
T	F	B	Y	J	N	U
F	T	C	G	K	O	V
F	F	D	H	L	R	W

The answer for C is +++

   a. T

4. Writing only letters "T" or "F" as True or False, as may be necessary, Use the table below to answer the question showing the truth values of the spaces marked .

p	q	p q conditional	pvq Disjunction (exclusive sense)	p q Biconditional	p.q Conjunction	pvq Disjunction (inclusive sense)
T	T	A	E	I	M	S
T	F	B	Y	J	N	U
F	T	C	G	K	O	V
F	F	D	H	L	R	W

The answer for D is +++

    a. T

5. Writing only letters "T" or "F" as True or False, as may be necessary, Use the table below to answer the question showing the truth values of the spaces marked .

p	q	p q conditional	pvq Disjunction (exclusive sense)	p q Biconditional	p.q Conjunction	pvq Disjunction (inclusive sense)
T	T	A	E	I	M	S
T	F	B	Y	J	N	U
F	T	C	G	K	O	V
F	F	D	H	L	R	W

The answer for E is +++

    a. F

6. Writing only letters "T" or "F" as True or False, as may be necessary, Use the table below to answer the question showing the truth values of the spaces marked .

p	q	p q conditional	pvq Disjunction (exclusive sense)	p q Biconditional	p.q Conjunction	pvq Disjunction (inclusive sense)
T	T	A	E	I	M	S
T	F	B	Y	J	N	U
F	T	C	G	K	O	V
F	F	D	H	L	R	W

The answer for Y is +++

   a. T

7. Writing only letters "T" or "F" as True or False, as may be necessary, Use the table below to answer the question showing the truth values of the spaces marked .

p	q	p q conditional	pvq Disjunction (exclusive sense)	p q Biconditional	p.q Conjunction	pvq Disjunction (inclusive sense)
T	T	A	E	I	M	S
T	F	B	Y	J	N	U
F	T	C	G	K	O	V
F	F	D	H	L	R	W

The answer for G is +++

   a. T

8. Writing only letters "T" or "F" as True or False, as may be necessary, Use the table below to answer the question showing the truth values of the spaces marked .

p	q	p q conditional	pvq Disjunction (exclusive sense)	p q Biconditional	p.q Conjunction	pvq Disjunction (inclusive sense)
T	T	A	E	I	M	S
T	F	B	Y	J	N	U
F	T	C	G	K	O	V
F	F	D	H	L	R	W

The answer for H is +++

a. F

9. Writing only letters "T" or "F" as True or False, as may be necessary, Use the table below to answer the question showing the truth values of the spaces marked .

p	q	p q\n\nconditional	pvq\n\nDisjunction (exclusive sense)	p q\n\nBiconditional	p.q\n\nConjunction	pvq\n\nDisjunction (inclusive sense)
T	T	A	E	I	M	S
T	F	B	Y	J	N	U
F	T	C	G	K	O	V
F	F	D	H	L	R	W

The answer for I is +++

a. T

10. Writing only letters "T" or "F" as True or False, as may be necessary, Use the table below to answer the question showing the truth values of the spaces marked .

p	q	p q\n\nconditional	pvq\n\nDisjunction (exclusive sense)	p q\n\nBiconditional	p.q\n\nConjunction	pvq\n\nDisjunction (inclusive sense)
T	T	A	E	I	M	S
T	F	B	Y	J	N	U
F	T	C	G	K	O	V
F	F	D	H	L	R	W

The answer for J is +++

a. F

11. Writing only letters "T" or "F" as True or False, as may be necessary, Use the table below to answer the question showing the truth values of the spaces marked .

p	q	p q conditional	pvq Disjunction (exclusive sense)	p q Biconditional	p.q Conjunction	pvq Disjunction (inclusive sense)
T	T	A	E	I	M	S
T	F	B	Y	J	N	U
F	T	C	G	K	O	V
F	F	D	H	L	R	W

The answer for K is +++

a. F

12. Writing only letters "T" or "F" as True or False, as may be necessary, Use the table below to answer the question showing the truth values of the spaces marked .

p	q	p q conditional	pvq Disjunction (exclusive sense)	p q Biconditional	p.q Conjunction	pvq Disjunction (inclusive sense)
T	T	A	E	I	M	S
T	F	B	Y	J	N	U
F	T	C	G	K	O	V
F	F	D	H	L	R	W

The answer for L is +++

a. T

13. Writing only letters "T" or "F" as True or False, as may be necessary, Use the table below to answer the question showing the truth values of the spaces marked .

p	q	p q conditional	pvq Disjunction (exclusive sense)	p q Biconditional	p.q Conjunction	pvq Disjunction (inclusive sense)
T	T	A	E	I	M	S
T	F	B	Y	J	N	U
F	T	C	G	K	O	V
F	F	D	H	L	R	W

The answer for M is +++

    a. T

14. Writing only letters "T" or "F" as True or False, as may be necessary, Use the table below to answer the question showing the truth values of the spaces marked .

p	q	p q conditional	pvq Disjunction (exclusive sense)	p q Biconditional	p.q Conjunction	pvq Disjunction (inclusive sense)
T	T	A	E	I	M	S
T	F	B	Y	J	N	U
F	T	C	G	K	O	V
F	F	D	H	L	R	W

The answer for N is +++

    a. F

15. Writing only letters "T" or "F" as True or False, as may be necessary, Use the table below to answer the question showing the truth values of the spaces marked .

p	q	p q conditional	pvq Disjunction (exclusive sense)	p q Biconditional	p.q Conjunction	pvq Disjunction (inclusive sense)
T	T	A	E	I	M	S
T	F	B	Y	J	N	U
F	T	C	G	K	O	V
F	F	D	H	L	R	W

The answer for O is +++

    a. F

16. Writing only letters "T" or "F" as True or False, as may be necessary, Use the table below to answer the question showing the truth values of the spaces marked .

p	q	p q conditional	pvq Disjunction (exclusive sense)	p q Biconditional	p.q Conjunction	pvq Disjunction (inclusive sense)
T	T	A	E	I	M	S
T	F	B	Y	J	N	U
F	T	C	G	K	O	V
F	F	D	H	L	R	W

The answer for R is +++

    a. F

17. Writing only letters "T" or "F" as True or False, as may be necessary, Use the table below to answer the question showing the truth values of the spaces marked .

p	q	p q conditional	pvq Disjunction (exclusive sense)	p q Biconditional	p.q Conjunction	pvq Disjunction (inclusive sense)
T	T	A	E	I	M	S
T	F	B	Y	J	N	U
F	T	C	G	K	O	V
F	F	D	H	L	R	W

The answer for S is +++

    a. T

18. Writing only letters "T" or "F" as True or False, as may be necessary, Use the table below to answer the question showing the truth values of the spaces marked .

p	q	p q conditional	pvq Disjunction (exclusive sense)	p q Biconditional	p.q Conjunction	pvq Disjunction (inclusive sense)
T	T	A	E	I	M	S
T	F	B	Y	J	N	U
F	T	C	G	K	O	V
F	F	D	H	L	R	W

The answer for U is +++

    a. T

19. Writing only letters "T" or "F" as True or False, as may be necessary, Use the table below to answer the question showing the truth values of the spaces marked .

p	q	p q conditional	pvq Disjunction (exclusive sense)	p q Biconditional	p.q Conjunction	pvq Disjunction (inclusive sense)
T	T	A	E	I	M	S
T	F	B	Y	J	N	U
F	T	C	G	K	O	V
F	F	D	H	L	R	W

The answer for V is +++

    a. T

20. Writing only letters "T" or "F" as True or False, as may be necessary, Use the table below to answer the question showing the truth values of the spaces marked .

p	q	p q conditional	pvq Disjunction (exclusive sense)	p q Biconditional	p.q Conjunction	pvq Disjunction (inclusive sense)
T	T	A	E	I	M	S
T	F	B	Y	J	N	U
F	T	C	G	K	O	V
F	F	D	H	L	R	W

The answer for W is +++

    a. F

21. Writing only letters "T" or "F" as True or False, as may be necessary, Use the table below to answer the question showing the truth values of the spaces marked.

p	q	p.q Conjunction	pvq Disjunction (inclusive sense)	pvq Disjunction (exclusive sense)	p q conditional	p q Bi-conditional
T	T	A	E	J	N	U
T	F	B	G	K	O	V
F	T	C	H	L	R	W
F	F	D	I	M	S	Y

The answer for A is +++

    a. T

22. Writing only letters "T" or "F" as True or False, as may be necessary, Use the table below to answer the question showing the truth values of the spaces marked.

p	q	p.q Conjunction	pvq Disjunction (inclusive sense)	pvq Disjunction (exclusive sense)	p q conditional	p q Bi-conditional
T	T	A	E	J	N	U
T	F	B	G	K	O	V
F	T	C	H	L	R	W
F	F	D	I	M	S	Y

The answer for B is +++

    a. F

23. Writing only letters "T" or "F" as True or False, as may be necessary, Use the table below to answer the question showing the truth values of the spaces marked.

p	q	p.q Conjunction	pvq Disjunction (inclusive sense)	pvq Disjunction (exclusive sense)	p q conditional	p q Bi-conditional
T	T	A	E	J	N	U
T	F	B	G	K	O	V
F	T	C	H	L	R	W
F	F	D	I	M	S	Y

The answer for C is +++

    a. F

24. Writing only letters "T" or "F" as True or False, as may be necessary, Use the table below to answer the question showing the truth values of the spaces marked.

p	q	p.q Conjunction	pvq Disjunction (inclusive sense)	pvq Disjunction (exclusive sense)	p q conditional	p q Bi-conditional
T	T	A	E	J	N	U
T	F	B	G	K	O	V
F	T	C	H	L	R	W
F	F	D	I	M	S	Y

The answer for D is +++

    a. F

25. Writing only letters "T" or "F" as True or False, as may be necessary, Use the table below to answer the question showing the truth values of the spaces marked.

p	q	p.q Conjunction	pvq Disjunction (inclusive sense)	pvq Disjunction (exclusive sense)	p q conditional	p q Bi-conditional
T	T	A	E	J	N	U
T	F	B	G	K	O	V
F	T	C	H	L	R	W
F	F	D	I	M	S	Y

The answer for E is +++

    a. T

26. Writing only letters "T" or "F" as True or False, as may be necessary, Use the table below to answer the question showing the truth values of the spaces marked.

p	q	p.q Conjunction	pvq Disjunction (inclusive sense)	pvq Disjunction (exclusive sense)	p q conditional	p q Bi-conditional
T	T	A	E	J	N	U
T	F	B	G	K	O	V
F	T	C	H	L	R	W
F	F	D	I	M	S	Y

The answer for G is +++

    a. T

27. Writing only letters "T" or "F" as True or False, as may be necessary, Use the table below to answer the question showing the truth values of the spaces marked.

p	q	p.q Conjunction	pvq Disjunction (inclusive sense)	pvq Disjunction (exclusive sense)	p q conditional	p q Bi-conditional
T	T	A	E	J	N	U
T	F	B	G	K	O	V
F	T	C	H	L	R	W
F	F	D	I	M	S	Y

The answer for H is +++

   a. T

28. Writing only letters "T" or "F" as True or False, as may be necessary, Use the table below to answer the question showing the truth values of the spaces marked.

p	q	p.q Conjunction	pvq Disjunction (inclusive sense)	pvq Disjunction (exclusive sense)	p q conditional	p q Bi-conditional
T	T	A	E	J	N	U
T	F	B	G	K	O	V
F	T	C	H	L	R	W
F	F	D	I	M	S	Y

The answer for I is +++

   a. F

29. Writing only letters "T" or "F" as True or False, as may be necessary, Use the table below to answer the question showing the truth values of the spaces marked.

p	q	p.q Conjunction	pvq Disjunction (inclusive sense)	pvq Disjunction (exclusive sense)	p q conditional	p q Bi-conditional
T	T	A	E	J	N	U
T	F	B	G	K	O	V
F	T	C	H	L	R	W
F	F	D	I	M	S	Y

The answer for J is +++

    a. F

30. Writing only letters "T" or "F" as True or False, as may be necessary, Use the table below to answer the question showing the truth values of the spaces marked.

p	q	p.q Conjunction	pvq Disjunction (inclusive sense)	pvq Disjunction (exclusive sense)	p q conditional	p q Bi-conditional
T	T	A	E	J	N	U
T	F	B	G	K	O	V
F	T	C	H	L	R	W
F	F	D	I	M	S	Y

The answer for K is +++

    a. T

31. Writing only letters "T" or "F" as True or False, as may be necessary, Use the table below to answer the question showing the truth values of the spaces marked.

p	q	p.q Conjunction	pvq Disjunction (inclusive sense)	pvq Disjunction (exclusive sense)	p q conditional	p q Bi-conditional
T	T	A	E	J	N	U
T	F	B	G	K	O	V
F	T	C	H	L	R	W
F	F	D	I	M	S	Y

The answer for L is +++

    a. T

32. Writing only letters "T" or "F" as True or False, as may be necessary, Use the table below to answer the question showing the truth values of the spaces marked.

p	q	p.q Conjunction	pvq Disjunction (inclusive sense)	pvq Disjunction (exclusive sense)	p q conditional	p q Bi-conditional
T	T	A	E	J	N	U
T	F	B	G	K	O	V
F	T	C	H	L	R	W
F	F	D	I	M	S	Y

The answer for M is +++

    a. F

33. Writing only letters "T" or "F" as True or False, as may be necessary, Use the table below to answer the question showing the truth values of the spaces marked.

p	q	p.q Conjunction	pvq Disjunction (inclusive sense)	pvq Disjunction (exclusive sense)	p q conditional	p q Bi-conditional
T	T	A	E	J	N	U
T	F	B	G	K	O	V
F	T	C	H	L	R	W
F	F	D	I	M	S	Y

The answer for N is +++

   a. T

34. Writing only letters "T" or "F" as True or False, as may be necessary, Use the table below to answer the question showing the truth values of the spaces marked.

p	q	p.q Conjunction	pvq Disjunction (inclusive sense)	pvq Disjunction (exclusive sense)	p q conditional	p q Bi-conditional
T	T	A	E	J	N	U
T	F	B	G	K	O	V
F	T	C	H	L	R	W
F	F	D	I	M	S	Y

The answer for O is +++

   a. F

35. Writing only letters "T" or "F" as True or False, as may be necessary, Use the table below to answer the question showing the truth values of the spaces marked.

p	q	p.q Conjunction	pvq Disjunction (inclusive sense)	pvq Disjunction (exclusive sense)	p q conditional	p q Bi-conditional
T	T	A	E	J	N	U
T	F	B	G	K	O	V
F	T	C	H	L	R	W
F	F	D	I	M	S	Y

The answer for R is +++

    a. T

36. Writing only letters "T" or "F" as True or False, as may be necessary, Use the table below to answer the question showing the truth values of the spaces marked.

p	q	p.q Conjunction	pvq Disjunction (inclusive sense)	pvq Disjunction (exclusive sense)	p q conditional	p q Bi-conditional
T	T	A	E	J	N	U
T	F	B	G	K	O	V
F	T	C	H	L	R	W
F	F	D	I	M	S	Y

The answer for S is +++

    a. T

37. Writing only letters "T" or "F" as True or False, as may be necessary, Use the table below to answer the question showing the truth values of the spaces marked.

p	q	p.q	pvq	pvq	p q	p q
		Conjunction	Disjunction (inclusive sense)	Disjunction (exclusive sense)	conditional	Bi-conditional
T	T	A	E	J	N	U
T	F	B	G	K	O	V
F	T	C	H	L	R	W
F	F	D	I	M	S	Y

The answer for U is +++

    a. T

38. Writing only letters "T" or "F" as True or False, as may be necessary, Use the table below to answer the question showing the truth values of the spaces marked.

p	q	p.q	pvq	pvq	p q	p q
		Conjunction	Disjunction (inclusive sense)	Disjunction (exclusive sense)	conditional	Bi-conditional
T	T	A	E	J	N	U
T	F	B	G	K	O	V
F	T	C	H	L	R	W
F	F	D	I	M	S	Y

The answer for V is +++

    a. F

39. Writing only letters "T" or "F" as True or False, as may be necessary, Use the table below to answer the question showing the truth values of the spaces marked.

p	q	p.q Conjunction	pvq Disjunction (inclusive sense)	pvq Disjunction (exclusive sense)	p q conditional	p q Bi-conditional
T	T	A	E	J	N	U
T	F	B	G	K	O	V
F	T	C	H	L	R	W
F	F	D	I	M	S	Y

The answer for W is +++

    a. F

40. Writing only letters "T" or "F" as True or False, as may be necessary, Use the table below to answer the question showing the truth values of the spaces marked.

p	q	p.q Conjunction	pvq Disjunction (inclusive sense)	pvq Disjunction (exclusive sense)	p q conditional	p q Bi-conditional
T	T	A	E	J	N	U
T	F	B	G	K	O	V
F	T	C	H	L	R	W
F	F	D	I	M	S	Y

The answer for Y is +++

    a. T

41. Writing only letters "T" or "F" as True or False, as may be necessary, Use the table below to answer the question showing the truth values of the spaces marked.

p	q	pvq Disjunction (inclusive sense)	pvq Disjunction (exclusive sense)	p q Bi-conditional	p q conditional	p.q Conjunction
T	T	A	E	J	N	U
T	F	B	G	K	O	V
F	T	C	H	L	R	W
F	F	D	I	M	S	Y

The answer for A is +++

    a. T

42. Writing only letters "T" or "F" as True or False, as may be necessary, Use the table below to answer the question showing the truth values of the spaces marked.

p	q	pvq Disjunction (inclusive sense)	pvq Disjunction (exclusive sense)	p q Bi-conditional	p q conditional	p.q Conjunction
T	T	A	E	J	N	U
T	F	B	G	K	O	V
F	T	C	H	L	R	W
F	F	D	I	M	S	Y

The answer for B is +++

    a. T

43. Writing only letters "T" or "F" as True or False, as may be necessary, Use the table below to answer the question showing the truth values of the spaces marked.

p	q	pvq Disjunction (inclusive sense)	pvq Disjunction (exclusive sense)	p q Bi-conditional	p q conditional	p.q Conjunction
T	T	A	E	J	N	U
T	F	B	G	K	O	V
F	T	C	H	L	R	W
F	F	D	I	M	S	Y

The answer for C is +++

  a. T

44. Writing only letters "T" or "F" as True or False, as may be necessary, Use the table below to answer the question showing the truth values of the spaces marked.

p	q	pvq Disjunction (inclusive sense)	pvq Disjunction (exclusive sense)	p q Bi-conditional	p q conditional	p.q Conjunction
T	T	A	E	J	N	U
T	F	B	G	K	O	V
F	T	C	H	L	R	W
F	F	D	I	M	S	Y

The answer for D is +++

  a. F

45. Writing only letters "T" or "F" as True or False, as may be necessary, Use the table below to answer the question showing the truth values of the spaces marked.

p	q	pvq Disjunction (inclusive sense)	pvq Disjunction (exclusive sense)	p q Bi-conditional	p q conditional	p.q Conjunction
T	T	A	E	J	N	U
T	F	B	G	K	O	V
F	T	C	H	L	R	W
F	F	D	I	M	S	Y

The answer for E is +++

    a. F

46. Writing only letters "T" or "F" as True or False, as may be necessary, Use the table below to answer the question showing the truth values of the spaces marked.

p	q	pvq Disjunction (inclusive sense)	pvq Disjunction (exclusive sense)	p q Bi-conditional	p q conditional	p.q Conjunction
T	T	A	E	J	N	U
T	F	B	G	K	O	V
F	T	C	H	L	R	W
F	F	D	I	M	S	Y

The answer for G is +++

    a. T

47. Writing only letters "T" or "F" as True or False, as may be necessary, Use the table below to answer the question showing the truth values of the spaces marked.

p	q	pvq Disjunction (inclusive sense)	pvq Disjunction (exclusive sense)	p q Bi-conditional	p q conditional	p.q Conjunction
T	T	A	E	J	N	U
T	F	B	G	K	O	V
F	T	C	H	L	R	W
F	F	D	I	M	S	Y

The answer for H is +++

    a. T

48. Writing only letters "T" or "F" as True or False, as may be necessary, Use the table below to answer the question showing the truth values of the spaces marked.

p	q	pvq Disjunction (inclusive sense)	pvq Disjunction (exclusive sense)	p q Bi-conditional	p q conditional	p.q Conjunction
T	T	A	E	J	N	U
T	F	B	G	K	O	V
F	T	C	H	L	R	W
F	F	D	I	M	S	Y

The answer for I is +++

    a. F

49. Writing only letters "T" or "F" as True or False, as may be necessary, Use the table below to answer the question showing the truth values of the spaces marked.

p	q	pvq	pvq	p q	p q	p.q
		Disjunction (inclusive sense)	Disjunction (exclusive sense)	Bi-conditional	conditional	Conjunction
T	T	A	E	J	N	U
T	F	B	G	K	O	V
F	T	C	H	L	R	W
F	F	D	I	M	S	Y

The answer for J is +++

    a. T

50. Writing only letters "T" or "F" as True or False, as may be necessary, Use the table below to answer the question showing the truth values of the spaces marked.

p	q	pvq	pvq	p q	p q	p.q
		Disjunction (inclusive sense)	Disjunction (exclusive sense)	Bi-conditional	conditional	Conjunction
T	T	A	E	J	N	U
T	F	B	G	K	O	V
F	T	C	H	L	R	W
F	F	D	I	M	S	Y

The answer for K is +++

    a. F

51. Writing only letters "T" or "F" as True or False, as may be necessary, Use the table below to answer the question showing the truth values of the spaces marked.

p	q	pvq Disjunction (inclusive sense)	pvq Disjunction (exclusive sense)	p q Bi-conditional	p q conditional	p.q Conjunction
T	T	A	E	J	N	U
T	F	B	G	K	O	V
F	T	C	H	L	R	W
F	F	D	I	M	S	Y

The answer for L is +++

    a. F

52. Writing only letters "T" or "F" as True or False, as may be necessary, Use the table below to answer the question showing the truth values of the spaces marked.

p	q	pvq Disjunction (inclusive sense)	pvq Disjunction (exclusive sense)	p q Bi-conditional	p q conditional	p.q Conjunction
T	T	A	E	J	N	U
T	F	B	G	K	O	V
F	T	C	H	L	R	W
F	F	D	I	M	S	Y

The answer for M is +++

    a. T

53. Writing only letters "T" or "F" as True or False, as may be necessary, Use the table below to answer the question showing the truth values of the spaces marked.

p	q	pvq Disjunction (inclusive sense)	pvq Disjunction (exclusive sense)	p q Bi-conditional	p q conditional	p.q Conjunction
T	T	A	E	J	N	U
T	F	B	G	K	O	V
F	T	C	H	L	R	W
F	F	D	I	M	S	Y

The answer for N is +++

    a. T

54. Writing only letters "T" or "F" as True or False, as may be necessary, Use the table below to answer the question showing the truth values of the spaces marked.

p	q	pvq Disjunction (inclusive sense)	pvq Disjunction (exclusive sense)	p q Bi-conditional	p q conditional	p.q Conjunction
T	T	A	E	J	N	U
T	F	B	G	K	O	V
F	T	C	H	L	R	W
F	F	D	I	M	S	Y

The answer for O is +++

    a. F

55. Writing only letters "T" or "F" as True or False, as may be necessary, Use the table below to answer the question showing the truth values of the spaces marked.

p	q	pvq Disjunction (inclusive sense)	pvq Disjunction (exclusive sense)	p q Bi-conditional	p q conditional	p.q Conjunction
T	T	A	E	J	N	U
T	F	B	G	K	O	V
F	T	C	H	L	R	W
F	F	D	I	M	S	Y

The answer for R is +++

   a. T

56. Writing only letters "T" or "F" as True or False, as may be necessary, Use the table below to answer the question showing the truth values of the spaces marked.

p	q	pvq Disjunction (inclusive sense)	pvq Disjunction (exclusive sense)	p q Bi-conditional	p q conditional	p.q Conjunction
T	T	A	E	J	N	U
T	F	B	G	K	O	V
F	T	C	H	L	R	W
F	F	D	I	M	S	Y

The answer for S is +++

   a. T

57. Writing only letters "T" or "F" as True or False, as may be necessary, Use the table below to answer the question showing the truth values of the spaces marked.

p	q	pvq Disjunction (inclusive sense)	pvq Disjunction (exclusive sense)	p q Bi-conditional	p q conditional	p.q Conjunction
T	T	A	E	J	N	U
T	F	B	G	K	O	V
F	T	C	H	L	R	W
F	F	D	I	M	S	Y

The answer for U is +++

    a. T

58. Writing only letters "T" or "F" as True or False, as may be necessary, Use the table below to answer the question showing the truth values of the spaces marked.

p	q	pvq Disjunction (inclusive sense)	pvq Disjunction (exclusive sense)	p q Bi-conditional	p q conditional	p.q Conjunction
T	T	A	E	J	N	U
T	F	B	G	K	O	V
F	T	C	H	L	R	W
F	F	D	I	M	S	Y

The answer for V is +++

    a. F

59. Writing only letters "T" or "F" as True or False, as may be necessary, Use the table below to answer the question showing the truth values of the spaces marked.

p	q	pvq Disjunction (inclusive sense)	pvq Disjunction (exclusive sense)	p q Bi-conditional	p q conditional	p.q Conjunction
T	T	A	E	J	N	U
T	F	B	G	K	O	V
F	T	C	H	L	R	W
F	F	D	I	M	S	Y

The answer for W is +++

    a. F

60. Writing only letters "T" or "F" as True or False, as may be necessary, Use the table below to answer the question showing the truth values of the spaces marked.

p	q	pvq Disjunction (inclusive sense)	pvq Disjunction (exclusive sense)	p q Bi-conditional	p q conditional	p.q Conjunction
T	T	A	E	J	N	U
T	F	B	G	K	O	V
F	T	C	H	L	R	W
F	F	D	I	M	S	Y

The answer for Y is +++

    a. F

SECTION B

INSTRUCTION: Answer any 30 questions

1. An organized way of doing something in philosophy is called +++ in philosophy

    a. Methods

2. +++ method is the oldest method in philosophy?

    a. Socratic

3. +++ method applies the art of debate by means of questions and answers

    a. Socratic

4. The +++ method was named after Socrates

    a. Socratic

5. +++ is the ancient philosopher that likened himself to a midwife?

    a. Socrates

6. Education is from the Latin word +++

    a. Educare

7. A prominent philosopher who criticized the Socratic method is

    a. John Locke

8. +++ introduced the deductive method to philosophy

    a. Aristotle

9. In +++ method, conclusions in any argument debate or statements are deductively derived from general statements

    a. Deductive method

10. All FUTA boys are intelligent. Kehinde is a FUTA boy. Therefore , Kehinde is intelligent. This is an example of +++ method

    a. Deductive

11. In deductive reasoning, the conclusions follows logically from the premises, irrespective of the truth or falsity of the major premises. True or false? +++

    a. True +++

12. Not all deductive reasoning are of the Aristotelian type. True or false? +++

    a. True +++

13. Either Sola is in the class or he is in the hostel. Sola is not in the class. Therefore, Sola is in the hostel. The above example is that of +++ method

    a. Deductive

14. A method of argument in which the premises logically imply the conclusion, or in which the conclusion is logically derived from the premises is +++ method

    a. Deductive

15. Students of sciences   are lazy. Students of Agric are lazy. Students of Computer are lazy. Therefore, all Students of FUTA are lazy. This is an example of +++ method

    a. Inductive

16. +++ method can lead its users to the fallacy of hasty generalisation

    a. Inductive

17. The conclusions of Deductive reasoning are only probable, not certain. True or false? +++

    a. False

18. Which philosopher is regarded as the father of Existentialism? +++

    a. Soren Kierkegaard

19. The champion of the method that holds the view that truth is subjective is +++

    a. Soren Kierkegaard

20. The method in philosophy that advocates that individual dispositions have a dominant role to play in the quest of knowledge or truth is +++

    a. Existentialist method

21. Which method advocates that personal conviction is the yardstick that makes ones beliefs or feelings to be true

    a. Existentialist method

22. +++ advocated   that philosophical arguments could be solved through the analysis or clarification of language.

a. Ludwig Wittgenstein

23. +++ are also referred to as Vienna circle.

   a. The Logical positivists

24. +++ championed Analytical method and spread it to all areas of philosophy.

   a. The Logical positivists

25. +++ were of the view that for a statement to be meaningful, it must be either purely definitional or else be verifiable.

   a. The Logical positivists

26. The method that hinges on analysis of key concepts in the languages used in philosophizing or reflection is +++

   a. Analytic method

27. The Logical positivists are also referred to as +++

   a. Vienna circle

28. The method that was criticized on the ground that it denies philosophy the opportunity of offering new knowledge or serving as a guide to action is the +++

   a. Analytic method

29. +++ championed the phenomenological method.

   a. Edmund Husserl

30. The method that involves the intellectual observation of a given object is +++

   a. Phenomenological method

31. +++ seeks to give a purely neutral description of ones awareness of the world before he ever begins to think about it reflectively.

   a. Phenomenological method

32. Which method attempts to be descriptive and objective about ones experience of the world +++

   a. Phenomenological method

33. The intuitive thought in phenomenological method refers to the +++

    a. Given.

34. The intuitive thought in phenomenological method requires a +++ fold reduction.

    a. three

35. +++ is the oldest method in philosophy

    a. Socratic method

36. What is " Tabula raza" +++

    a. clean slate.

37. The method of philosophy that can be described as a midwife approach is +++

    a. Socratic method

38. The oldest method in philosophy is associated with an ancient philosopher called +++

    a. Socrates

39. The method of philosophy that draws conclusion from on the basis of insufficient evidences is +++

    a. Inductive method

40. The conclusions of inductive reasoning are only probable and not +++

    a. Certain

41. A hedonist is a +++ if he looks into actions themselves to see the one that will produce more pleasure over pain.

    a. Deontologist

42. A hedonist is a +++ if he looks forward only to the achievement of an action and not the nature of an action itself

    a. Teleologist

43. The moral theory that holds that one should always do what will promote his own greatest good is +++

a. Egoism

44. A moral theory which claims that moral statement are not factual statement is +++

    a. Emotivism

45. According to the +++ , moral judgments cannot be evaluated as being true or false

    a. Emotivist

46. +++ holds that the morality of an action lies in its utility in serving as means to an end.

    a. Utilitarianism

47. The proponent of situation ethics is +++

    a. Joseph Fletcher

48. "A man is answerable only to himself". This belief is held by +++

    a. Existentialism

49. The theory that affirms the existence of God is +++

    a. Theism

50. +++ denies the existence of God.

    a. Atheism

51. According to +++, man's existence precedes his essence

    a. Existentialism

52. +++ holds that man is endowed with an immortal soul, which is destined for an eternal life.

    a. Theism

53. +++ is a theory that believes that morality is not about formalistic observance of law.

    a. Situation ethics

54. The philosophical theory that holds that all knowledge is derived from experience

is +++

   a. Empiricism

55. "The senses are grossly misleading in supplying us with information" this is an assertion the +++

   a. Rationalist

56. The metaphysical theory that assert that only the mind and its ideas exist is +++

   a. Idealism

57. Apart from the traditional branches of philosophy, there are also +++ that shows trends in philosophy

   a. System of thoughts

58. These +++ comprise of outlooks on reality and phenomena such as man, life, reality, and the universe.

   a. System of thoughts

59. The ethical theory that holds that pleasure is intrinsically good is called +++

   a. Hedonism

60. Mill was concerned with +++ pleasure.

   a. Qualitative

61. The adherents of the ethical theory that holds that pleasure is intrinsically good equates +++ with good.

   a. Pleasure

62. To Democritus (460-370) +++ is the highest good

   a. delight

63. Bentham and Epicurus hold that +++ and +++ pleasures are both good.

   a. Mental and physical

64. A Hedonist may be a +++ or teleologist.

   a. Deontologist

65. The three forms of pleasure that the hedonist may be concerned with are

_____, _____ and _____.

    a. Sensual, momentary and superior pleasure

66. To Aristopus, the supreme good is the present +++

    a. pleasure of the body

67. The theory of altruism was introduced by +++

    a. Auguste Comte

68. Altruism means the exercise of self and life devoted to the +++

    a. good of others

69. Altruism is a conscious opposition to theory +++

    a. egoism

70. A life motivated by other-centeredness is called +++ life

    a. altruistic

71. +++ is the bed-rock of morality.

    a. Altruism

72. What theory is referred to by Joseph Butler as 'self-love'?

    a. Egoism

73. The foundation of egoism is +++

    a. Human psychology

74. "Man never acts if there is no envisaged good." This is the argument of +++

    a. Egoists

75. Altruism is from the French word +++

    a. Altrui

76. Philosophy, as both an academic discipline and activity, covers all areas of human endeavor. But traditionally it is divided into +++ major branches

    a. Three

77. The branch of philosophy that studies the nature of human knowledge is +++

    a. Epistemology

78. The branch of philosophy that searches for the ultimate nature of reality is +++

    a. Metaphysics

79. The branch of philosophy that studies the ought of human conduct is +++

    a. Ethics

80. +++ is treated as a tool in Philosophy rather than a branch.

    a. Logic

81. The two Greek words where Epistemology is derived from is +++ and logos

    a. Episteme

82. One important question that Epistemology advance is whether knowledge is objective or subjective or +++

    a. certain

83. Plato and Theodorous in an attempt to define knowledge claims that knowledge is +++

    a. True opinion

84. JTB means +++

    a. Justified true belief

85. For X to claim to know P, P must be +++

    a. True

86. For X to claim to know P, X must +++ that P is true

    a. Believe

87. For X to claim to know P, X must be +++ that P is true

    a. Justified

88. +++ is the theory of those who think that certain knowledge is impossible.

    a. Skepticism

89. Relativist affirms that +++ of truth is entirely relative

   a. Knowledge

90. +++ of Rhodes is the editor who named the collections of Aristotle work as Metaphysics.

   a. Adronicles

91. Metaphysics study the nature of +++

   a. reality

92. The questions of the existence of God and the problem of evil are all under which branch of philosophy +++

   a. metaphysics

93. +++ and idealism are the two major schools in Metaphysics.

   a. Materialism

94. The Logical positivist criticized Metaphysics and condemned it to flame because of the three criteria which anything that constitute knowledge to them must have but which Metaphysics lack. These three criteria are +++ and demonstration

   a. Verification investigation

95. Physics studies nature but Metaphysics studies those things that are +++ nature.

   a. Beyond

96. To the idealist what is real is what constitute +++ in the mind

   a. Ideas

97. Materialism is a doctrine that tends to reduce all reality to +++

   a. matter

98. Ethics is that branch of philosophy known as +++

   a. Moral philosophy

99. The +++ conceives ethics as the logical study of the language of morals.

   a. Analytic school

100.   The two aspects that can be identified within the field of ethics are +++

ethics and Meta-Ethics

   a. Normative

101.   Statements such as "cheating is wrong", "truth telling is right" are instances of +++

   a. Moral justification

102.   There is Metaphysics in Epistemology and there is Epistemology in Metaphysics. True or false? +++

   a. True

103.   Certainty, Objectivity, Absolute and Reliability are all epistemic claims. True or False? +++

   a. True

104.   The decision to terminate one's own life is morally bad. True or False? +++

   a. True

105.   Apart from the core branches of philosophy, there are other branches. True or false? +++

   a. True

106.   African philosophy can be defined as a critical reflection of the African and his +++

   a. Experience of reality

107.   +++ defined African Philosophy as a path to a systematic coherent discovery and disclosure of the African as a being-in-the African world

   a. C. B. Okolo

108.   As a creative rational inquiry, African philosophy seeks to understand, clarify and explain every aspect of the +++

   a. African experience

109.   Philosophy clarifies our +++ in an ordinary and systematic manner.

   a. Thoughts

110.   The fact that all disciplines emanated from philosophy provides a strong

reason why philosophy is also applicable in all fields of +++

    a. Human endeavour

111.   +++ deals with the application of logic of the African world and culture to African social discourse and interaction

    a. African logic

112.   +++ can be defined as the thinking on reality which is predominantly African

    a. African metaphysics

113.   According to Momoh (1985). the spirit or vital force is primordial in the African conception of +++

    a. Reality

114.   +++ deals with such problems as African concepts of good and evil

    a. African ethics

115.   +++ deals with such problems as African concepts of moral obligation

    a. African Ethics

116.   +++ deals with such problems as African concepts of rights and duties

    a. African ethics

117.   +++ deals with the African concept of ideal forms of government

    a. African social and political philosophy

118.   African philosophy of arts analyses the principle of ideal forms of African +++ and works of arts

    a. Beauty

119.   According to C. B. Okolo, African Aesthetics opens the door to self knowledge and hence +++

    a. Self development

120.   African philosophy should also create a favourable condition for shaping societal +++

a. Values and priorities

121.   African philosophy must also not neglect the +++ role of philosophy in the life of men and society

    a. Moral and ethical

122.   African philosophy of +++ deals with issues such as ideal systems of indigenous laws, human rights and contracts

    a. Law

123.   African philosophy of +++ deals with issues such as ideal systems of indigenous contracts, social obligations and duties

    a. Law

124.   The portrayal of people's worldview, beliefs and values indicate their +++

    a. Perception of reality

125.   The basic assumption in human beings is that philosophical thought cannot be ruled out wherever there exist a community of +++ human beings

    a. Rational

126.   The subject matter of African philosophy is the African and +++

    a. His world

127.   Gbadegesin (1991) categorises the idea and nature of African philosophy into +++

    a. Four

128.   Placid Tempels and Kagame are examples of scholars who believe that African philosophy can be sifted from worldviews, myths, proverbs etc. True or false? +++

    a. True

129.   Mbiti and Barry Hallen are examples of scholars who believe that African philosophy can be sifted from worldviews, myths, proverbs etc. True or false? +++

    a. False

130.   Paulin Hountondji and Olubi-Sodipo are examples of scholars who believe

that African Philosophy can be sifted from worldviews, myths, proverbs etc. True or false? +++

    a. False

131.   The view that African Philosophy as presented by the ethno-philosophers is a myth was by African Philosopher C. B. Okolo. True or false? +++

    a. False

132.   The view that African Philosophy as presented by the ethno-philosophers is a myth was by African Philosopher Paulin Hountondji. True or false? +++

    a. True

133.   The view that African Philosophy as presented by the ethno-philosophers is a myth was by John Mbiti. True or false? +++

    a. False

134.   The study of African philosophy frees us from unsubstantiated beliefs. True or false? +++

    a. True

135.   Entanglement in superstitious beliefs is another benefit of studying African philosophy. True or false? +++

    a. False

136.   African philosophy counsels Africans to know themselves. True or false? +++

    a. True

137.   Philosophy is worldwide. True or false? +++

    a. True

138.   Technological education requires philosophy. True or false? +++

    a. True

139.   "Philosophy is a rational search for answers to the questions about the ultimate meaning of reality as a whole and of human life in particular" This definition of philosophy is given by +++

    a. Omoregbe

140.   "Philosophy is a rational search for answers to the questions that arise in the mind when we reflect on human experience." This definition of philosophy is attributed to +++

   a. Omoregbe

141.   "Philosophy is a rational search for answers to the questions about the ultimate meaning of reality as a whole and of human life in particular. In other words, Philosophy is a rational search for answers to the questions that arise in the mind when we reflect on human experience." This definition is perfect because it is exhaustive. True or false? +++

   a. False

142.   Etymologically, philosophy is +++

   a. Love of wisdom

143.   According to Epicurus, philosophy is an activity that secure +++ through question and answer

   a. Happy life

144.   Every human being, regardless of his/her geographical location in the universe, is endowed with +++ ability

   a. Thinking

145.   Those who are interested in wisdom define philosophy as +++

   a. Love of wisdom

146.   Those engaged in meditation and contemplation would define philosophy as a +++

   a. Reflective activity

147.   For the analytic mind, philosophy would be defined as the activity of +++

   a. Analysis

148.   Philosophy has a very wide range of definition because the thinking ability of man is +++

   a. Limitless

149.   Apart from a few, any form of human knowledge is based on the principles

of philosophy. True or false?

    a. False

150. Philosophy enriches the rules of only a selected aspect of life. True or false?

    a. False

151. According to Plato, knowledge is JTB. What is JTB? +++

    a. Justified True Belief

152. Rational inquiry begins with +++

    a. Doubt

153. Rational inquiry ends in the establishment of +++

    a. Belief

154. An approach to philosophical problems is +++ thinking

    a. critical

155. An approach to philosophical problems is +++ analysis

    a. Conceptual

156. An approach to philosophical problems is +++ of ideas.

    a. reconstruction

157. True or false, philosophical problems focus on "the reason of things"?

    a. True

158. Critical reflections on the meanings of concepts such as knowledge, reality, mind, obligation and justice is +++ analysis

    a. Conceptual

SECTION C

INSTRUCTION: Answer any 20 questions

1. One of these is not a statement

a. Dupe fights

    b. O my God! +++

    c. She is unhappy

    d. Kade provoked her

2. One of these is not a statement

    a. Please help! +++

    b. He is on his way

    c. The car perished in the accident

    d. Shade writes

3. One of these is not a statement

    a. Are politicians lairs? +++

    b. He is popular

    c. Obasanjo won the election

    d. Obasanjo rigged the election

4. One of these is not a statement

    a. The colour is red

    b. It is badly painted

    c. Are you mad? +++

    d. I am a good artist

5. One of these is not a statement

    a. Kayode is tall

    b. Femi is short

    c. Ife is not too short

    d. Get me the tall student +++

6. One of these is not a statement

a. Print this letter for me +++

b. The printer is bad

c. The light is off

d. All of the above

7. One of these is not a statement

a. I am finished!

b. What happened?

c. Relax.

d. All of the above +++

8. One of these is the odd one out

a. Exclamation

b. Question

c. Command

d. Proposition +++

9. One of these is the odd one out

a. Statement +++

b. Exclamation

c. Question

d. Command

10. One of these cannot be a proposition

a. Question

b. Command

c. Exclamation

d. All of the above +++

11. A major difference between a sentence and a statement is that

a. Sentences are longer than statements

    b. Statements carry truth value +++

    c. Sentences end with sentence terminals

    d. None of the above

12. Premises are

    a. Propositions that are sentences

    b. Propositions that provide support for other propositions +++

    c. Sentences that are propositions

    d. None of the above

13. Conclusions are

    a. Propositions that are supported by other propositions

    b. Propositions that are true or false

    c. All of the above +++

    d. None of the above

14. Deductive arguments are evaluated on

    a. Validity

    b. Soundness

    c. All of the above +++

    d. None of the above

15. An inductive argument is evaluated on

    a. Validity

    b. Soundness

    c. Probability +++

    d. None of the above

16. The soundness of an argument is dependent on

a. Its structure

b. Truth value

c. All of the above +++

d. None of the above

17. An argument is sound if it is

a. Valid

b. Propositions are true

c. All of the above +++

d. None of the above

18. An argument is valid if

a. It cannot be false

b. Its premises contradict the conclusion

c. It would be unreasonable to believe its premises and not believe the conclusion +++

d. All of the above

19. An argument is invalid if

a. If all the propositions are not true

b. It is possible to accept the premises and reject the conclusion +++

c. It is the conclusion give support for the premises

d. All of the above

20. There are how many types of arguments

a. 2 +++

b. 3

c. 4

d. 5

21. The validity of an argument is based on its

    a. Formal structure +++

    b. Structural design

    c. Informal structure

    d. All of the above

22. Logic is a

    a. Formal science +++

    b. Natural science

    c. Thinking science

    d. All of the above

23. "All universities are headed by a vice chancellor. Since FUTA is a university, it is headed by a vice chancellor." This argument is

    a. Valid

    b. Sound

    c. All of the above +++

    d. None of the above

24. "Akure is the capital city of Ondo state, then the state house must be located in Akure because all state houses are located in state capitals." This argument is

    a. Invalid

    b. Sound +++

    c. Unsound

    d. All of the above

25. "Only 100 level students offer GNS 106. Since GNS 106 exams is today, all 100 level students will sit for GNS 106 exams today." This argument is

    a. Valid +++

    b. Invalid

c. Sound

d. All of the above

26. "Not all FUTA students stay off campus. Sade is a FUTA student, therefore, Sade stays at Stateline." This argument is

   a. Valid

   b. Invalid +++

   c. Sound

   d. None of the above

27. "All private universities in Nigeria are owned by churches. Bowen and Achievers are private universities in Nigeria. Bowen and Achievers are owned by churches"

   a. Valid

   b. Unsound

   c. All of the above +++

   d. None of the above

28. "Women visit the hairdressing salon every week. Yemi will visit the hairdressing salon this week because she is a woman." This argument is

   a. Invalid

   b. Sound

   c. Unsound +++

   d. None of the above

29. "All Nigerian universities are under NUC. JAMB has concluded admissions this year. Therefore, all Nigerian universities have concluded admissions this year" This argument is

   a. Invalid

   b. Unsound

   c. All of the above +++

   d. None of the above

30. A deductive argument can reason from

   a. General to particular

   b. Particular to particular

   c. All of the above +++

   d. None of the above

31. Non sequitur literarily means

   a. It does not follow +++

   b. It is not possible

   c. It is not true

   d. All of the above

32. Non sequitur means the connection between the premises and conclusion are

   a. Relevant

   b. Irrelevant +++

   c. Inferential

   d. Non-inferential

33. Which of the following is an example of formal fallacy

   a. Fallacy of denying the antecedent

   b. Fallacy of affirming the consequent

   c. All of the above +++

   d. None of the above

34. Argumentum ad Baculum is the Latin name for the fallacy of

   a. Appeal to ignorance

   b. Appeal to force +++

   c. Appeal to popular prejudice

   d. Appeal to pity

35. Argumentum ad Baculum is the Latin name for the fallacy of

    a. Appeal to relevance

    b. Appeal to battle

    c. Appeal to vacuum

    d. None of the above +++

36. Argumentum ad Ignorantiam is the Latin name for the fallacy of

    a. Appeal to knowledge

    b. Appeal to pity

    c. Appeal to ignorance +++

    d. Appeal to authority

37. Argumentum ad Ignorantiam is the Latin name for the fallacy of

    a. Appeal to theist

    b. Appeal to knowledge

    c. Appeal to force

    d. None of the above +++

38. Argumentum ad misercordiam is the Latin name for the fallacy of

    a. Appeal to misery

    b. Appeal to force

    c. Appeal to pity +++

    d. Appeal to baculum

39. Argumentum ad verecundiam is the Latin name for the fallacy of

    a. Appeal to Vienna circle

    b. Appeal to position

    c. Appeal to authority +++

    d. None of the above

40. Argumentum ad populum is the Latin name for the Fallacy of

    a. Appeal to population

    b. Appeal to Popularity

    c. Appeal to Popular prejudice +++

    d. All of the above

41. Argumentum ad populum is the Latin name for the fallacy of

    a. Appeal to popularity

    b. Appeal to Popular views

    c. Appeal to prejudice

    d. None of the above +++

42. Argumentum ad populum is the Latin name for the fallacy of

    a. Appeal to people

    b. Appeal to force

    c. Appeal to pity

    d. None of the above +++

43. Argumentum ad Hominem is the Latin name for the fallacy of

    a. Appeal to authority

    b. Appeal to popular prejudice

    c. Attacking the person +++

    d. Appeal to force

44. Argumentum ad Hominem can be

    a. Abusive +++

    b. Cursing

    c. Foolish

    d. All of the above

45. Argumentum ad Hominem can be

    a. Provincial

    b. Circumstantial +++

    c. Conditional

    d. All of the above

46. Argumentum ad Hominem can be

    a. Circumstantial

    b. Abusive

    c. All of the above +++

    d. None of the above

47. Fallacies of relevance is also as

    a. Ignorance lenchi

    b. Ignorancio elenchion

    c. Ignorantio elenchi +++

    d. Ignorantion elenchion

48. One of these is the odd one out

    a. Fallacy of affirming the consequent +++

    b. Argumentum ad baculum

    c. Fallacy of division

    d. None of the above

49. One of these is the odd one out

    a. fallacy of denying the consequent +++

    b. fallacy of equivocation

    c. fallacy of hasty generalisation

    d. none of the above

50. One of these is the odd one out

    a. Fallacy of composition

    b. Fallacy of division

    c. Complex question

    d. None of the above +++

51. Formal fallacies violate the rule of

    a. Modus Vivendi

    b. Modus Marana

    c. Modus Ponens +++

    d. Hypothetical Syllogism

52. Fallacies of relevance are also called

    a. Ignoratio elenchi +++

    b. Elenchi ignoratio

    c. Vivinco elenchi

    d. Non sequitur

53. The following is an example of an argument that follows the rule of --------------------

    All men are mortal

    Socrates is a man

    Therefore, Socrates is mortal

    a. Modus Vivendi

    b. Modus Ponens +++

    c. Modus Marana

    d. Hypothetical Syllogism

54. This is true about formal fallacies:

    a. They affirm the consequent and deny the antecedent +++

b. They deny the consequent and affirm the conclusion

c. They affirm the antecedent and affirm the consequent

d. They deny the consequent and deny the antecedent

55. Another word for a proposition is:

a. Statement +++

b. Sentence

c. Declaration

d. Proclamation

56. Logically, sentences are:

a. Mere array of symbols +++

b. Mere array of logical rules

c. Mere array of logical points

d. Mere array of quantifiers

57. Another word for "premise" is …………..

a. Reason +++

b. Reasoning

c. Record

d. Evidence

58. All but one of these are rules of inference

a. Modus Tollens

b. Modus Ponens

c. Constructive Dilemma

d. Hypothermic Syllogism +++

59. All but one of these are logical connectives

a. Vel

b. Dot

c. Negation

d. Horseshot +++

60. What is the language used to express negation

a. It is the case

b. It is not the case +++

c. It is not not the case

d. It is the case not the case

61. To determine the validity of the above argument, one of the following applies:

a. The premises are true and the conclusion is false

b. The argument is true and invalid

c. The argument is valid and sound

d. We can accept the premises and also accept the conclusion +++

62. To determine the invalidity of the argument, one of the following applies:

a. We accept both the premises and the conclusion

b. The argument is true and sound

c. The argument is valid and sound

d. The premises are true and the conclusion is false +++

63. One of these is the odd one out

a. Fallacy of composition

b. Fallacy of division

c. Complex question

d. None of the above +++

64. Letters ---------- are logical variables

a. A-M

b. p-z +++

c. a-f

d. B-O

65. The law of ---------- is a law of thought

   a. Identity +++

   b. Identifier

   c. Exclusive middle

   d. Broken middle

66. The law of ---------- is a law of thought

   a. Contraposition

   b. Multiplier

   c. Contradiction +++

   d. Identity middle

67. Another name for Biconditional is:

   a. If not only if

   b. Only if not

   c. If and only if +++

   d. Not if only if

68. Conjunction is true only when:

   a. Both the conjuncts are true +++

   b. The antecedent is true only

   c. The consequent is true only

   d. Both the antecedent and consequent are false together

69. Disjunction is false in the inclusive sense when:

   a. The consequent is true only

b. Both the antecedent and consequent are false together +++

c. The antecedent is true only

d. Both the consequent and antecedent are true together

70. Disjunction is false in the exclusive sense when:

a. The consequent is true only

b. Both alternatives are either both true or both false +++

c. The antecedent is true only

d. Both the consequent and antecedent are true together

71. The statement **p≡q** is true when:

a. The consequent is true only

b. Both its antecedent and consequent are either true together or false together +++

c. The antecedent is true only

d. Both the consequent and antecedent are true together

72. A negation ----------that something is the case in a statement

a. Affirms

b. Mentions

c. Judges

d. Denies   +++

73. --------------rule holds that from a conditional statement and the negation of its consequent we can validly affirm the negation of its antecedent.

a. Modus Ponens

b. Modus Tollens +++

c. Constructive Dilemma

d. Destructive Dilemma

74. When a proposition is false, its negation will be

a. Falsified

b. Undetermined

c. True +++

d. False

75. That a proposition cannot be true and false at the same time obeys the law of

a. Nature

b. Identity

c. Contradiction +++

d. All of the above

76. A proposition that is neither true nor false is against the law of

a. Gravity

b. Law of concepts

c. Law of excluded middle +++

d. Law of contradiction

77. If anything A is not A contradicts the law of

a. Non contradiction

b. Identity +++

c. All of the above

d. None of the above

78. The laws of thought were identified by

a. John Locke

b. Aristotle +++

c. Socrates

d. Joseph Omoregbe

79. Any proposition can be legitimately connected with another to form a _____

as its conclusion

    a. Conjunction

    b. Combination

    c. Addition +++

    d. Disjunction

80. When the conclusion is a combination of simple statements that have formed the first and second premises, then it is a

    a. Conjunction +++

    b. Combination

    c. Fusion

    d. All of the above

81. The horse is the symbol of a _____

    a. Conjunction

    b. Biconditional

    c. Conditional +++

    d. All of the above

82. The vel is a symbol for

    a. Negation

    b. Conjunction

    c. Conditional

    d. Disjunction +++

83. The negation sign is a _____

    a. Tilde +++

    b. A bar

    c. Three bars

d. Opposite C

84. All birds have wings. The sparrow is a bird. Therefore, the sparrow has wings. This argument is

    a. Valid +++

    b. Invalid

    c. Untrue

    d. Unsound

85. All birds have wings. The sparrow is a bird. Therefore, the sparrow has wings. This argument is:

    a. Sound +++

    b. Invalid

    c. unreasonable

    d. Weak

SECTION D

INSTRUCTION: Answer any 15 questions

1. The inference of a deductive argument is +++

    a. Conclusive

2. An inductive argument is evaluated based on the degree of +++

    a. Probability

3. When the premises provide sufficient grounds for the conclusion, the argument is of which type? +++ argument

    a. Deductive

4. The main statement in an arguments is called +++

    a. Conclusion

5. The supporting statements in an argument are called +++

     a. Premises

6. In logic, an argument is made up of a group of +++

     a. Propositions

7. When it is possible for all the premises to be true yet the conclusion derived from them false, the argument is of which type? +++ arguments

     a. Inductive

8. The type of reasoning which the conclusion includes more information than contained in the premises is +++ arguments

     a. Inductive

9. "The pastor is either in the church or in the vicarage. Since he is in vicarage, he cannot be in the church" This argument is of which type? +++ arguments

     a. Deductive

10. "All state governors are Nigerians. Only state governors belong to the Governors' Forum. Therefore, all members of the Governors' Forum are Nigerians" This is a type of +++ argument

     a. Deductive

11. "The newspaper vendor brings the chairman's copy 8.00am every day. Since the secretary opened late this morning, she must have missed the delivery of the chairman's newspaper." This argument is of which type? +++ arguments

     a. Inductive

12. "Although she comes to school on other days, she feigns sickness every Friday when I teach their class and stays off school. I know Janet is avoiding me." This argument is of which type? +++ arguments

     a. Inductive

13. The type of argument that increases or decreases the confidence of the truth of the conclusion by the addition of new premises is +++ argument

     a. Inductive

14. A tool of philosophy that can also serve as a branch is +++

     a. Logic

15. A branch of philosophy that cuts across all other branches of philosophy is +++

     a. Logic

16. Logic deals with the appraisal of +++

     a. Arguments

17. Logic is the study of the norms of +++

     a. Correct reasoning

18. Argument seen as a disagreement is seen in its +++ sense

     a. Ordinary

19. Arguments seen from the philosophical perspective is seen in its +++ sense

     a. Technical

20. A declarative sentence that forms part of an argument is called +++

     a. Proposition

21. Fallacies are +++ in reasoning

     a. Errors

22. A fallacy is a logically +++ argument

     a. Defective

23. For a fallacious argument, the truth of the premises is +++ to establishing the conclusion

     a. Irrelevant

24. The fallacy of affirming the consequent neglects the rule of inference called +++

     a. Modus ponens

25. The fallacy that occurs when an event is attributed to a cause, which is most probably wrong is the fallacy of +++

     a. False cause

26. The fallacy committed when one jumps into conclusion is called fallacy of +++

     a. Hasty generalisation

27. Has your father finished spending the money he embezzled while in public office?" This is an example of a fallacy of +++

    a. Complex question

28. When an argument contains a premise in which a term is used distributively and a conclusion used it collectively, it commits the fallacy of +++

    a. Composition

29. When an argument contains a premise in which a term is used collectively and a conclusion is used distributively, it commits the fallacy of +++

    a. Division

30. When a key term in an argument is used ambiguously, it commits the fallacy of +++

    a. Equivocation

31. All students must participate in the environmental sanitation. Any student found absent will be ejected from the halls of residence. This is an example of a fallacy that appeals to +++

    a. Force

32. Please support the upcoming population census; it will help the development of our nation. Civil servants are in the best position to mobilize other citizens for it. Whoever does not support the campaign will lose his/her job. This is an example of a fallacy that appeals to +++

    a. Force

33. Since no one has been able to prove that any FUTA student has HIV/AIDS, FUTA is an HIV free university. This is an example of a fallacy that appeals to +++

    a. Ignorance

34. If you do not buy this product for me, my sick mother, wives and eleven kids will have nothing to eat tonight. This is an example of a fallacy that appeals to +++

    a. Pity

35. The disciplinary committee ought to pardon the men, after all he already confessed that he stole the money because he needed money to care for his sickle cell daughter, the very week armed robbers invaded his house. This is an

example of a fallacy that appeals to +++

   a. Pity

36. My grandmother is always right. Since she said Sola looks like an HIV patient, I better not marry her. This is an example of a fallacy that appeals to +++

   a. Authority

37. I expect everybody to vacate these premises since the prophetess predicted that the building will collapse in 24hours. This is an example of a fallacy that appeals to +++

   a. Authority

38. Your children must be strange kids. All children I know like to eat Indomine noodles. This is an example of a fallacy that appeals to +++

   a. Popular prejudice

39. Someone with a similar experience would understand our needs better than all else. That is why all university students and graduates should vote for a university degree holder. This argument is an example of a fallacy that appeals to +++

   a. Popular prejudice

40. When the character of the person presenting the argument is attacked, argumentum ad Hominem is of which type? +++

   a. Abusive

41. When the person presenting the argument's situation is attacked, argumentum ad Hominem is of which type? +++

   a. Circumstantial

42. Fredrick's statement that Obasanjo should respect President Jonathan should be thrown out because, he died of Malaria yesterday. This is a fallacy of +++

   a. Attacking the person

43. No student should obey the SUG President's directive because he has mouth odor. This is a fallacy of +++

   a. Attacking the person

44. Your step mother that appeared to you in the dream last night accounted for the loss of your job this morning. This is a fallacy of +++

    a. False cause

45. When you hit your left leg against a stone, you should have gone back home because that was enough signal to indicate that you will not meet the chairman in his office. This is a fallacy of +++

    a. False cause

46. Since your penultimate year result shows your CGPA is on first class, you have a ready job waiting for you after graduation, because universities employ their first class graduates. This is a fallacy of +++

    a. Hasty generalisation

47. No Governor has ever been privileged to win a second term bid in this state. Our new governor should simply plan for four years. This is a fallacy of +++

    a. Hasty generalisation

48. Tope's goal is to be the best student in this class. That means every time the school team scores a goal, he becomes the best student in the class. This is a fallacy of +++

    a. Equivocation

49. FUTA is a neat campus. How then do you return from her teaching and research farm with dirty clothes? This is a fallacy of +++

    a. Division

50. The literary and debating unit is formed by best students from each of the classes. Therefore, the unit is the best in the school. This is a fallacy of +++

    a. Composition

51. How many are the laws of thought

    a. Three

52. The laws of thought are propounded by an ancient philosopher named +++

    a. Aristotle

53. A syllogistic argument has +++ premises

    a. two

54. A syllogistic argument has +++ conclusion

    a. one

55. If Olu is a boy then he attends a male school. This is an example of a +++ statement

    a. Conditional

56. He will succeed in his examinations if and only if he will read well. This is an example of a +++ statement

    a. Biconditional

57. The law of excluded +++ abhors a middle course by asserting that a proposition is either true or false.

    a. middle

58. This is an example of the law of +++ If A then it is A.

    a. identity

59. The law of --------------declares that no proposition can be true and false at the same time.

    a. contradiction

60. A set of letters p-z used in logical denotations are called +++

    a. logical variables

61. Another name for formal fallacies is +++

    a. non sequitur

SECTION E

INSTRUCTION: Answer any 20 questions

1. "Since long ago, then, mankind has tried to understand nature for reasons other than making life easier than more convenient. There has also been the challenge of our own human nature. We stand somehow at the juncture of inner and outer worlds, creature of both body and spirit, subject to laws of nature yet making our

own way. We are both part of the order of nature and separate from it, and the cosmos which we glimpse is also a cosmos which we impose after our own manner of understanding" The above quotation is attributed to

   a. Okponoviobo 2002

   b. Fadahunsi 1995 +++

   c. Ali 1999

   d. Omoregbe 1990

2. "Since long ago, then, mankind has tried to understand nature for reasons other than making life easier than more convenient. There has also been the challenge of our own human nature. We stand somehow at the juncture of inner and outer worlds, creature of both body and spirit, subject to laws of nature yet making our own way. We are both part of the order of nature and separate from it, and the cosmos which we glimpse is also a cosmos which we impose after our own manner of understanding" The above quotation is talking about

   a. The writer himself

   b. The cosmos

   c. About ourselves

   d. All of the above +++

3. "Since long ago, then, mankind has tried to understand nature for reasons other than making life easier than more convenient. There has also been the challenge of our own human nature. We stand somehow at the juncture of inner and outer worlds, creature of both body and spirit, subject to laws of nature yet making our own way. We are both part of the order of nature and separate from it, and the cosmos which we glimpse is also a cosmos which we impose after our own manner of understanding" From the above quotation, you can affirm that:

   a. Man has the only duty to make life easier

   b. Man is the maker of his own body and spirit

   c. Man is challenged to ask questions about himself +++

   d. Man has nothing to do with the universe

4. "Philosophy is a rational search for answers to the questions about the ultimate meaning of reality as a whole and of human life in particular. In other words,

Philosophy is a rational search for answers to the questions that arise in the mind when we reflect on human experience." This definition implies that

    a. Philosophy is a rational inquiry

    b. Philosophy needs critical thinking

    c. Philosophy requires thinking ability

    d. All of the above +++

5. What makes a leader a successful leader among all other factors is

    a. Geographical environment

    b. Technological knowledge

    c. Required morality +++

    d. Cultural understanding

6. Our technological needs and conducive environment require

    a. Geographical knowledge

    b. Cultural technology

    c. Professional ethics and right attitude +++

    d. Critical reflection

7. Our cultural technology demands

    a. Good knowledge of technology

    b. Good knowledge of culture

    c. Understanding of technology and culture

    d. Right thinking attitude +++

8. What we do we mean by positive thinking?

    a. Critical reflection

    b. Appropriate solution

    c. Professional ethics

     d. All of the above +++

9. Good ethical orientation leads to

     a. Good knowledge of technology

     b. Good knowledge of culture

     c. Good knowledge of science

     d. Productive ideas +++

10. Technological transformation and development of a nation is made possible by

     a. Discoveries and inventions +++

     b. Historical knowledge of technology

     c. Conducive geographical environment

     d. Social ideas of a nation

11. Technology without good moral and right attitude is

     a. Okay with good leadership

     b. Okay with high knowledge of technology

     c. Okay with good scientific knowledge

     d. Not okay for our nation +++

12. An extensive technological advancement in Nigeria necessarily requires

     a. Continuity of our political government

     b. Social order for our government

     c. Educational policy

     d. Reorientation of attitude and goals

13. "Economics and technology have no meaning except from man for whom they should serve. And man is only truly man as far as he is master of his own acts and judge of their worth, he is judge of his own advancement" The author of this quotation is

     a. Vdiodem, 1991

b. Hospers, 2000

c. Pope Paul VI, 1967 +++

d. Nwoko, 1992

14. "Economics and technology have no meaning except from man for whom they should serve. And man is only truly man as far as he is master of his own acts and judge of their worth, he is judge of his own advancement" This quotation refers to:

a. A man of good technology

b. A knowledgeable man

c. A man of good morality +++

d. A man of self-understanding

15. Development and achievement, advancement in technology bereft of formation of right conscience will lead to

a. Better progress

b. Nowhere but man's downfall and ruin +++

c. Fruitfulness and national fulfillment

d. None of the above

16. One of these is the most correct

a. Technology and traditional philosophy are foreign to one another

b. Technology and traditional philosophy are one and same thing

c. Technology and traditional philosophy are friendly +++

d. All of the above

17. One of these is the most correct

a. Philosophy and technology originated from modern knowledge

b. Philosophy and technology originated with the early men and women +++

c. Philosophy and technology originated from nowhere

d. Philosophy and technology originated with modern technology and

science

18. One of these is the most correct

    a. By mathematical knowledge, the mathematicians invented fire and created stone age

    b. It was biological professionals that invented fire and stone age from biological discovery

    c. The discovery of fire and stone age was through reflective activities of the early philosophers and technologists +++

    d. None of the above

19. One of these is the most correct

    a. Philosophy of culture and philosophy of technology are two opposite entities

    b. Philosophy of culture and philosophy of technology are in partnership, from life's perspective

    c. Philosophy of culture and philosophy are two parallel lines that have nothing in common

    d. All of the above

20. Part of our cultural endowment includes the techniques and skills man uses to tackle the challenges of life, hence

    a. Historical knowledge involves itself in critical reflections of methods and techniques to make life worth living

    b. Geographical understanding involves itself in critical reflection and techniques to make life worth living

    c. Philosophy of technology involves itself in critical reflection on methods, techniques and skill to make life worth living +++

    d. Religious knowledge involves itself in critical reflection and techniques to make life worth living

21. Philosophical desire and love to know goes beyond mere knowing, it involves

    a. Ability to search for facts and objective in a critical manner over and above other science +++

b. Ability to discover truth and facts like any other sciences

c. Ability to gain knowledge and power over and above other sciences

d. All of the above

22. Philosophy belongs to the rationality of

a. All animals

b. Every created thing

c. Human beings +++

d. All of the above

23. One of these is the most correct

a. Some scholars call biological thinking as science of sciences

b. Some scholars call mathematical reflection science of sciences

c. Some scholars call physical knowledge science of sciences

d. Some scholars call philosophical science science of sciences +++

24. Scientific discoveries are made through and by philosophical knowledge as long as scientific inventions are

a. The outcome of historical knowledge

b. The outcome of biological knowledge

c. The outcome of critical reflection on human experience +++

d. The outcome of scientific experience

25. What is philosophy?

a. Love of wisdom

b. Critical thinking

c. Rationality

d. All of the above +++

26. Philosophical issue concerns only

a. The white people

b. The black people

c. White and black people

d. All human beings +++

27. Philosophical knowledge is meant for

a. Academic students only

b. All educated people

c. Both students and educated people

d. Every thinking people +++

28. One of these is the most correct

a. Some professionals need philosophical knowledge

b. Some professional can do without philosophical problems

c. All professional cannot do without philosophical mind +++

d. All of the above

29. The major ways, manners and technological knowledge is

a. By mathematical knowledge

b. By biological knowledge

c. By physical knowledge

d. By philosophical knowledge +++

30. One of these is the most correct

a. Only students are meant to seek after knowledge

b. Every thinking and reasonable being seek after knowledge +++

c. Only those who are facing challenges of life seek after knowledge

d. Only those who want to know seek after knowledge

31. As philosophers, we need to ask questions about the physical realities in the

universe

    a. We need to ask questions about ourselves +++

    b. We need not ask questions about ourselves

    c. No questions to ask about ourselves

    d. We are not part of the realities to ask questions about

32. One of these is true

    a. Philosophy's definitions is limitless +++

    b. Philosophical definition is truly known only to the academics

    c. Philosophy has no definition

    d. All of the above

33. The best definition of philosophy is given by

    a. An analytic mind

    b. A definer of philosophy

    c. A reflective mind

    d. All of the above +++

34. Which of these is most appropriate

    a. Philosophy has its own limited scope

    b. Philosophy has unlimited scope +++

    c. Philosophy has a dogmatic definition

    d. None of the above

35. Which of these is correct

    a. As technologists, philosophy means: philosophy of technology

    b. As technologists, philosophy has nothing to do with science

    c. As technologists, philosophy means reflective activity +++

    d. None of the above

36. The means of national developing technology is

    a. By technological method

    b. By scientific method

    c. By critical reflection +++

    d. By science and technology

37. Philosophy has a wide and limitless range of definitions. Why?

    a. It is the science of all sciences

    b. Man's thinking ability is limitless

    c. Philosophy deals with reflective activity

    d. All of the above +++

38. Technology by definition means

    a. Integration of knowledge

    b. Critical reflection

    c. Rational inquiry

    d. Skill and technique +++

39. We can as well define technology as

    a. Self reliance

    b. Ultimate means

    c. Systematic knowledge

    d. None of the above +++

40. The philosophy of technology is derived from

    a. Scientific knowledge

    b. Integration of philosophy and technology +++

    c. Integration of all scientific knowledge

    d. None of the above

41. The best way a nation can develop technologically is by

    a. Borrowed technology

    b. Transferred technology

    c. Critical reflection +++

    d. All of the above

42. The means and methods a nation can speedily make progress is by

    a. Appropriate technology +++

    b. Imitation technology

    c. Transferred technology

    d. None of the above

43. What makes a national leader a good leader?

    a. Self importance

    b. Critical thinking +++

    c. Common popularity

    d. High education

44. A good leader needs what to move the nation forward with

    a. Political policies

    b. Religious policies

    c. Critical thinking +++

    d. Geographical knowledge of his/her nation

45. What is the most appropriate factor that makes a leader a head without a head?

    a. Lack of geographical knowledge

    b. Lack of historical understanding

    c. Technological limitation

    d. Lack of critical thinking +++

46. All but one of these are philosophical problems

    a. The problem of the nature and structure of reality

    b. The problem of induction

    c. The problem of freewill

    d. The problem of immoral devil +++

47. Materialism is concerned with the:

    a. Problem of reality +++

    b. Problem of morality

    c. Problem of knowledge

    d. Problem of metaethics

48. The problem of the existence of spirits is a

    a. Problem of reality +++

    b. Problem of morality

    c. Problem of knowledge

    d. Problem of metaethics

49. JTB is a view in the area of the problem of:

    a. Reality

    b. Morality

    c. Knowledge +++

    d. Metaethics

50. Philosophical problems cannot be tackled through

    a. Accumulation of facts +++

b. Reflective reasoning

c. Explanation of how things are

d. Interrogation of ideas

51. Philosophical problems are not

a. General in nature

b. Fundamental in nature

c. Abstract in nature

d. Conciliatory in nature +++

52. Philosophical problems are concerned with searching for answers to ultimate questions of

a. Reality

b. Existence +++

c. Knowledge

d. Morality

53. All but one of these are approaches to philosophical problems:

a. Critical thinking

b. Conceptual analysis

c. Reconstruction of ideas

d. Values reassessment +++