

BOWEN UNIVERSITY, IWO, OSUN STATE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGIOUS STUDIES
FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION, 2014/2015, JANUARY 2015.

COURSE TITLE: PHILOSOPHY AND LOGIC

COURSE CODE: GST 302

TIME ALLOWED: 1 HR

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS. SELECT FROM THE OPTIONS A–D OF EACH QUESTION THE MOST SUITABLE ANSWER AND SHADE THE SCRIPTS ACCORDINGLY.

1. A scholar regarded philosophers as people whose passion is to seek for the truth, and "whose heart is focused on reality," who was he? (A). Socrates (B). Aristotle (C). Plato (D). Madubuke
2. _____ acknowledged that philosophy is called "the knowledge of the truth" (metaphysics) (A). Epicurus (B). Aristotle (C). William James (D). Matthews
3. Who among the following described the aim of philosophy as an attempt to logically clarify issues of thought? (A). Wole Soyinka (B). Wittgenstein (C). John Dewey (D). Martha Adams
4. Who asked the question "is there any knowledge in the world which is so certain that no reasonable man could doubt it?" (A). Bertrand Russell (B). Aristotle (C). Alfred J. Ayer (D). Jacque Maritain
5. Different schools of philosophy conceive philosophy in different ways. Which of the following scholars' school claims that philosophy is per excellence metaphysics?
(A) Thomas Hobbes (B) Jacque Maritain (C). A. J. Ayer (D). Plato
6. Which of these argued that materialistic conceptions of philosophy are neither the subject matter of philosophy nor object of true knowledge? (A). Plato (B). Martin Heidegger (C). Epicurus (D). Socrates
7. What is one characteristic of Ethics? It is....(A) normative (B). Descriptive (C). Standard behaviour (D). Guidelines
8. The aspect of philosophy which uses critical theory to challenge the prevailing description of people and their situation and offers a new description is: (A). Subjective Philosophy (B). Technical/Academic philosophy (C). Broad/Popular philosophy (D). Super Market Philosophy
9. Who considers philosophy as an attempt to understand life issues even though life experiences may be difficult to rightly comprehend? (A). Origen (B). St. Augustine (C). Wiredu (D). Alfred J. Ayer
10. _____ was the most celebrated philosopher of the school of Alexandria in Egypt. (A). Alexandria the Great (B). Alex of Egypt (C). Origen (D) St. Augustine
11. _____ was regarded by his colleagues as a philosopher as unable to transcend his primordial bias even though he was a fabulous and fantastic philosopher whose arguments centred on creation and eternity. (A). Origen (B). St. Augustine (C). St. Theresa (D). Aristotle
12. _____ is the philosophy which attempts an explanation of the existence of evil in a good world created by God. (A). Theodicy (B). Theodacy (C). Theocracy (D). Theodecy
13. Origen was re-known for the use of three fundamental words in his arguments, which of these options clarify his thoughts? (A). Mind, Spirit and Soul (B). Words, acts and soul (C). Soul, Evil and Logos (D). Logos, Right and Soul
14. _____ was considered to be a genius who was able to apply his wealth of knowledge from his primary area of theology to explain philosophy. (A). St. Gregory (B). St. Augustine (C). St. Paul (D). St. Akinsola
15. _____ argued that evil is not a thing so it wasn't created, neither is it something positive, rather it is the lack of being, a privation and negation. (A). Origen (B). Epicurus (C). Lambert (D). Socrates
16. _____ is the branch of philosophy which deals with the theory of knowledge. (A). Politics (B). Ethics (C). Epistemology (D). Metaphysics

17. Which of these emanates from these two primary Greek words "episteme" and "logos?" (A). Sophist (B). Logic (C). Epistemology (D). Metaphysics
18. Who was it that attempted to prove that nothing exist?. (A). St Augustine (B). Jim George (C). Sophist Georgia (D). Janet O.
19. _____ deals with the basic structures of good reasoning by studying the correctness or incorrectness and unsoundness of arguments (A). Critical thinking (B). Argument (C). Logic (D). Statement.
20. _____ involves the use of such terms as statement, sentences, and prepositions as basic raw ingredients in testing the validity of arguments. (A). Logic (B). Identity (C). Deductive (D). Inductive
21. What does this represent in critical thinking? "Iwo is the host of Bowen University." (A). Sentence (B). Statement (C). Proposition (D). Laws of thought
22. Laws of thought in rational thinking involve one of the following: (A). Obedience to some logical laws and knowledge (B). The utility of recognition of other laws (C). Law of Identity, contradiction and excluded middle (D). Rationalist and empiricist persuasions
23. _____ argued that anyone who doubts the existence of things at least cannot doubt his/her own existence since such a person will not be able to doubt anything if he/she does not exist. (A). Georgias (B). Plato (C). St. Augustine (D). Arsene
24. _____ assist us to acquire an understanding of nature, certainty and our claim to knowledge. (A). Sophists (B). St. Augustine (C). Epistemology (D). Ethics
25. _____ established that the objects of true knowledge are not material things of this world but eternal truth and ideas that are immutable. (A). Plato (B). St. Popoola (C). St. Augustine (D). Socrates
26. _____ confirms that this eternal immutable Ideas are in the "world of forms" or the "world of ideas."(A). St. Augustine (B). George Sophia (C). Plato (D). Theresa
27. What is it that meant code of conduct or a form of etiquette or rules directing human activities? (A). Epistemology (B). Morality (C). Ethics (D). Good Conduct
28. The systematic, logical and coherent study of the principles of appropriate behaviour that is right or good which is applicable to humans or their interaction with the society is called: (A). Moral Behaviour (B). Attitudes (C). Ethics (D). Conduct
29. _____ argued that ethics is conceived as the logical study of the language of morals. (A). Socrates (B). Plato (C). R. M. Hare (D). Bishop Adetayo
30. What is the ethical theory which holds that happiness is the goal of life and as such should be the standard of morality? (A). Utilitarianism (B). Epicureanism (C). Eudemonism(D).Hedonism
31. _____ is the belief that anything that gives pleasure should be the goal of human action and thus the standard of morality. (A). Epicureanism (B). Hedonism (C). Sensual Pleasure (D). Moral standard
32. _____ the utility of such law was recognised during the ancient period, particularly by Aristotle and re-echoed during the modern period especially by philosophers of the rationalist and empiricist persuasion. (A). Law of Identity (B). Law of Excluded Middle (C). Law of thought (D). Law of exchange
33. Which law states that if any proposition is true, then it is true?
(A). Law of thought (B). Law of Excluded Middle (C). Law of Identity (D). Law of Business
34. The law that states that proposition or statement is either true or false is referred to as: (A). Law of Identity (B). The laws of thought (C). Law of Excluded Middle (D). Law of falsehood
35. Ordinarily logicians use concepts to express statements therefore since they are partly not truth preserving, what do we call them? (A). Terms (B). Statements (C). Sentences (D). Propositions

36. When an argument is persuasive as to refer to the fact that "it is raining and it is not raining," at the same time, what can we deduce it is being referred to? (A). The structured argument (B). Unsound argument (C). Law of contradiction (D). Law of dictation
37. In arguments sometimes it may be valid or invalid on a face-value. What does this argument represents? "All men are mortals, Matthews is a man. Therefore, Matthews is mortal." (A). A Superior Argument (B). An inferior Argument (C). Sound Argument (D). Unsound Argument
38. All lions are carnivorous. All goats are lions, therefore all goats are carnivorous. (A). Valid and sound argument (B). Valid and solid argument (C). Valid but not sound argument (D). Invalid and unsound argument
39. What argument is it in which the premise necessarily guarantees or supports the conclusion? (A). Fanciful argument (B). Valid argument (C). Deductive arguments (D). Inductive arguments
40. The argument in which the premises provide some minimal support or evidence for the conclusion, but where the truth of the conclusion is not guaranteed by the premises is: (A). Deductive arguments (B). Deduction arguments (C). Inductive arguments (D). Induction arguments
41. The argument that violates all logical cannons necessary for a valid argument is called: (A). Fallacious argument (B). Ferulaceous argument (C). Fallacious argument (D). Fallacists argument.
42. _____ wrote the book the Republic where he argues that there is no other beginning of philosophy than the wonder coming from a reflective look at oneself. (A). Aristotle (B). Kant (C). Plato (D). Socrates
43. Identify what type of fallacies the sentence represents: "If you smoke, you are likely to get infested with cancer. Therefore, you are likely to be infested with lung cancer if you smoke." (A). Attacking the man (B). Appeal to pity or emotion (C). Begging the question (D). Argument from ignorance
44. _____ argues that philosophy is not argument but reflection, and this does not have to take the form of the western-type argument. (A). Budha (B). Socrates (C). Wiredu (D). Hegel
45. What kind of argument is this? "It is true that spirits like witches come out at night to dance because nobody has ever proved that they don't." (A). Non Sequitor (B). Appeal to authority (C). Argument from Ignorance (D). Argument from false cause.
46. When someone claims with vehemence that his/her views should be accepted based on the fact that an expert in that field has said so, which does this belong to? (A). Argument from ignorance (B). Argument from false cause (C). Argument that appeals to authority (D). Argument attacking the man
47. Certain key words or phrases are typical in arguments or statements, which of these reflects premises. (A). because, for and thus (B). Consequently, Therefore and Since (C). Support, because and for (D). because, hence and since
48. Which of these enables a reader to pick out specific conclusions? (A). Thus, consequently and support (B). Therefore, because and since (C). Consequently, hence and so (D). Hence, so and for.
49. One fundamental belief of Epicureanism on human value is; (A). Observance of the standard of morality (B). Pleasure should be the highest goal of mankind (C). Anything that gives pleasure should be the ultimate goal of human action and standard of morality (D). Sensual pleasures are ignoble and as such we should seek them
50. What branch of philosophy refers to the ability to comprehend thoughts after or beyond? (A). Epistemology (B). Meta-Economics (C). Metaphysics (D). Epistlemogony
51. The whole reality is constituted by a hierarchy of beings categorise into two (A) Spiritual & physical realms (B). Psychological spiritual realms (C). Spiritual & corporeal (D). Spiritual and corporeal human beings
52. Who is at the summit of the hierarchy in African beliefs? (A). man (B). Spiritual beings (C). Supreme Being (D). Ancestors

53. In Africa, how is God conceived? (A). Theologically (B). Psychologically (C). Anthromorphic terms (D). Ontologically
54. In what is the absolute transcendence of God located among Africans? (A). Anthropology (B). Traditions and acts (C). Custom and practices (D). Myths and fairy tales
55. In Aristotle's metaphysics God did not create the world nor think about it as such He is absolutely transcendent, self-sufficient and self-thinking being who will have nothing to with _____ (A). Anything dirty (B). Anything slightly imperfect (C). Anything imperfect (D). Anything unrealistic
56. In African metaphysics which of these is next to the Supreme Being in hierarchy? (A). Ancestors and Spirits (B). Divinities and Ghosts (C). Divinities and Spirits (D). Divinities and Ancestors
57. Both spiritual beings and corporeal beings exist in two corresponding worlds. Which of these gives the correct place of their existence? (A). Unseen and spiritual (B). Physical and Secret worlds (C). Spiritual and physical worlds (D). Unseen and corporeal existence
58. What is the product of ethical discourse which process involves justifying logicity, reasonableness and plausibility of every action? (A). Ethical interaction (B). Arguments and discussions (C). Arguments and counter arguments (D). arguments and counter questioning
59. What does the word ethics and its Latin form *ethicus* refers to? (A). Moral rules (B). Conduct (C). Character (D). Science
60. Which philosophy justifies its principles and standards logically and methodologically? (A). Greek philosophy (B). Philosophy of disciplines and standards (C). Moral philosophy (D). Ethical philosophy
61. What is involved in human conduct as an ethical study? (A). Facial and inward activities (B). Spiritual and outward activities (C). Inward and outward activities (D). Emotional and desirable activities
62. What is the commonest Law that tend to make people behave well in society because it informs them to do so? (A). Law of karma (B). Law of circumstances and situations (C). Religious Law (D). Decalogue
63. One of these is a source of ethics (A). Man's thinking (B). Man's Opinion (C). Man's rationality (D). Man's suggestions
64. The Ethics which deals with moral rules associated with buying, selling, manufacturing, marketing and distribution is called (A). Economic ethics (B). Transaction ethics (C). Business ethics (D). Trading ethics
65. The ethical concern which deals with the process of imparting knowledge to people is called (A). Intellectual ethics (B). Knowledge ethics (C). Educational ethics (D). Science of learning ethics
66. _____ is an ethical theory which holds that ethical statements are used to express positive or negative feelings about certain things which arouse similar feelings for others. (A). Situation ethics (B). Subjectivism (C). Emotivism (D). Prescriptivism
67. _____ emphasises that circumstance is the determining factor in the morality of any action. (A). Ethical Universality (B). Condition ethics (C). Situation ethics (D). Circumstance ethics
68. The aspect of ethics which bothers on moral issues about policy making which will ensure good governance is (A). Governmental ethics (B). Policy ethics (C). Political ethics (d). Social ethics
69. Who of the philosophers discussed in class refers to philosophy as "men thinking, thinking about generalities rather than peculiarities?" (A). John Dewey (B). Epicurus (C). William James (D). Martin Heidegger
70. _____ says philosophy is rightly called knowledge of the truth (A). Plato (B). Madubuke (C). Aristotle (D). Socrates