

SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION- 2018/1019 SESSION,
 COURSE CODE: **GST 102** (INTRO TO PHILOSOPHY AND LOGIC),
SOLUTIONS IN BOLD ITALICS LETTERS

- 1 The word philosophy was coined from two Greek words
 (a) Phila & Sophos (b) Philo & Sophist (c) Phila & Sopher **(d) Philos & Sophia**
- 2 Philosophy strictly speaking is **(a) love of wisdom** (b) love of wealth
 (c) love of power (d) love of justice
- 3 Two orientations in philosophy are (a) life & death **(b) subjectivity and objectivity**,
 (c) light and darkness (d) truth and falsehood
- 4 One of these is not a feature of philosophy
 (a) speculative (b) coherence (c) holistic **(d) bitterness**
- 5 The major tool of philosophy is
 (a) education **(b) critical thinking** (c) wisdom (d) knowledge
- 6 The study of philosophy helps one to (a) cultivate ignorance
 (b) enhance our social status **(c) improve our reasoning ability** (d) doubt our faith
- 7 The term philosophy was coined by whom?
 (a) Plato **(b) Pythagoras** (c) Aristotle (d) Socrates
- 8 Who is reputed to be the first philosopher?
(a) Thales (b) Anaximander (c) Socrates (d) Aristotle
- 9 Logic is the study of **(a) rules of reasoning** (b) Organon
 (c) Morality (d) Ethics
- 10 By arguments in Logic we mean (a) Quarrel (b) Dispute
 By arguments in logic we mean dispute True or False?
 (a) True **(b) False** (c) indefinite (d) all of the above
- 11 Logic deals with all forms of thinking True or False?
 (a) True **(b) False** (c) indefinite (d) all of the above
- 12 An argument is a group of proposition whose conclusion is derived from ____
 (a) the variables **(b) the premises** (c) the analogy (d) no idea
- 13 The premise and the conclusion of an argument together constitute what we call ____
 (a) Premises **(b) The structure of the argument**
 (c) An anomaly (d) The predicates
- 14 The two major types of arguments are ____ and ____
 (a) Organized and unorganized (b) Reflective and non-reflective
 (c) Jointed and dis-jointed **d) Deductive and Inductive**
- 15 State the condition under which an argument can be said to be sound (a) When it is true
(b) When it is valid and true (c) When it is valid (d) No idea
- 16 The validity of an argument is determined by
(a) Whether or not the conclusion logically follows from the premise
 (b) Whether or not the premises logically follows from the conclusion
 (c) Whether the premises are true (d) Whether the conclusion is true
- 17 Once we accept the premises of a deductive argument, we must
(a) Accept the conclusion as a matter of necessity
 (b) Ignore the conclusion (c) Reject the conclusion (d) None of the above
- 18 Which of the following is not a premise indicator?
(a) Therefore (b) Since (c) Because (d) In view of
- 19 Which of the following is a conclusion indicator?
 (a) Since (b) Because **(c) Therefore** (d) And
- 20 Which of these is a value of logic?
(a) It helps us to think straight

21. c) It helps us to avoid fallacies (d) None of the above
 What is the subject matter of Epistemology (a) Bibliography
(b) The concept of knowledge (c) Idea (d) Matter
22. Epistemology is derived from two Greek words (a) Philo and logos
(b) Episteme and logos (c) Philo and Sophia (d) Don't know
23. In Epistemology, we distinguish between **(a) Knowledge and Opinion**
 (b) Belief and Opinion (c) convention and Tradition (d) None of the above
24. What does it mean to say that Epistemology is the theory of knowledge?
(a) It means that it probes into the nature of knowledge
 (b) It resist knowledge (c) Its prohibit knowledge (d) None of the above
25. Which of the following is not of concern in Epistemology?
 (a) The nature of knowledge (b) The validity of knowledge
 (c) The reliability of man knowledge **(d) None of the above**
26. In Epistemology, we use the word "know" to show that we are ____
 (a) Certain **(b) Uncertain** (c) Confused (d) Not clear
27. When, in Epistemology, we say something is a belief, we mean that
 (a) It is not clear (b) It is not certain **(c) It is certain** (d) All of the above
28. _____ is the science which studies the universal principles that guide human conduct
 regarding good and evil. (a) Social conduct (b) Psychology **(c) Ethics** (d) Ecology
29. A life of moderation guided by reason can be replaced with the phrase
(a) Golden mean (b) Middle action (c) Imaginative thinking (d) Sensual desire
30. Jeremy Bentham and J.S Mill were the proponents of _____ (a) Hedonism
(b) Utilitarianism (c) Cynicism (d) Stoicism
31. Another name for ethics is **(a) Moral Philosophy** (b) Prudence
 (c) Cynicism (d) Epicureanism
32. One of this is not a branch of ethics **(a) Criticality** (b) Deontology
 (c) Virtue ethics (d) Consequentialism
33. Hedonism is an ethical doctrine that is often associated with
(a) Epicurus (b) Heraclitus (c) Parmenides (d) Thomas Hobbes
34. The virtue that controls one's eating and drinking is
 (a) Prudence (b) Justice **(c) Temperance** (d) Fortitude
35. Metaphysics is the study of **(a) Reality as perceived** (b) Partial reality
 (c) Reality as a whole (d) Consequential reality
36. The word metaphysics was coined by
 (a) Aristotle (b) Plato (c) Karl Marx **(d) Andronicus of Rhodes**
37. Who is regarded as the father of metaphysics
(a) Aristotle (b) Socrates (c) Plato (d) Thales
38. As the science of being, metaphysics probes reality by
 (a) Denying the existence of God (b) Recycling human nature
 (c) Accepting human nature **(d) Asking fundamental questions**
39. Metaphysics contends with basic problems such as **(a) Truth & falsity**
 (b) Knowledge & ignorance (c) Wealth & poverty (d) Freedom & determinism
40. Dualism as a metaphysical concept contends that man is a combination of
 (a) Spirit & life (b) Soul & Spirit (c) Male & Female **(d) Matter & ideas**
41. One of these is not a branch of metaphysics (a) Cosmogony (b) Cosmology
 (c) Ontology **(d) Anthropology**

45. (c) 3rd century BC (d) 4th century BC
African philosophy can be defined as (a) African theories on reality and the universe (b) African science (c) Reincarnation (d) African spirituality
46. African philosophy is important as it has
(a) Helped to correct the wrong theories about Africa and her people
(b) Helped to make Africans rich (c) Spreads falsehood
(d) Creates fear among non-African.
47. Who among these is not an African philosopher? (a) Nnamdi Azikiwe
(b) Julius Nyerere (c) Kwame Nkrumah (d) Zeno
48. One of these is not a method of philosophy (a) Analytical method
(b) **Sedimentary method** (c) Speculative method (d) Existential method
49. Who is the originator of the phenomenological method?
(a) Hobbes (b) Locke (c) **Husserl** (d) Bacon
50. Which method of philosophy emphasizes imaginative reasoning and reflection
(a) Existentialist method (b) Dialectical method
(c) Analytic method (d) **Speculative method**

DIVISION OF GENERAL STUDIES **2017/2018** ACADEMIC SESSION

GST 102 - INTRODUCTION TO PHILOSOPHY AND LOGIC:

SOLUTIONS IN BOLD ITALICS LETTERS

SECTION A

- The word philosophy was coined from two Greek words
(a) Phila & Sophos (b) Philo & Sophist (c) Phila & Sopher (d) **Philos & Sophia**
- Philosophy strictly speaking is (a) **love of wisdom** (b) love of wealth
(c) love of power (d) love of justice
- Two orientations in philosophy are (a) life & death (b) **subjectivity and objectivity**
(c) light and darkness (d) truth and falsehood
- One of these is not a feature of philosophy
(a) speculative (b) coherence (c) holistic (d) **bitterness**
- The expression "man know thyself" is ascribed to which philosopher?
(a) **Socrates** (b) Plato (c) Aristotle (d) Origen
- What is the major tool of philosophy
(a) education (b) **critical thinking** (c) wisdom (d) knowledge
- The study of philosophy helps us to
(a) cultivate ignorance (b) enhance our social status (c) **improve our reasoning ability** (d) doubt our faith
- Philosophy has the audacity to question every aspect of knowledge
(a) **yes** (b) No (c) Not always (d) Not at all
- The word fallacy is derived from the Latin word fallere which means
(a) to question (b) **to deceive** (c) to announce (d) to listen
- Fallacies can be classified into kinds of categories (a) **2** (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5
- An argument is said to be fallacious when there is a ___ in such argument.
(a) **defect** (b) progress (c) big word (d) validly
- A lecturer who makes a demand of cash or kind from a student in order to give him/her good grade in exams commits the fallacy of
(a) Appeal to authority (b) **Appeal to force or stick** (c) Appeal to law (d) Appeal to logic
- A student who approaches a lecturer after exam to beg for good grade with the excuse that he had headache while writing the exam commits the fallacy of ___
(a) Argumentum ad populum (b) Argumentum ad Baculum
(c) Argumentum ad Misericordiam (d) Argumentum ad hominem

- 15 When a particular word is used in two different senses in an argument, the argument, is guilty of the fallacy of (a) weak induction (b) **Equivocation**
(c) False cause (d) Argumentum ad ignorantiam
- 16 If you buy a fake product from a trader with the strong claim that it is original, the trader commits the fallacy of (a) Complex question (b) False cause
(c) **Suppressed evidence** (d) Hasty generalization
- 17 A school of thought is __ from which we look at reality. (a) A perspective (b) An angle
(c) An opinion (d) **All of the above**
- 18 Idealism places primacy on __
(a) Matter (b) Spirit (c) Spirit and matter (d) **None of the above**
- 19 Which of the following is an idealist?
(a) Plato (b) Rene Descartes (c) George Berkley (d) **All of the above**
- 20 Materialism is the opposite of __
(a) Monism (b) Dualism (c) **Idealism** (d) None of the above
- 21 Materialism insist that whatever exists is simply
(a) idea (b) Spirit (c) **Matter** (d) All of the above
- 22 The father of modern rationalism is __
(a) **Rene Descartes** (b) Plato (c) St. Augustine (d) Spinoza
- 23 The rationalists mistrust the __
(a) Senses (b) Reason (c) Reason & sense (d) None of the above
- 24 Logic is the study of __ (a) rules of games (b) **Principles & techniques of correct arguments** (c) Legal implications (d) Political innuendo
- 25 By arguments in Logic, we mean (a) Quarrel (b) Dispute
(c) **A systematized way of reasoning** (d) Conflict
- 26 Logic deals with all forms of thinking. True or false?
(a) True (b) false (c) Both (d) None
- 27 Sometimes Logic is defined as the science of the laws of thought, **True** or false?
(a) True (b) false (c) Both (d) None
- 28 An argument is a group of propositions which stands in such a relationship that one of them is said to be ____ (a) inferior (b) superior (c) **Derived from the others**
(d) Contradicted by the others
- 29 The premises and the conclusion of an argument together constitute what we call the __ of the argument (a) Constituency (b) Compliments (c) **Structure** (d) Opposition
- For questions 30 and 31, state whether the following arguments are sound or not
- 30 The Saviour was sent to come and die for man's sins. Those who betrayed him facilitated his mission. Therefore, they did well, and should be praised
(a) Sound (b) Indeterminate (c) Both (d) **Not sound,**
- 31 The Saviour was sent, not to come and die but to show mankind the way to salvation. Those who betrayed him frustrated his mission. Therefore, they sinned by that act, and should be blame. for it. (a) Sound (b) indeterminate (c) Both (d) Not sound.
- 32 One of the following is not an attribute of philosophy
(a) Rationality (b) critical analysis (c) reflection (d) **Dogmatism**
- 33 The first theoretical discipline which raises fundamental questions pertaining to nature and human existence is (a) Mythology (b) Religion (c) Philosophy (d) Sociology.
- 34 The highest academic certificate awarded in any intellectual discipline is (a) **Doctor of philosophy** (b) Doctor of Medicine (c) Professor (d) Doctor of Mathematics
- 35 Philosophy is the mother of all disciplines, the queen and king of all science and the foundation and apex of all knowledge (a) False (b) **True** (c) Not sure (d) only option
- 36 Philosophy came into existence as a result of (a) Religion and Science
(b) Truth and validity (c) **Curiosity and wonder** (d) Power and fame
- 37 The first foundational question of philosophy is
(a) How is? (b) How far? (c) What is? (d) What is what is?
- 38 Members of the Ionian school of thought includes

- (a) Socrates, Plato & Aristotle (b) Pythagoras, Parmenides & Heraclitus
(c) Thales, Anaximander & Anaximenes (d) None of the above.
39. The universally acceptable definition of philosophy is **(a) Love of wisdom**
 (b) Knowledge is power (c) Being is reality (d) None above.
40. One of the greatest impediments to African philosophy was ----- (a) witchcraft
(b) colonialism (c) unbelief (d) natural disaster
41. Which of these truly defines African philosophy (a) religious pluralism
(b) African doctrines or theories on reality and the universe
 (c) Cult personality (d) Puritanism
42. The African being places much premium on **(a) The spiritual** (b) truth (c) heaven (d) hell
43. One of these is an African philosopher
 (a) John Rawls **(b) Kwasi Wiredu** (c) John Locke (d) Thomas Hobbes
44. One of the cornerstones of African philosophy is _____
 (a) individualism (b) incest **(c) communalism** (d) egoism
45. Which branch of philosophy studies the moral aspects of human life?
 (a) Logic **(b) Ethics** (c) Metaphysic (d) Aesthetics
46. Utilitarianism as an ethical system is usually associated with whose ethical philosophy (a)
 J. S Mill (b) Thomas Hobbes **(c) Jeremy Bentham** (d) John Locke
47. What is the main teaching of utilitarianism? (a) Spiritual uprightness (b) selfishness
 (c) indifference **(d) greatest good of the greatest number**
48. The doctrine of the "golden mean" is attributed to which philosopher
 (a) Plato (b) Thales (c) Descartes (d) Democritus
49. Another name for ethics is **(a) moral philosophy** (b) euthanasia (c) golden rule (d) redness
50. Which of the following is not an ethical problem? (a) corruption (b) cultism
 (c) examination malpractice **(d) flood disaster**

SECTION B

- 1i. The sense of wonder is the mother of philosophy. State, in one sentence only, what it means to wonder.
- ii. In two sentences only, what do you think are the main reasons for studying Logic?
2. Discuss the importance of ethics to national development

SOLUTION TO QUESTION 1i SECTION B

- 1i) Jon Radoff characterised a sense of wonder as an emotional reaction to the reader suddenly confronting, understanding, or seeing a concept new in the context of new information.

SOLUTION TO QUESTION 1ii and 2 SECTION B look up page 4 – 5

DIVISION OF GENERAL STUDIES **2016/2017** ACADEMIC SESSION
 SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION

GST 102 - INTRODUCTION TO PHILOSOPHY AND LOGIC:

SOLUTIONS IN BOLD ITALICS LETTERS

SECTION A

1. One of these is a feature of philosophy
 (a) mysticism **(b) coherence** (c) outrageous (d) indifferent (e) unbelief
2. The Greek word Sophia means (a) wisdom **(b) love** (c) hate (d) agnostic (e) seek
3. Philosophy is generally associated with _____
 (a) wealth (b) strength **(c) wisdom** (d) power (e) honor

4. The famous big three in Greek philosophy are ___ (a) Thales, Anaximander, Anaximenes
(b) Locke, Hobbes, Bentham (c) Descartes, Kant, Rousseau
(d) Socrates, Plato, Aristotle (e) Socrates, Plato, Pythagoras
5. The Greek thinker who was called a peripatetic philosopher was ___
(a) Plato (b) Socrates (c) Homer (d) Parmenides **(e) Aristotle**
6. The ancient Greek philosopher who propounded the philosopher-king theory was ___
(a) Anaxagoras **(b) Plato** (c) Kant (d) Locke (e) Thales
7. Dualism as a metaphysical thought contends that man is a combination of
(a) spirit and life (b) Soul and spirit (c) male and female
(d) matter and ideas (e) potency and act.
8. Prominent members of the materialist school include all but one
(a) Democritus (b) Leucippus (c) Epicurus (d) Gilbert Ryle **(e) Leibniz**
9. Prominent members of the idealist school include all but one
(a) George Berkeley **(b) Gilbert Ryle** (c) Rene Descartes (d) Plato (e) Leibniz
10. Metaphysics has been the subject of (a) dispute (b) celebrations
(c) various attacks (d) reason (e) Friendship,
11. Which of these is not an epistemological question?
(a) When does a person know? (b) When is a belief justified?
(c) What are the sources of knowledge **(d) None of the above**
12. Skepticism constitutes a traditional and powerful challenge to the standard view of epistemology. **(a) true** (b) False (c) Untrue (d) None
13. Which of these is not part of the rationalist claim about knowledge?
(a) that there are innate ideas (b) that the process of knowledge acquisition involves ratiocinating (c) that the intellect is actively involved in the process of knowledge acquisition **(d) None of the above**
14. Which of these represents the empiricists claim about knowledge?
(a) that there is nothing in the intellect which was not first in the sense,
(b) that at birth the mind is a tabular rasa
(c) that all knowledge ultimately derive , from experience **(d) All of the above**
15. Which of the following is not an adequate attribute of knowledge?
(a) Truth (b) Opinion (c) Certain **(d) All of the above**
16. Which of the following is not an epistemologist? (a) Socrates (b) Plato
(c) Aristotle **(d) None of the above**
17. ___ holds that " good life for man is the life of happiness
(a) Plato **(b) Aristotle** (c) Aristocus (d) Anaximander
18. One who has no sense of morality can be referred to as
(a) moral **(b) non-moral** (c) moral (d) Pre -moral
19. When pleasure is accompanied with pain. It can be said to be (a) Dynamic pleasure
(b) passive pleasure (c) Massive pleasure (d) painless pleasure
20. The doctrine of Hedonism originated from
(a) Pascal (b) Heraclitus **(c) Epicurus** (d) Anaximenes
21. ___ is the Ethical doctrine that sees the materialistic world as evil.
(a) Cynicism (b) Pantheism (c) "Egoism (d) Humanism
22. ----holds that an action is good if it bring greatest happiness to the greatest number
(a) Utilitarianism (b) Hedonism (c) Egoism (d) Fideism
23. Philosophy is a ___ (a) Cumulative Science **(b) Reflective science**
(c) Principal science (d) Measurable Science
24. One of the following is a method in philosophy **(a) Analytic** (b) measurement
(c) calculation (d) Multiplication
25. Philosophy cannot do without ___ (a) measurement **(b) Argument**
(c) Merriment (d) Instrument

26. The statement: "Ayo is singing while Joy is dancing" is an example of
 (a) Atomic proposition (b) **molecular proposition**
 (c) A priori proposition (d) None of the above
27. The statement "If the rain falls, then the ground will be wet" is an example of
 (a) **Hypothetical proposition** (b) Categorical proposition
 (c) Atomic proposition (d) None of the above
28. The statement: "All Nigerians are Britons is ,an example of a
 (a) **Categorical proposition** (b) Hypothetical propulsion
 (c) analytical proposition (d) all of the above
29. The statement "If it rains, the ground will be wet is both molecular and hypothetical
 (a) False (b) **True** (c) Not sure (d) Incorrect
30. The founders of the first atomic theory were (a) Gorgias and Protagoras (b) Plato and
 Aristotle (c) **Leucippus and Democritus** (d) Parmenides and Zenu.
31. Which philosopher announced the obituary of God by attacking religion and calling for the
 end of old morality? (a) Marx (b) Kant (c) Sartre (d) **Nietzsche,**
32. The pluralists, Empedocles and Anaxagoras came after
 (a) Socrates and Plato (b) Pythagoras and Ionians
 (c) Thales and Anaximander (d) **Parmenides and Zeno**
33. Kant was an important figure in the modern period of philosophy who insists that reality is
 made up of (a) Noumena and phenomena (b) **appearance and reality**
 (c) matter and spirit (d) change and permanence.
34. In the Middle Ages Christian and Islamic philosophies were referred to as
 (a) positivism (b) atomism (c) **scholasticism** (d) spiritualism
35. Heraclitus viewed the world as governed by a principle of
 (a) permanence (b) **change** (c) dynamism (d) illusion and hopelessness,
36. Logic is concerned with human _ (a) **reasoning** (b) weakness (c) fault (d) error
37. Logic analyzes __ .. (a) faults (b) untruths (c) **arguments** (d) opinions
38. The validity of an argument depends on the form or the ___
 (a) sentence (b) words (c) proposal (d) **argument**
39. What are the two major types of logic? (a) equal and unequal
 (b) **inductive and deductive** (c) general and particular (d) open and closed
40. Who was the first philosopher to write a systematic account on deductive logic?
 (a) **Aristotle** (b) Plato (c) Socrates (d) Thales
41. No white woman is a good house wife. This is an example of ___
 (a) inductive logic (b) deductive logic (c) **fallacy** (d) declarative argument
42. A syllogism is an argument in which we have premises and a
 (a) argument (b) inference (c) **conclusion** (d) copula
43. The terms of a proposition are either distributed or not
 (a) False (b) sometimes true (c) not in all cases (d) **true**
44. The two philosophers usually associated with inductive logic are ___ ..
 (a) John Locke and Thomas Hobbes (b) Francis Bacon and J,S Mill
 (c) Rene Descartes and Immanuel Kant (d) **Socrates and Aristotle**
45. A proposition is the smallest unit of a
 (a) copula (b) adjective (c) verb (d) **argument**
46. If you believe in freewillism, then you cannot consistently believe in luck. This argument is
 valid, deductive and sound.
 (a) True (b) False (c) Indeterminate (d) Determinate,
47. Another name for molecular proposition is (a) Atomic Proposition
 (b) Molecular Proposition (c) **Compound Proposition** (d) None of the above
48. All cows are mammals and have lungs, All horses are mammals and have lungs. All
 humans are mammals and have lungs. Therefore, all mammals have lungs

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SOLUTION

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(a) Deductive (b) inductive (c) Both (d) Neither

49. The philosophical school of thought that believes that African philosophy consists in the manifestoes of African political parties and the writings of African post-independent leaders is known as (a) **Ideological school of thought** (b) political philosophical school of thought (c) political science school of thought (d) all of the above

50. The pioneer book that influenced the birth of African philosophy as a subject of discourse is known as (a) **Bantu philosophy by Placid Tempels** (b) African philosophy: Myth and Reality by Paulin Hountondji (c) philosophy and all African Culture Kwasi Wiredu (d) Igbo Philosophy by Uzodinma Nwala

SECTION B

1. By applying the Socratic dictum "The unexamined life is not worth living" state what you think are the gains of philosophy to your personal life,
2. How would you define ethics and what do you think are gains of studying ethics?

SOLUTION TO QUESTION 1 SECTION B

1) When Socrates said, "The life which is unexamined is not worth living", the philosopher was telling us that we should carefully analyze our actions, a piece of advice for which he should be admired. We should not ignore such a thought-provoking statement about life. The philosopher is telling us that we should carefully analyze our actions. The examination of life is the evaluation of events past and present. By examining our lives, we learn from our mistakes. Although a person who does not examine his life should still continue in existence, examining his actions will make his life much more fulfilling. Without the thorough examination of life, it is almost worthless.

If a person does not examine his life, he may keep making the same mistakes and never change. He would go on in sin and error, not realizing or caring about his mistakes. This would be a tragic mistake, but avoidable if he simply examined his heart and actions for fault, which he would surely find, and pray that he would be able to correct them. Even the best people make mistakes, and the truly great ones recognize and fix them. The great general Robert E. Lee examined his life thoroughly until he died, and therefore found mistakes and improved upon them. He once said, "[Defeats] are sent ... to prevent our falling into greater disasters."

SOLUTION TO QUESTION 2 SECTION B

Ethics' concerns the rightness or wrongness of action, the virtue or vice of character, and general matters of good and evil and how we might respond to good and evil. There are two general domains of ethics:

Descriptive Ethics: consists in the study of what persons (or societies) actually believe or act on, in terms of right and wrong, virtue and vice, goodness and badness.

Evaluative Ethics: inquiry into what should be evaluated as right or wrong, virtue or vice, good or bad.

One reason to study ethics is that ethics is inescapable. It is difficult, if not impossible, to imagine a society in which there are not codes of conduct, ways of assessing what is desirable or healthy and undesirable or unhealthy. Even if such codes are thought of as mere means of survival, there will still be implicit commitments to what is good or bad: food and water (in proportion) is good for persons, deprivation of either will lead to damage and dissolution. If you do not study ethics, chances are you will have no opportunity to carefully reflect on the values that shape your life, no chance to think about whether the values in your society are wise or foolish, no chance to expand your awareness of the values of other persons.

The study of ethics should also lead one to develop skills in articulating your own values, to provide others with reasons for your actions and give you the means of questioning the values of others.

In the Nigeria today there is a great need for citizens to be able to listen to one another, to express their values, to assess the reasons behind this or that political policy, institution, and social values in general. Public, political debates and talk shows in popular media shows us (only too often) people who are good at shouting or pronouncing why X is good or Y is bad, but with little or no interest in listening to and considering with patience what others think. Arguably, a democratic republic cannot not survive if its citizens neglected the practice of shared ethical dialogue.

DIVISION OF GENERAL STUDIES **2015/2016** ACADEMIC SESSION
SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION

GST 102 - INTRODUCTION TO PHILOSOPHY AND LOGIC:

SOLUTIONS IN BOLD ITALICS LETTERS

1. The word philosophy is derived from two Greek wordsand
(a) **Philos and Sophia** (b) Philosopher and Sophist
(c) Philos and Sophism (d) Philosophy and Sophist
2. The phrase "Man know thyself" is associated with which philosopher?
(a) Pythagoras (b) Plato (c) **Socrates** (d) Aristotle (e) Thales
3. One of these is a reflection orientation in philosophy
(a) Pragmatism (b) Socialism (c) Capitalism (d) Ideology (e) **Subjectivity**
4. As the mother of all intellectual discipline philosophy has the audacity to ask questions concerning every aspect of knowledge (a) Not applicable
(b) Partly applicable (c) False (d) **True** (e) Partly True
5. The study of philosophy began around (a) 4th Century BC (b) 6th Century BC
(c) **5th Century BC** (d) 7th Century BC (e) 8th Century BC
6. According to Pythagoras, A philosopher is (a) Founder of Wisdom (b) **Seeker of Wisdom** (c) Admirer of Wisdom (d) Carner of Wisdom (a) Hater of Wisdom
7. The search for the elementary stuff of the universe was moved beyond the physical realm by who? (a) Sophocles (b) Anaximenes (c) Anaimander
(d) **Anaxagoras** (e) Pythagoras
8. What accounts for the "Imperialists" character of philosophy? (a) Philosophy is the foundation of all disciplines (b) Other disciplines are intellectual descendants of philosophy (c) Philosophy is the super-structure of all knowledge
(d) A and B are correct (e) **All are correct**
9. Philosophy and Mathematics meet in the area of
(a) First principles (b) Basic Assumptions (c) Metaphysics
(d) Option A is correct (e) **All are correct**
10. The thrust of modern philosophy centres on (a) the disclosures of entities
(b) elaboration of rationalism and empiricism (c) discussion of eternal varieties (d) pontification of world-views
(e) **all of the above**
11. Another word for ethics is
(a) **Moral philosophy** (b) action philosophy
(c) Marxist philosophy (d) Contract philosophy
12. The word ethics is derived from the Greek word ---- (a) etha (b) **ethos** (c) etal (d) eta
13. Ethics is concerned with ---- (a) party politics (b) religious difference
(c) **proper conduct by citizens** (d) state creation
14. Utilitarianism as an ethical principle advocates for (a) revolution (b) eradication of social ills (c) social disorder
(d) **greatest good of the greatest number**
15. Which philosopher was of the view that if a man knew what the good life is, he will not act immorally? (a) **Aristotle** (b) Plato (c) Socrates (d) Thales
16. Epistemology is derived from two Greek words namely ---and --- (a) epista and logo (b) **episteme and logos** (c) epistar and logon (d) episteme and logos
17. The subject matter of epistemology is
(c) **knowledge**
18. The

(a) **reason** (b) intuition (c) experience (d) doubt

Metaphysics deals mainly with principles, nature and structure of

(a) **reality** (b) reason (c) morality (d) empirical knowledge

The term Metaphysics was coined by

a) Aristotle (b) Plato (c) Thomas Aquinas (d) **Andronicus of Rhodes**

The three branches of metaphysics are (a) Ontology, rationalism and empiricism (b)

Cosmos, ontology and psychology (c) **cosmogony, cosmology and ontology**

(c) philology, anthropology and physiology

A syllogism has how many elements? (a) One (b) Two (c) **Three** (d) Four

One of these is not among the laws of thoughts (a) law of identity

(b) law of contradiction (c) law of excluded middle (d) **law of gravity**

A proposition is the smallest unit of an argument

(a) **true** (b) false (c) partly true (d) partly false

A proposition contains -----term (a) **Two** (b) Three (c) Four (d) One

In a proposition the subject term and the predicate term is joined by

(a) connector (b) **copular** (c) joinder (d) blender

The terms of a proposition is either distributed or not

(a) false (b) **true** (c) not always true (d) not correct

The word fallacy was derived from the Latin word fallere which means

(a) lie (b) **to deceive** (c) cheat (d) to steal

Fallacy will denotes some kind of -----in an argument

(a) injury (b) wound (c) **defect** (d) amputation

Fallacies are generally classified into ----- groups (a) 5 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) **2**

Argumentum ad baculum simply means ----- (a) appeal to emotions

(b) **appeal to force or stick** (c) appeal to pity (d) appeal to speech

Argumentum ad verecundiam appeals to

(a) **authority** (b) the crowd (c) the insane (d) ignorance

Have you stopped smoking? (a) yes (b) no (c) **yes or no** (d) none of the above

American philosophical tradition usually associated with the philosophical school of thoughts known as ----- (a) pragmatism (b) **Americanism** (c) Realism (d) Materialism

In existentialist school of thought the concept of existence is often located around

(a) God (b) **man** (c) animals (d) spirits

The school of thought usually associated with Karl Marx is known as

(a) Massism (b) Messianism (c) **Marxism** (d) Marx

The school of thought that believes that everything is a mind or has a mind is known as

(a) **idealism** (b) realism (c) Naturalism (d) empiricism

The school of thought that holds that morality consists in the greatest happiness of the greatest number of people is known as

(a) egoism (b) hedonism (c) **utilitarianism** (d) legalism

The western philosopher generally regarded as the father of rationalism is

(a) **Renes Descartes** (b) John Stuart Mill (c) James Stuart Mill (d) August Comte

One of the most prominent school of thought in epistemology is

(a) Stoicism (b) Asceticism (c) **Empiricism** (d) Taoism

The school of thought which holds that only the pleasurable is moral is, called

(a) **hedonism** (b) Platonism (c) Pantheism (d) Monism

When the same word is used in two different senses in an argument, the arguer commits the fallacy of (a) composition (b) division (c) equivocation (d) amphiboly

reap. This again means that whatever happens to a man is what he has sown. This argument is valid, deductive and sound. True or false? (a) True (b) **False** (c) partially true (d) Partially false.

46. What is the most important characteristic of deductive arguments?

(a) The conclusion and premises are inconsistent.

(b) **The premises provide conclusive support for the conclusion**

(c) None of the above

(d) All of the above.

47. If you believe in freewillism, then you cannot consistently believe in luck. This argument is valid deductive and sound. True or false? (a) False (b) True

(c) partially false,

(d) partially true

48. Which is the correct representation of the A I E O propositions?

(a). Universal and negative, particular and affirmative, universal and negative, particular and negative. (b). Universal and affirmative, particular and affirmative, universal and affirmative, particular and negative. (c). **Universal and affirmative, particular and**

affirmative, universal and negative. particular and negative. (d) Universal and affirmative, universal and affirmative, universal and negative, particular and negative.

49. All animals have six legs. All goats are animals. Therefore, all goats have six legs. This argument is valid, inductive and unsound. True or false.

(a). **false.**

(b) Partially true.

(c). True

(d). Partially false.

50. All cows are mammals and have lungs. All horses are mammals and have lungs. All humans are mammals and have lungs. Therefore, all mammals have lungs. Is this inductive or deductive?

(a) **Deductive**

(b) In-between

(c) Inductive

(d) Both.

SECTION B :

1a. Show diagrammatically the following arguments

Some heavy feeders are very fat

The very fat are prone to hypertension

∴ Some heavy feeders are prone to hypertension

1b. Given that A, B are True and X and Y are false, work out the truth value of then following

i) $\{ (A.X) \vee (B.Y) \} \cdot (A.A)$

ii) $\sim \{ \sim (A.X) \cdot (Y \vee \sim B) \} \vee X$