GNS 301 MOCK QUESTION

Studies in Philosophy, Science and Environment

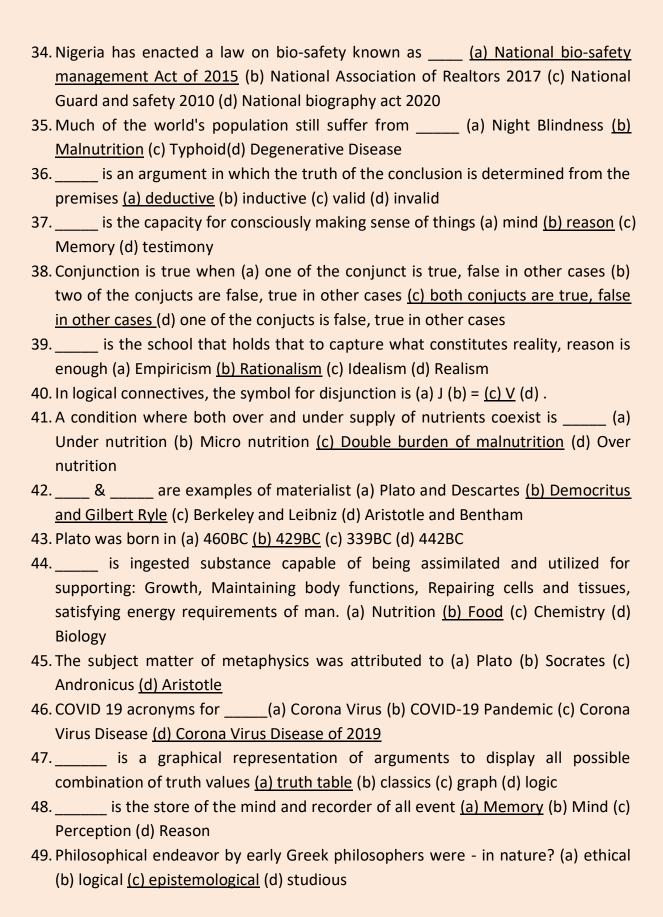
The below exercise are practical questions prepared for the purpose of getting students ready for the upcoming GNS 301 examination. However, users should have it in mind that, this is not the real examination questions, as the authors of this project will not be liable to any dissatisfaction caused in whatsoever way.

Authors of the project

- Moses Sejiro
- Igbalawunmi Balogun
- ❖ Akorede Surajudeen (Aristotle)

1.	In chemistry, is the answer nature gives to a specific question (a) Atoms
	(b)Observation (c) Compound(d) Molecules
2.	In a categorical syllogism, the major term is the of the conclusion (a)
	subject (b) predicate (c) found in the middle (d) silent
3.	Postulated the Atomic theory (a) J. J Thompson (b) Rutherford (c) James
	Chadwick (d) John Dalton
4.	Foundheretism has all the fingerprints of (a) Foundationalism (b) Coheretism (c)
	both a and b (d) justification
5.	is a form of association in which organism benefits from the host's food (a)
	Commensalism (b) Mutualism(c) Parasitism(d) Epidemiology
6.	is the antithesis of Idealism (a) Rationalism (b) Realism (c) Externalism (d)
	<u>Materialism</u>
7.	The term referring to the knowledge of the frequency of disease in animal
	communities is (a) Sporadic (b) Epizootiology (c) Epidemiology (d)
	Mutualism
8.	is Aristotle's first philosophy (a) Politics (b) Nichomachean Ethics (c)
	Metaphysics (d) Justice
9.	Morality comes from a Latin word 'mos' which means (a) custom/usage (b)
	classics (c) epistemology (d) logic
10.	The word philosophy is derived from two Greek terms Philo/Philein and Sophia
	meaning (a) courage and respect (b) love and wisdom (c) unity and communion
	(d) basal ganglin and tabularasa
11.	Aristotle was born in (a) 314BC (b) 384BC (c) 399BC (d) 366BC
12.	is the defined by the World Health Organization as a state of complete
	physical, mental and social well being and not merely absence of disease or
	infirmity (a) Health (b) Man(c) Biology (d) Science
13.	are personal experiences or formal knowledge passed unto others (a)
	tension (b) testimony (c) mind (d) reason
14.	Three subdivisions of ethics are (a) Meta-ethics, Normative and Empirical (b)
	classics, logic and verbatim (c) Epistemology, Metaphysics and Logic (d) none
15.	is the school that held that all knowledge begins from sense experience (a)
	Empiricism (b) Idealism (c) Rationalism (d) Idealism
16.	Two types of foundationalism are (a) inferential and non-inferential (b) lipid and
	non lipid (c) basic and evident (d) classics and regress

17.	Organism that causes disease inside the human body are called (a) Cholera
	(b) Typhoid (c) Pathogens (d) Influenza
18.	is the quest for truth and knowledge (a) Epistemology (b) Metaphysics (c
	Ethics (d) Logic
19.	urges us not to accept the idealist or materialist view without
	qualifications (a) Idealism (b) Realism (c) Empiricism (d) Rationalism
20.	Fever is contracted when people eat food or drink that has been infected
	with Salmonella typhi (a) Typhoid (b) Cholera(c) Tuberculosis (d) Scurvy
21.	The subject matter of metaphysics were called (a) Aristotlean Ethics (b) Platonic
	philosophies (c) the treaties after the physical treaties (d) Crypto currencies
22.	Reason is to as sense experience is to (a) Idealism, Materialism (b)
	Realism, Idealism (c) Rationalism, Empiricism (d) Idealism, Rationalism
23.	is spread by mosquitoes, transfusion, and shared hypodermic needles (a)
	Typhoid (b) Malaria (c) Tuberculosis (d) Bacteria
24.	answer the questions of the ultimate problem of being and reality (a)
	Epistemology (b) Metaphysics (c) Ethics (d) Logic
25.	Socrates' school is called and was established in what year (a) Academy,
	314BC (b) Lyceum, 386BC (c) Academy, 386BC (d) Acadian, 386BC
26.	were the first skeptics who criticized the definition and justification of
	knowledge vis-a-vis perception (a) Theatues (b) epistemologies (c)
	metaphysicians (d) sophists
27.	Deficiency diseases e.g Scurvy, Rickets, and Night Blindness are results of
	(a) Viruses (b) Bacteria (c) Malaria (d) Malnutrition
28.	Two types of arguments are (a) valid or invalid (b) Sound or unsound (c) perfect
	or imperfect (d) deductive and inductive
29.	is a state of keeping mute so as to relieve us of the anxiety of having to
	make judgment (a) metaphysics (b) ethics (c) pyrrhonism (d) scepticism
30.	is caused by lack of Vitamin C (a) Disease (b) Scurvy (c) Cholera(d) Syphilis
31.	Metaphysics concerned itself with the following except (a) abstract qualities (b)
	scientific observation (c) analysis of factual (d) morality
32.	$__$ are usually associated with aging , it is the gradual loss in one or several
	organs or tissues (a) Gonorrhea(b) scurvy (c) Cholera (d) Degenerative Diseases
33.	hold that reality is mental or immaterial (a) Realism (b) Idealism (c)
	Rationalism (d) Prebendalism



50.	Truth may be referred to as (a) wrong prescription (b) right description (c)
	correct description (d) knowledge
51.	16. Every Proposition that will become knowledge must first be (a) false (b) valid
	(c) true (d) pure
52.	For Plato, illuminates beliefs and helps in providing justification to the
	knower (a) Good (b) Pure (c) knowledge (d) ethics.
53.	Which of the following is not a principal advocate of the social contract theory (a)
	Jean Jacques Rousseau (b) John Locke (c) Immanuel Kant (d) Thomas Hobbes
54.	The way people are is referred to as while the way things should be is
	referred to as (a) morality, ethics (b) ethics, norms (c) norms, morality (d)
	ethics, morality
55.	is the increase in the number and size of cells in the organs of the body,
	occurring in 3 phases. (a) Nutrient (b) Vitamins (c) Water (d) Growth
56.	Ethics seeks to (a) transform the world from what it ought to be to what it
	should be (b) change the world (c) transform the world from what it is to what it
	ought to be (d) change the way people are
57.	Arguments are either (a) bland and sweet (b) invalid and invalid (c) valid or invalid
	(d) debate or consesus
58.	Memory is a condition of of an object (a)information (b) experience (c)
	extension (d) position
59.	True metaphysics is considered as a of causes. (a) science (b) series (c) study
	(d) art
60.	Philosophy arises from which root? (a) Science (b) Arts (c) Psychology (d)
	<u>Wonder</u>
61.	The major term of a syllogism is (a) the subject of a syllogism (b) the term which
	does not occur in the conclusion (c) the predicate of the conclusion of a syllogism
	(d)the conclusion of a syllogism
62.	The belief that all knowledge begins from sense experience is called (a)
	Rationalism (b) Logic (c) Realism (d) Empiricism
63.	A philosopher may be thought of as one who pursues just as a lover pursues
	his (a) beloved, knowledge (b)knowledge, wisdom (c)wisdom, beloved
	(d)beloved, wisdom
64.	refers to containments measures deployed to keep biological materials
	important for humans, animals and environmental health from theft or misuse (a)
	Biosphere (b) Bio-safety (c) Bio-security (d) Biodiversity

- 65. Material Implication/Conditional is (a) true when the antecedent is true and the consequent false (b) false when the antecedent is false and the consequent false (c) false when the antecedent is true and the consequent false (d) true when the antecedent is true and the consequent true
- 66. Externalism of Justification focuses on (a)human trait (b)perception and the strength of beliefs (c) perception (d) human trait and strength of beliefs
- 67. _____ is concerned with the health of humans, animals and the sustainable use of biological resources of the environment (a) Biology (b) Biography (c) Bio-safety (d) Biosphere
- 68. Idealism in Metaphysics holds that reality is substance (a) mental or psychological (b) psychological or immaterial (c) mental or immaterial (d) immaterial or thoughtful
- 69. Ethics is the study of (a)mentality (b)humanity (c)severity (d)morality
- 70. There is a close affinity between Epistemology and (a) Logic (b) Metaphysics (c) ethics (d) psychology