

BOWEN UNIVERSITY, IWO.

General Studies Programme

2012/2013 First Semester Continuous Assessment Test

Studies in Philosophy and Logic (GST 302).

Time Allowed – 20 Minutes

Make up Test

Name-----

Matric No.-----

Department-----

Date-----

Venue-----

Total: 30 Marks

1. "A philosopher's view of philosophy depends upon his/her own perspective about the subject matter of philosophy." This indicates that (a) philosophy has no definition (b) philosophers have no direction (c) the definition of philosophy is itself a philosophical issue. 3 Marks
2. Which is not a characteristic of philosophical problems (a) they are conceptual in nature (b) they are fundamental in nature (c) they are experimental in nature 3 Marks
3. When we study the principles or techniques of differentiating between correct and incorrect reasoning, we are in the realm of _____. (a) Logic (b) Metaphysics (c) Ethics (d) Epistemology 1 Mark
4. 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 2 Marks
5. In a deductive argument, the truth of the premises necessarily guarantees the truth of the conclusion. (a) No (b) Yes (c) Undetermined . 1 Mark
6. 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 (d) Logical 1 Mark
7. 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. 1 Mark

8. _____, 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 1 Mark
9. The belief that it is possible to have some knowledge which is fundamentally based on incorrigible and absolutely certain beliefs or ideas is known as _____. (a) Foundationalism (b) Rationalism (c) Coherentism 1 Mark
10. The belief that knowledge is attainable basically through perception is known as _____. (a) rationalism (b) foundationalism (c) empiricism 1 Mark
11. 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.
12. 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 1Mark
13. Arguments, whether they are formal or informal, are made up of statements, which are also called _____. (a) sentence (b) propositions (c) judgement. 1Mark
14. When we ask the question, "What is the essence of being?" we are in the realm of _____. (a) Ethics (b) Metaphysics (c) Epistemology 1 Mark
15. The first stage in any scientific study is _____. (a) Observation of a problem (b) Formulation of hypothesis (c) Formulation of scientific laws. 1 Mark
16. "I ought not to cheat in the examinations" is an example of a _____ ethical statement. (a) normative (b) descriptive (c) meta 1 Mark
17. Which among these is not a characteristic of science? (a) Objectivity (b) Impersonality (c) Sentimentality. 1Mark
18. Which among these categories of science is aimed at explaining human behaviour and interaction within social institutions and cultural practices? (a) Social science (b) Natural science (c) Applied science 1 Mark
19. By natural phenomena, we mean _____. (a) supra-sensible objects (b) supernatural entities (c) experiential objects. 1 Mark
20. Philosophy of science is a/an _____ branch of philosophy. (a) cardinal (b) applied (c) principal. 1 Mark
21. The words *scientia* and *episteme* connote _____. (a) science (b) knowledge (c) Law (d) Man. 1 Mark
22. List four premise indicators. (a) Thus, For, Hence, In support of (b) Therefore, It follows from, Since, So (c) In support of, For, Since, Because. (d) Yes, No, Okay, That is it. 1 Mark

23. The question of whether man is free or determined is a _____ issue with _____ implications. (a) metaphysical, ethical (b) epistemological, logical (c) ethical, metaphysical. 1 Mark

24. When we make moral judgements based on our personal attitudes or feelings, then that is ethical _____. (a) universalism (b) relativism (c) subjectivism. 1 Mark

25. That a belief, idea or knowledge is justifiable if it conforms and is consistent with the system to which it belongs is the position of the _____. (a) foundationalists (b) coherentists (c) empiricists (d) Rationalism. 1 Mark