

BOWEN UNIVERSITY, IWO.
General Studies Programme
2013/20124 First Semester Continuous Assessment Test
Studies in Philosophy and Logic (GST 302)
Time Allowed – 20 Minutes

Instruction: Answer all questions: 30 marks

1. When we study the principles or techniques of differentiating between correct and incorrect reasoning, we are in the realm of _____. (a) Logic (b) arguments (c) ethics
2. An argument is valid if it is such that if the premises are true then _____ (a) conclusion cannot be decisive (b) the conclusion cannot but be false (c) the conclusion must be true.
3. A categorical proposition is best interpreted as being about _____. (a) Classes (b) propositions (c) qualities
4. In a deductive argument, the truth of the premises necessarily guarantees the truth of the conclusion. (a) No (b) Yes (c) Undetermined
5. An inductive argument is _____ while a deductive argument is _____. (a) amplicative, explicative (b) analytic, synthetic (c) explicative, amplicative.
6. _____ is a sequence of declarative sentences in which one is claimed to follow from the others. (a) An argument (b) A fallacy (c) Logic.
7. Validity or soundness of an argument is centred upon what type of argument? (a) Inductive argument. (b) Deductive argument. (c) Fallacious argument.
8. A kind of fallacy which concerns mistakes and common flaws in the use of language is known as _____. (a) formal fallacy (b) informal fallacy (c) fallacy of begging the question.
9. When a premise is assumed, consciously or otherwise, for a conclusion, then what type of fallacy is committed? (a) Fallacy of begging the question. (b) fallacy of attacking the person (c) fallacy of arguing to the gallery.
10. Who defined philosophy as “essentially the search for the guide of life?” (a) G. Chatalian (b) H.S Stanilas (c) S. Madubuike
11. Renes Descartes, John Locke and Immanuel Kant are examples of (a) Medieval philosophers (b) Ancient philosophers (c) Modern philosophers.
12. Philosophical problems do not yield to empirical method much more because they are _____ (a) observatory and experimental (b) fundamental and essential (c) conceptual and reflective
13. When we attempt to analyse or interpret ethical terms such as ‘good’, ‘bad’, ‘evil’, ‘obligation’, ‘duty’, ‘principle’, ‘moral’, ‘immoral’, etc, then we are in the realm of _____. (a) Meta-ethics (b) Normative ethics (c) Applied ethics.
14. _____, as a theory of human action, is based on the principle of the greatest good or the greatest happiness. (a) Utilitarianism (b) Subjectivism (c) Prescriptivism
15. The belief that knowledge is attainable basically through perception is known as _____. (a) rationalism (b) foundationalism (c) empiricism
16. The law of thought which states that “if any proposition is true, then it is true” is known as _____. (a) Law of contradiction (b) Law of identity (c) Law of excluded middle.
17. When the information contained in the conclusion of an argument surpasses the evident presented in the premises, then we have _____ type of argument. (a) a deductive (b) an inductive (c) a fallacious
18. A fallacy which occurs when someone assumes the truth of a statement on the basis that such statement has not be proven to be false is _____. (a) Argumentum ad Ignorantiam (b) Non Sequitor (c) Post hoc ergo Propter.
19. “The witch cried last night and the child dies this morning. Hence it is the witch who killed the child.” This is an example of what type of fallacy? (a) Argumentum ad Misericordiam (b) Post hoc, ergo prompter hoc (c) Argumentum ad Vericundiam.
20. Prof. Wole Soyinka has claimed that all elements have weight, including air. Thus, air has weight. (a) Argumentum ad Baculum (b) Argumentum ad Populum (c) Argumentum ad Verecundiam.
21. Arguments, whether they are formal or informal, are made up of statements, which are also called _____. (a) sentence (b) propositions (c) judgement.
22. When we ask the question, “What is the essence of being?” we are in the realm of _____. (a) Ethics (b) Metaphysics (c) Epistemology
23. The first stage in any scientific study is _____. (a) Observation of a problem (b) Formulation of hypothesis (c) Formulation of scientific laws.
24. Scepticism is an important trend in epistemology basically because (i) it denies the possibility of knowledge attainment (b) it intentionally makes the notion of knowledge obscure (iii) it constantly challenges the quest for absolutely certain knowledge
25. “I ought not to cheat in the examinations” is an example of a _____ ethical statement. (a) normative (b) descriptive (c) meta
26. (i) Obafemi is an undergraduate. (ii) All undergraduates are intelligent. (iii) Obafemi is intelligent. (a) i (b) ii (c) iii.
27. (i) From the fact that Kunle has seen one or two eaglets that are white, (ii) he then speculates that all eaglets are white. (a) ii (b) i (c) undetermined
28. 99% of the inhabitants of Sabo quarters are engineers. Mr. Jimoh lives in Sabo quarters. Therefore, Mr. Jimoh is most probably an engineer. (a) inductive (b) deductive (c) undetermined.
29. Hitler was a dictator and was ruthless. Stalin was a dictator and was ruthless. Castro is a distator. Therefore Castro is probably ruthless. (a) inductive (b) deductive (c) undetermined
30. Which among these is not a characteristic of science? (a) Objectivity (b) Impersonality (c) Sentimentality.