## BOWEN UNIVERSITY, IWO GENERAL STUDIES UNIT FIRST SEMESTER DEGREE EXAMINATION 2012/2013 SESSION

COU	IRSE CODE: GST 302 COURSE TITLE: STUDIES IN PHILOSOPHY AND LOGIC
NAM	MATRIC NO:
PRO	GRAMME: TIME ALLOWED: 1HR
	INSTRUCTION: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS
1.	With reference to the etymological meaning of philosophy, "Philo" means  (a) Kind (b) Think (c) Love
2.	Philosophy is a discipline that is concerned with the study of the  (a) Environment (b) Universe (c) People's beliefs
3.	Which of the followings is a key branch of philosophy, (a) Sociology (b) Philosophy of I(a) Epistemology (b) Ethics (c) Metaphysics
4.	The branch of philosophy that is concerned with the morality of human action is known as (a) Epistemology (b) Ethics (c) Metaphysics
5.	is the philosopher that defines philosophy as a discipline that reflects on human experience in search of answers to fundamental questions.  (a) Adeniran Aluko (b) Joseph Omoregbe (c) A.G.A Bello
6.	Philosophy is referred to as a foundational discipline because(a) It is a compulsory course (b) It is difficult to understand (c) It stands at the roots of other disciplines
<b>7.</b>	is the branch of philosophy that is concerned with what we can possibly know and the sources of knowledge. (a) Ethics (b) Philosophy of language (c) Epistemology
8.	is the branch of philosophy that is concerned with the understanding of ultimate reality. (a) Philosophy of culture (b) Philosophy of science (c) Metaphysics
9.	is an area of philosophy which applies philosophical criteria to the consideration and evaluation of the works of art and the beautiful.  (a) Axiology (b) Aesthetics (c) Ethnics
10.	is the science of reasoning. (a) Mathematics (b) Logic (c) Physics
11.	is the branch of philosophy that is useful for serving as a watch dog to all forms o reasoning in daily discourses in all fields of human endeavours. (a) Argument (b) Fallacy (c) Logic
12.	The laws of thought are in number. (a) 5 (b) 3 (c)
13.	is an embodiment of propositions seeking to make a claim or an assertion.  (a) Fallacy (b) Validity (c) Argument
14.	The law of states that if any statement is true then it is true.  (a) The law of motion (b) The law of identity (c) The law of logic
15.	Logic is interested in a type of sentence called  (a) Assertive sentences (b) Declarative sentences (c) Optative sentences

16.	An argument consists of statements technically referred to as  (a) Components (b) Prepositions (c) Premises
17.	An argument consists of premise(s) and(a) a support (b) a proof (c) a conclusion
18.	The law of asserts that no statement can be both true and false at the same time. (a) The law of recognition (b) The law of contradiction (c) The law of Excluded middle
19.	people. is the ethical theory that posits that the greatest good be for the greatest number of people. (a) Prescriptivism (b) Utilitarianism (c) Welfarism
20.	is the law of thought that asserts that every statement is either true or false.  (a) The law of Association (b) The law of excluded middle (c) The law of Addition
21.	The word Ethics is derived from the Latin words (a) Etiquette (b) Ethicus (c) Ethika
22.	The ethical theory which holds that ethical statements are used to express one's positive or negative feelings is known as  (a) Subjectivism (b) Utilitarianism (c) Emotivism
23.	The ethical theory which holds that when we make a moral judgment about an action, we are simply expressing our personal attitude or feeling toward the action is referred to as(a) Prescriptivism (b) Subjectivism (c) Monism
24.	The ethical theory that holds that morality is a matter for every society to decide for itself and that moral rules are not universal is known as  (a) Ethical relativism (b) Situation ethics (c) Ethical individualism
25.	The Philosophical school of thought that holds that knowledge is acquired through sense experience is known as. (a) Cognition (b) Empiricism (c) Realism
26.	is the branch of Philosophy that is concerned with the study of social relations with a view to prescribing the ideal form of society and government. (a) Philosophy of politics (b) Philosophy of society (c) Social and political philosophy
27.	The aspect of ethics that seeks to analysis ethical words such as good, bad etc is known as.  (a) Bioethics (b) Meta-ethics (c) Ethical analysis
28.	is the theoretical position that affirms that the primary sources of knowledge is reason.  (a) Pragmatism (b) Rationalism (c) Relativism
29.	The Greek word "Sophia" means (a) Knowledge (b) Wisdom (c) Understanding
30.	Moral rules associated with activities such as buying, selling, manufacturing, marketing and distribution are referred to as (a) Business principles (b) Business Administration (c) Business ethics
31.	The sub-branch of philosophy that is concerned with the application of knowledge to human problems such as abortion, ethunasia, surgical operations among others is known as(a) medicine (b) Medical ethics (c) Physiology
32.	Epistemology is otherwise known as (a) Gnosiology (b) Hermeneutics (c) Epidemy
33.	One major feature of ethics is that it is (a) Critical (b) Normative (c) Cognitive
34.	The philosophical theory that belies that it is possible to have some knowledge that is incorrigible and absolutely certain is known as  (a)Pragmatiam (b) Foundationalism (c) Monism

35.	expressed in a given language. (a) Uncritical thinking (b) Positive thinking (c) Critical thinking
36.	Sentences that are meant to ask questions are known as  (a) Questionnaires (b) Optative sentences (c) Interrogtive sentences
37.	Sentences that are meant to command are known as(a) Commandment (b) Imperative sentences (c) Declarative sentences
38.	A proposition is said to bewhen what the predicate says about the subject is already contained in the very idea of the subject. (a) Subjective (b) Analytic (c) Synthetic
39.	A type of argument that allows a reasoning process from universal premises to a particular conclusion is known as a(a) Progressive argument (b) Deductive argument (c) Inductive argument
40.	Theorems and rules postulated by logicians for proving validity of an argument are known as(a) Rules of engagement (b) Rules of logic (c) Rules of inference
41.	When the premises of an argument provide no justification for the conclusion, though the conclusion appears justified, such an argument is said to be (a) Informal (b) Invalid (c) Fallacious
42.	Philosophy (western philosophy) began with Thales of Miletus in ancient Greece in theB.C. (a)4th century (b) 6th century (c) 11th century
43.	In propositional logic, compound propositions are formed using what we call  (a) Composition (b) Logical adjectives (c) Logical connectives
44.	An argument is said to be when the conclusion logically follows from the premise(s) of the argument. (a) Sound (b) Valid (c) Reasonable
45.	When you attribute the qualities of parts to the whole in making an assertion, you are said to have committed the fallacy of(a) Division (b) Composition (c) Equivocation
46.	Which of the fallacies listed below have you committed when you posit: America is great, therefore, every American is great. (a) Fallacy of Argumentum ad Populum (b) Fallacy of Argumentum ad Hominem (c) Fallacy of Division
47.	A driver arrested by the police for not having a driver's licence pleading for leniency on the ground that his father is seriously sick in the hospital is said to have committed fallacy of (a) Argumentum ad populum (b) Argumentum ad Miscericordiam (c) Argumentum ad Veracundiam
48.	In an argument, when the conclusion arrived at is irrelevant to the premises of the argument, a fallacy of is said to have been committed. (a) Argumentum ad Ignorantian (b) Argumentum ad baculum (c) Ignorantio elenehi
49.	Dr. Goodluck Jonathan is the president of Nigeria and Ogbeni Rauf Aregbesola is the governor of the State of Osun is an example of(a) Simple proposition (b) Analytic proposition (c) Compound proposition
50.	Two propositions joined together by words like "and", "but" is known as  (a) Compunction (b) Conjunction (c) Negation
51.	When two propositions are joined together by the word "or", it is said to be a  (a) Disjunction (b) Disfunction (c) Deduction
52.	The first part of a conditional statement is called (a) Premise(s) (b) Foundation (c) Antecedent

53.	The dot (.) is symbolically used as a sign to represent a (a) Negation (b) Conjunction (c) Disjunction
54.	When a proposition is true, its negation is (a) Valid (b) True (c) False
55.	The second part of a conditional statement is known as the (a) Conjunct (b) Conclusion (c) Consequent
56.	In propositional logic, the symbol that is used to represent the bi-conditional statement is the (a)Wedge (b) Triple bar (c) Horse shoe
57.	The curl sign or wave is used in symbolic logic to represent logical connective called  (a) Conjunction (b) Negation (c) Disjuction
58.	An argument is said to beif the premises actually support the truth of the conclusion. (a) Reasonable (b) Sound (c) Valid
59.	"Since" is an example of some of the word used as indicator is an argument.  (a) Conclusion (b) Premise (c) Adjective
60.	When an argument is directed not at the issues at stake, but at the personal life and values of the arguer, the fallacy of is said to have been committed. (a) Argumentum ad Miscricordiam (b) Argumentum ad Hominem (c) Argumentum ad Ignorantiam
61.	Philosophy of science is one of the branches of philosophy.  (a) Key (b) Sub (c) Critical
62.	Philosophy of science is concerned with (a) The study of the universe (b) The study of the methods of science (c) The study of man and the environment
63.	The concept Science, by its etymological meaning is "scientia", which implies
64.	The expression Bolaji is in Lagos or Jonathan is in Abuja can be symbolically represented as(a) B. J (b) B V J (c) B D J
65.	The two parts of a bi-conditional statement are called (a) Compound (b) Components (c) Conjuncts
66.	The expression Yaradua is the president of Nigeria if and only if Obasanjo is in Ota can be symbolized as: (a) Y $\supset$ O (b) Y O (c) Y = O
67.	The philosophical school of thought that holds that if it works then it is good is known as (a) Naturalism (b) Pragmatism (c) Determinism
68.	The philosophical school of thought that holds that the best attitude to reality is to doubt everything is known as (a) Foundationalism (b) Scepticism (c) Populism.
69.	According to H.S. Staniland, Philosophy is concerned with (a) The principles of good living (b) Criticism of the ideas we lives by (c) The laws of nature
70.	For Ludwig Wittgeinstein, Philosophy is a discipline that is interested in the  (a)Interpretation of language (b) Understanding of language (c) Analysis of language