

# GSS 122 (PHILOSOPHY & LOGIC)

**CENTRE FOR GENERAL STUDIES AND COMMUNICATION SKILLS,  
UNIVERSITY OF CALABAR  
GSS 122 (PHILOSOPHY & LOGIC)**

1. According to \_\_\_\_\_ the state is an individual writ-large (a) Aristotle (b) Plato (c) Heraclitus (d) Parmenides
2. The question about the primordial substance was the concern of which period of philosophy (a) Ancient (b) Medieval (c) Ancient and medieval periods (d) Roman and medieval
3. The Christian faith and reason came together when (a) Ancient period (b) Medieval period (c) Both a and b (c) None of the above
4. The sophists philosophy was rejected by (a) Plato (b) Socrates (c) Zeno (d) Parmenides
5. The view that mind is real and matter is in some sense a by-product is associated with (a) Rationalism (b) Empiricism (c) Idealism (d) Realism (e) All of the above
6. The school of thought which negates man's freedom is (a) Modernism (b) Freewillism (c) Determinism (d) Dualism
7. Aristotle's principle of moderation is called (a) Median (b) Virtue (c) Mean (d) Justice
8. The doctrine of creation ex-nihilo is associated with who (a) St. Anselem (b) Aquinas (c) Bona Venture (d) St. Augustine
9. The philosophy of negritude is associated with who (a) Nkrumah (b) Julius Nyerere (c) Leopold Senghor (d) Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe
10. The three British empiricists are (a) Descartes, Locke and Leibnitz (b) Spinoza, Francis Bacon and Beckley (c) Beckley, Rene Descartes and Locke (d) John Locke, David Hume and Beckley
11. The theory of modal syllogism is found in which of Aristotle's books (a) Prior analytics (b) Organon (c) De-interpretations (d) The topics
12. What determines the predicate term in a categorical proposition (a) Subject term (b) Predicate term (c) Quantifier (d) Particular negative
13. Under what condition is a bi-conditioner true (a) When both statements have the true values (b) When one statement is false (c) When one statement is true (d) When both statements are true and false
14. In the traditional square of opposition, the relationship the universal proposition and its particular proposition is called (a) Contraries (b) Contradictories (c) Sub alternation (d) Sub-contraries
15. In propositional calculus, the truth functional operator that had a dual function is called (a) Conjunction (b) Disconjunction (c) Conditional statement (d) Negation
16. Select the odd one out (a) Plato (b) Aristotle (c) Frege (d) Copi
17. Another name for the stipulative definition is (a) Précising (b) Connotative (c) Demonstrative (d) Normal
18. Petitio principii refers to (a) Fallacy of accent (b) Appeal to force (c) Appeal to pity (d) Circular argument
19. The basic functional element of an argument is (a) Truth and falsity (b) Validity and invalidity (c) Inference (d) Premise/ conclusion relationship
20. Shake up or ship out connotes which fallacy (a) Petitio principle (b) Ad Baculum (c) Misrecondiam (d) Fallacy of amphibody
21. The initial process of an argument is characterized by (a) Inferences (b) Premises and conclusion (c) Premises (d) Premises and propositions
22. Apart from necessity and probability, what is the basic difference between deductive and inductive arguments (a) Deductive is always true (b) Inductive is always weak (c) The strength of the claim made for the argument (d) None of the above
23. The validity of an argument does not guarantee the truth of its conclusion (a) False statement (b) True statement (c) Fallacious (d) Conditional

24. The truth and falsehood of the conclusion of an argument does not determine validity (a) Very correct (b) It does not follow (c) False and true statement (d) None of the above
25. An artificial logical arrangement of a deductive argumentation is (a) Cogent argument (b) Deductivism (c) Syllogism (d) All of the above
26. Select the odd person from these (a) William of Ockham (b) Jean Buridan (c) Pseudo Scotus (d) George Boole
27. In modern logic, the attempt to reduce mathematics to logic through numbers was initiated by (a) Frege and North White Head (b) De-Morgan (c) Russell and Whitehead (d) All of the above
28. Who took over Aristotle's school after his death (a) Andronicus (b) Theophrastus (c) Medieval logic (d) A and B only
29. Another name for Aristotelian logic is (a) Classical logic (b) Ancient logic (c) Medieval logic (d) A and B only
30. Neo welfarism is associated with who (a) Kwame Nkrumah (b) Nnamdi Azikiwe (c) Obafemi Awolowo (d)
31. In African philosophy who said that truth is nothing but opinion (a) Julius Nyerere (b) Senghor (c) Nkrumah (d) Kwasi Wiredu
32. In African philosophy to be is to be known is associated with who (a) George beckeley (b) Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe (c) Kwame Nkrumah (d) Kwasi Wiredu
33. Ujamaa refers to the philosophy of (a) Africans in general (b) Village philosophy (c) Atomic family units (c) Ghanian
34. The book African origin of Greek philosophy was written by (a) Prof. Asouzu (b) Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe (c) Nelson Mandela (d) Rev. Fr. Innocent Onyewwenyi
35. "Categorical conversion" is associated with who is African philosophy (a) All African philosophers (b) Nkrumah only (c) Kwasi Wiredu only (d) Nkrumah, Leopold, and Kwasi Wiredu
36. \_\_\_\_\_ defines philosophy as an activity which secures the happy life by means of discussion and argumentation (a) Aristotle (b) Plato (c) Epicurus (d) William James
37. Philosophy as the correspondence to the being of beings was given by (a) Jacque Maritain (b) Martin Heidegger (c) Bertrand Russell (d) None of the above
38. The philosopher who introduced mysticism into philosophy is (a) Socrates (b) Aristotle (c) Pythagoras (d) Parmenides
39. Which of these philosophical systems arose as a reaction against traditional philosophy (a) Socialism (b) Neo welfarism (b) Existentialism & Pragmatism (c) Rationalism (d) Empiricism
40. Philosophy began in (a) Greece (b) Athens (c) Asian minor (d) Miletus
41. The origin of philosophy is (a) not a problem in philosophy (b) Accepted by all that is of Greek origin (c) Controversial (d) All of the above
42. The antagonism between rationalism and empiricism was first muted by (a) John Locke (b) David Hume (c) Rene Descartes (d) Parmenides
43. Thales became the first philosopher because (a) He was endowed with intelligence (b) He was a Greek man (c) He was eager to know (d) he studied the universe thoroughly
44. Socrates was executed because he (a) Drank the hemlock (b) Opposed the Athenian politicians (c) Accuses of indoctrinating the youths (d) All of the above
45. The foundation of modern science was laid by (a) Greek philosophers (b) Western philosophers (c) Medieval thinkers (d) Ionian philosophers
46. Which of these philosophers is said to have made the first map (a) Thales of Miletus (b) Anaximander (b) Anaximenes (d) Pythagoras
47. The doctrine of ophism had some influence on the philosophy of (a) Plato (b) Emmanuel Kant (c) The Sophists (d) Pythagoras
48. Relativism in philosophy was introduced by (a) The Athenians (b) Medieval philosophers (c) The sophists (d) Plato and Aristotle
49. Socrates described himself as a midwife because (a) He was actually working in a hospital (b) His mother was a midwife (c) He was helping people to bring out the knowledge within them (d) All of the above

50. Skepticism as a philosophical view was introduced by (a) The skeptics (b) Pyrrho (c) The sophists (d) Zeno of Elea
51. An argument in which certain things being laid down, something other than these necessarily comes about through them (a) Deductive argument (b) Inductive argument (c) Syllogism (d) None of the above
52. Symbolize this statement "Okon will not investigate unless Ekaete lodges a complaint (a)  $\_ \_ OVE$  (b)  $O.E$  (c)  $OVE$  (d)  $OE$
53. Symbolize "if Odu lodges a complaint, then Tony will investigate and mark will be disqualified (a)  $(O.T)M$  (b)  $O. T$  (c)  $O(T.M)$  (d)  $O(T. M)$
54. Which of these contains Aristotle's mature thoughts (a) Prior Analytics and De-interpretations (b) The Topics (c) The Categories (d) Sophistic Elenchus
55. The basic element of an argument is (a) Premise (b) Conclusion (c) The word (d) Reasoning
56. The area of convergence between logic and psychology is (a) Both are concerned about humans beings (b) both dwell on reasoning process (c) Both are concerned with human thinking process (d) All forms of thinking process.
57. Which of these definitions is related to human kinetics and health education (a) ostensive (b) denotative definition (c) Lexical definition (d) Nominal definition
58. The laws of thought are called Apriori laws because (a) They are basic to our thought system (b) They are first principles (c) They are gotten through ratiocination (d) They are postulate of knowledge
59. What is the name of this logical expression describing a law of thought A. A (a) Identity (b) Excluded middle (c) Contradiction (d) None of the above
60. Select the odd one (a) Argument (b) Premise (c) Conclusion (d) Inferences (e) Proposition
61. What is the technical name given to a term used to characterized the ways in which terms occur in a categorical proposition (a) Proposition (b) Universal (c) Corpular (d) Distribution
62. How many standard forms of categorical propositions are there (a) 5 (b) 6 (c) 4 (d) 3
63. In categorical propositions the word that serves the function of a bridge and indicate class inclusion (a) Predicate term (b) Subject term (c) Corpula (d) Quantifier]
64. The relationship between A and O in the traditional square of opposition is called (a) Contraries (b) Contradictories (c) Sub contraries (d) Subalternation
65. The formula for constructing a truth table is (a) n (b) L (c)  $L = 2^n$  (d)  $n=2^n$
66. Awolowo was (a) An African philosopher (b) A Nigerian philosopher (c) A political scientist (d) None of the above
67. Philosophical consciencism is associated with who (a) Awolowo (b) Azikiwe (c) Leopold Senghor (d) Kwame Nkrumah
68. Select the odd one from this group (a) Oruka (b) Ozumba (c) Onyewueyi (d) Mandela
69. The book ideology for Nigeria was written by (a) Awolowo (b) Herbert Macauley (c) Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe (d) Nkrumah
70. African philosophy and western philosophy have the same origin (a) True (b) False (c) A and B (d) All of the above
71. The aspect of Ethics that is concerned with the discovery of the nature of morality is called (a) Explanatory ethics (b) Normative ethics (c) Meta-ethics (d) Descriptive ethics
72. Socrates was (a) A wise man (b) A preacher in Athens (c) A moral philosopher (d) None of the above
73. \_\_\_\_\_ was an objective idealist (a) Plato (b) Aristotle (c) Hegel (d) Spinoza
74. Pragmatism was founded by (a) Thomas Kuhn (b) William James (c) Sanders Peirce (d) Abraham Lincoln
75. Existentialism was taken to its peak by (a) Soren Kierkegaard (b) Martin Heidegger (c) Hursell (d) Jean Paul Sartre
76. Existentialism is opposed to (a) Philosophy (b) pragmatism (c) Empiricism (d) Traditional philosophy
77. "With regards to the gods, I cannot feel sure wither that they are or that they are not" is credited to (a) Socrates (b) St. Aquinas (c) Gorgias the sophist (d) Protagoras
78. One of these sophists sets out to prove three things (a) Thracymacus (b) Protagoras (c) Gorgias (d) Lextini
79. The technique of Elenchus is found in whose philosophy (a) Plato (b) Aristotle (c) Thales (d) Socrates
80. One of the these philosopher distinguished himself as the first analytic philosopher (a) Thales (b) St. Augustine (c) Aristotle (d) Socrates (e) Zeno of Elea

81. One of these philosophical methods opens our eyes to the fallacies, ambiguities, and errors implicit in our language (a) Analytic method (b) Socratic method (c) The phenomenological method (d) The critical method (e) The logical method
82. Which of these is the first or mother of philosophical method (a) Phenomenological method (b) The Socratic method (c) The scientific method (d) The speculative method
83. Philosophy as an ought discipline is most effectively carried out through which of these methods (a) The logical method (b) The existentialist method (c) The Socratic method (d) The prescriptive method (e) None of the above
84. The ontological proof of God's existence was given by (a) St. Thomas Aquinas (b) St. Bonaventure (c) St. Augustine (d) St. Anselm (e) None of the above
85. The name of Aristotle's editor is (a) Ankaras (b) Andony (c) Andronicus (d) Andromacus
86. One of these is not a logical constant (a) Negation (b) Conjunction (c) Disjunction (d) Biconditional (e) None of the above
87. The English words "however", and "nevertheless" can be used to stand for (a) Conjunction (b) Disjunction (c) Negation (d) Conditional statement

**Symbolize Nos 18 and 19 using P and q to symbolize 18**

88. It is not that Egypt food shortage, worsens and Jordan request more American aids (a)  $p \rightarrow q$  (b)  $(p \rightarrow q) \rightarrow p$  (c)  $(p \rightarrow q) \rightarrow p \rightarrow q$  (d)  $p \rightarrow q$
89. Iran raises the price of oil but Iybia does not (a)  $p \rightarrow q$  (b)  $p \rightarrow \neg q$  (c)  $p \rightarrow q \rightarrow p$  (d)  $(p \rightarrow q) \rightarrow p$
90. What is the function of an additional premise in an inductive argument (a) increase the probability only (b) Decreases probability only (c) Does both (d) none of the above
91. "An ant is an animal. Therefore, a big ant is a big animal". The above argument commits which fallacy (a) Equivocation (b) Amphiboly (c) Composition (d) Fallacy of incompatibility
92. "The senseless coups in Nigeria is a tragedy in the third world".  
What is the fallacy in the above statement (a) Petitio principia (b) Ad baculum (c) Ad Hominem circumstantial (d) Fallacy of accent
93. One of these is a purpose of a definition (a) To make people intelligent (b) To increase vocabulary (c) To increase familiarity of words (d) To support the argument
94. One of these quantifiers has a dual function (a) All (b) Some (c) no (d) None of the above
95. The relationship between the E and O in the traditional square of opposition is called (a) Contraries (b) Contradictories (c) Subalternation (d) Subaltern
96. In a standard form categorical proposition, the determination of whether the predicate term is distributed or not is done by (a) The quantity (b) Quality (c) both quality and quantity (d) Corpula
97. The symbol for biconditional is (a)  $\leftrightarrow$  (b)  $\rightarrow$  (c)  $\vee$  (d)  $\wedge$
98. George Boole and Augustus Demorgan are known in logic for what (a) Symbolic logic (b) Logic of terms (c) Logic of entities (d) none of the above
99. One of these was a medieval logician (a) St. Augustine (b) William of Ockam (c) Peter Abelard (d) De Morgan
100. Select the odd logician out (a) Lean Buridan (b) Albert of Sarcony (c) Pseudo scouts (d) Frege
101. African philosophy is (a) Perculiar philosophy of Africans (b) Philosophy done by Africans only (c) Philosophy done by others and Africans (d) Philosophy done by other people for Africans
102. One of these is the greatest African philosopher (a) Nelson Mandela (b) Kwame Nkrumah (c) St. Augustine (d) Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe
103. The "Ujamaa philosophy" was introduced against which culture (a) African culture (b) Freniculture (c) British culture (d) American culture (e) None of the above
104. Another name for a philosophy of rediscovery and cultural reawakening and emancipation is (a) Ujamaa (b) Philosophical consciencism (b) Negritude (d) objective philosophy
105. The Director of GSS centre is (a) An African philosopher (b) A politician (c) A and B only (d) A, B and C