GST 212 CBT PRACTICE QUESTIONS

(Compiled from your GST 212 Lecture Notes — University of Ilorin)

Answers are marked with **[Answer: X]** immediately after each question. Cover the answers with your hand/paper and test yourself first.

SECTION A: MEANING, NATURE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF PHILOSOPHY

1. The word "Philosophy" is derived from two Greek words. What are they? A. Philo and Sophia B. Meta and Physika C. Episteme and Logos D. Axios and Logos **[Answer: A]**
2. "Philo" and "Sophia" mean respectively: A. Wisdom and love B. Love and wisdom C. Truth and reason D. Knowledge and value **[Answer: B]**
3. Who defined philosophy as "a science that seeks to organise and systematise all fields of knowledge as a means of understanding and interpreting the totality of reality"? A. Bertrand Russell B. Carter Good C. Jalaluddin & Idi D. Amaele **[Answer: B]**
4. According to Jalaluddin & Idi (2013), philosophy is described as: A. A speculative science B. A comprehensive and systematic view C. A branch of theology D. A normative discipline only **[Answer: B]**
5. Which characteristic of philosophy refers to the fact that it does not simply engage with facts but reflects on the foundations, methods and implications of other disciplines? A. Rational and critical B. Reflective and second-order C. Systematic and coherent D. Dialectical **[Answer: B]**
6. Philosophy progressing through dialogue, debate and confrontation of opposing viewpoints describes which characteristic? A. Normative and evaluative B. Universal and foundational C. Dialectical D. Speculative **[Answer: C]**
7. Which characteristic of philosophy shows it is concerned with "what ought to be" rather than "what is"? A. Normative and evaluative B. Rational and critical C. Practical and transformative D. Universal and foundational **[Answer: A]**

SECTION B: MODES OF PHILOSOPHY

8. The modes (methods) of philosophy include all EXCEPT: A. Speculative B. Prescriptive C. Analytic D. Empirical **[Answer: D]**
9. Which mode of philosophy is concerned with ultimate reality, existence, being, God and the soul? A. Prescriptive B. Speculative C. Analytic D. Dialectical **[Answer: B]**
10. Which mode of philosophy deals with establishing standards for values, judging conduct and appraising art (what ought to be)? A. Speculative B. Analytic C. Prescriptive D. Dialectical **[Answer: C]**
11. Which mode of philosophy is interested in clarification of words, language and concepts? A. Analytic B. Speculative C. Prescriptive D. Dialectical **[Answer: A]**

12. The mode of philosophy in which truth emerges through the interaction of thesis and antithesis, rooted in the Socratic tradition, is: A. Analytic B. Dialectical C. Prescriptive D. Speculative **[Answer: B]**
13. Aristotle and Thomas Aquinas are most associated with which mode of philosophy? A. Analytic B. Prescriptive C. Speculative D. Dialectical **[Answer: C]**
14. Bertrand Russell is most associated with which mode of philosophy? A. Speculative B. Analytic C. Prescriptive D. Dialectical **[Answer: B]**
15. Plato's discussion of justice and the good life best illustrates which mode of philosophy? A. Speculative B. Analytic C. Prescriptive D. Dialectical **[Answer: C]**

SECTION C: BRANCHES OF PHILOSOPHY

16. The major branches of philosophy are: A. Metaphysics, Epistemology, Logic, Axiology B. Ontology, Cosmology, Ethics, Aesthetics C. Speculative, Prescriptive, Analytic, Dialectical D. Revelation, Empirical, Rational, Intuition **[Answer: A]**
17. The word "Metaphysics" comes from Greek words meaning: A. Beyond nature / after nature B. Love of wisdom C. Theory of value D. Study of knowledge **[Answer: A]**
18. Metaphysics consists of which sub-areas? A. Ethics, Aesthetics, Logic B. Ontology, Cosmology, Causality, Theology C. Empirical, Rational, Intuitive D. Speculative, Prescriptive **[Answer: B]**
19. The study of "being and existence" or what it means for anything to exist is called: A. Epistemology B. Ontology C. Cosmology D. Axiology **[Answer: B]**
20. The branch of metaphysics that studies theories about the origin, nature and development of the universe as an orderly system is: A. Theology B. Ontology C. Cosmology D. Epistemology **[Answer: C]**
21. The part of religious theory that deals with conceptions of and about God is: A. Cosmology B. Theology C. Ontology D. Axiology **[Answer: B]**
22. Epistemology is derived from the Greek words "episteme" and "logos" meaning: A. Love and wisdom B. Knowledge/understanding and study of C. After and nature D. Worth and theory **[Answer: B]**
23. Epistemology is also referred to as: A. Theory of value B. Theory of knowledge C. Theory of being D. Theory of reasoning **[Answer: B]**
24. The view that people cannot acquire reliable knowledge and that any search for truth is in vain is known as: A. Agnosticism B. Skepticism C. Empiricism D. Rationalism **[Answer: B]**
25. The Greek Sophist who asserted that "nothing exists, and that if it did, we could not know it" was: A. Socrates B. Gorgias C. Aristotle D. Plato **[Answer: B]**
26. Agnosticism is best described as: A. Denial of the existence of God B. Profession of ignorance regarding the existence or nonexistence of God C. Belief that knowledge comes only from experience D. Belief that reason is the only source of knowledge **[Answer: B]**
27. Which source of knowledge is gained from God/deity and presupposes a transcendent supernatural reality? A. Empirical source B. Revelation source C. Rational source D. Authoritative source **[Answer: B]**
28. Which source of knowledge is acquired through observation using the five senses? A. Revelation source B. Empirical source C. Intuition source D. Authoritative source **[Answer: B]**

29. Knowledge accepted because it comes from experts, textbooks, or tradition sanctified over time is called: A. Rational source B. Authoritative source C. Intuition source D. Empirical source **[Answer: B]**
30. Knowledge acquired through the use of the reasoning faculty (the rationalist's tool being formal logic) is: A. Empirical source B. Rational source C. Revelation source D. Intuition source **[Answer: B]**
31. Knowledge that comes suddenly and directly without passing through a process of reasoning, "a flash of insight," is: A. Rational source B. Empirical source C. Intuition source D. Authoritative source **[Answer: C]**
32. Axiology is derived from Greek words "Axios" and "Logos" meaning: A. Worth/value and logic/theory B. Love and wisdom C. Knowledge and study D. Being and existence **[Answer: A]**
33. The two main branches of Axiology are: A. Ontology and Cosmology B. Ethics and Aesthetics C. Deductive and Inductive D. Speculative and Prescriptive **[Answer: B]**
34. The branch of axiology that studies what makes actions right or wrong is: A. Aesthetics B. Ethics C. Ontology D. Epistemology **[Answer: B]**
35. The branch of axiology concerned with beauty, taste and art is: A. Ethics B. Logic C. Aesthetics D. Cosmology **[Answer: C]**
36. The branch of philosophy concerned with reasoning, and especially the distinction between good and bad reasoning, is: A. Ethics B. Logic C. Axiology D. Metaphysics **[Answer: B]**
37. The two divisions of logic are: A. Formal and informal B. Deductive and inductive C. Valid and invalid D. Analytic and synthetic **[Answer: B]**
38. Reasoning that starts from a general statement and ends with a specific conclusion (universal to particular) is called: A. Inductive logic B. Deductive logic C. Symbolic logic D. Prescriptive logic **[Answer: B]**
39. Reasoning that starts from specific instances and ends with a general conclusion (particular to universal) is called: A. Deductive logic B. Inductive logic C. Dialectical logic D. Formal logic **[Answer: B]**

SECTION D: SYLLOGISM

40. A syllogism is a method of framing an argument that consists of: A. Two premises only B. A major premise, a minor premise, and a conclusion C. Three conclusions D. An antecedent and a consequent only **[Answer: B]**
41. In the syllogism: "All mammals are warm-blooded; All dogs are mammals; Therefore, all dogs are warm-blooded" — the shared (middle) term is: A. Warm-blooded B. Dogs C. Mammals D. All **[Answer: C]**
42. The four types of syllogism mentioned in the notes are: A. Conditional, Categorical, Disjunctive, Hypothetical B. Deductive, Inductive, Formal, Informal C. Valid, Invalid, Sound, Unsound D. Modus Ponens, Modus Tollens, Simplification, Conjunction **[Answer: A]**
43. According to the rules of syllogism, if the major premise is affirmative, then the conclusion must be: A. Negative B. Affirmative C. Uncertain D. Invalid **[Answer: B]**
44. According to the rules of syllogism, if the minor premise is negative, the conclusion must be: A. Affirmative B. Negative C. Universal D. Particular **[Answer: B]**

SECTION E: SYMBOLIC LOGIC — THE NINE RULES OF INFERENCE

45. In symbolic logic, how many core rules of inference are identified in the notes? A. Seven B. Eight C. Nine D. Ten **[Answer: C]**
46. "If it rains, the grass gets wet. It is raining. Therefore, the grass is wet." This illustrates: A. Modus Tollens B. Modus Ponens C. Hypothetical Syllogism D. Disjunctive Syllogism **[Answer: B]**
47. "If it rains, the grass gets wet. The grass is not wet. Therefore, it did not rain." This illustrates: A. Modus Ponens B. Modus Tollens C. Constructive Dilemma D. Simplification **[Answer: B]**
48. "If I study, I pass. If I pass, I graduate. Therefore, if I study, I graduate." This is an example of: A. Modus Ponens B. Disjunctive Syllogism C. Hypothetical Syllogism D. Addition **[Answer: C]**
49. "It's either pizza or minced pie. We aren't eating pizza. Therefore, we are eating minced pie." This illustrates: A. Disjunctive Syllogism B. Modus Tollens C. Constructive Dilemma D. Conjunction **[Answer: A]**
50. "If I stay, I'm bored; if I leave, I'm tired. I must stay or leave. Therefore, I am either bored or tired." This illustrates: A. Hypothetical Syllogism B. Constructive Dilemma C. Absorption D. Simplification **[Answer: B]**
51. "You are tired and hungry, therefore you are tired" (pulling out one part of a conjunction) illustrates: A. Conjunction B. Simplification C. Addition D. Absorption **[Answer: B]**
52. Joining two separately true statements together with "and" illustrates: A. Simplification B. Conjunction C. Absorption D. Addition **[Answer: B]**
53. "The sky is blue. Therefore, the sky is blue OR I am a billionaire" illustrates: A. Addition B. Simplification C. Modus Ponens D. Absorption **[Answer: A]**
54. The rule that transforms "If you're hungry, you eat" into "If you're hungry, then you are hungry and you eat" is: A. Simplification B. Absorption C. Conjunction D. Addition **[Answer: B]**

SECTION F: FALLACIES

55. A flawed argument or reasoning that appears superficially sound is called: A. A syllogism B. A fallacy C. A premise D. An inference **[Answer: B]**
56. Types of fallacy are broadly grouped into: A. Valid and Invalid B. Formal and Informal C. Deductive and Inductive D. Rational and Empirical **[Answer: B]**
57. A flaw in an argument's logical structure (where the conclusion does not follow even if premises are true) is a: A. Formal fallacy B. Informal fallacy C. Ambiguity fallacy D. Relevance fallacy **[Answer: A]**
58. Informal fallacies are further divided into: A. Relevance, Presumption, Ambiguity B. Deductive, Inductive, Symbolic C. Formal, Structural, Content D. Valid, Invalid, Sound **[Answer: A]**
59. "If it is a dog, it is an animal; it is not a dog; therefore, it is not an animal" is an example of which formal fallacy? A. Affirming the Consequent B. Denying the Antecedent C. Begging the Question D. False Cause **[Answer: B]**

60. "If it is raining, the streets are wet. The streets are wet. Therefore, it is raining" is an example of: A. Denying the Antecedent B. Affirming the Consequent C. Modus Tollens D. Hypothetical Syllogism **[Answer: B]**
61. Attacking a person's character instead of addressing their argument is: A. Straw Man Fallacy B. Ad Hominem Fallacy C. Red Herring Fallacy D. Bandwagon Fallacy **[Answer: B]**
62. Introducing irrelevant information to distract from the main issue is: A. Ad Hominem B. Straw Man C. Red Herring D. Hasty Generalisation **[Answer: C]**
63. Misrepresenting an opponent's argument to make it easier to attack is: A. Straw Man Fallacy B. Bandwagon Fallacy C. False Dilemma D. Appeal to Authority **[Answer: A]**
64. Presenting only two options when more actually exist is called: A. Circular Reasoning B. False Dilemma (Either/or) C. Post Hoc D. Hasty Generalisation **[Answer: B]**
65. Claiming something is true because many people believe it is called: A. Bandwagon Fallacy (Argumentum ad Populum) B. Appeal to Authority C. Red Herring D. Straw Man **[Answer: A]**
66. Drawing broad conclusions from insufficient evidence is called: A. Hasty Generalisation B. Circular Reasoning C. False Cause D. Appeal to Authority **[Answer: A]**
67. Relying on an unqualified or biased authority is: A. Appeal to Authority B. Bandwagon Fallacy C. Ad Hominem D. Begging the Question **[Answer: A]**
68. Assuming the conclusion is true within the premise itself is called: A. Circular Reasoning (Begging the Question) B. False Cause C. Straw Man D. Red Herring **[Answer: A]**
69. Assuming that one event caused another simply because it came first is called: A. Post Hoc (False Cause) B. Begging the Question C. Hasty Generalisation D. Straw Man **[Answer: A]**
70. "Cutting people is a crime. Surgeons cut people. Therefore, surgeons are criminals" illustrates the fallacy of: A. Ambiguous premises treated as unambiguous B. Begging the question C. False cause D. Appeal to authority **[Answer: A]**
71. The fallacy "p → q; q; therefore p" (looks like Modus Ponens but isn't) is called: A. Converse Error B. Inverse Error C. Modus Tollens D. Hypothetical Syllogism **[Answer: A]**
72. The fallacy "p → q; ~p; therefore ~q" (looks like Modus Tollens but isn't) is called: A. Converse Error B. Inverse Error C. Constructive Dilemma D. Absorption **[Answer: B]**

SECTION G: LAWS OF THOUGHT

73. The three traditional/classical laws of thought are: A. Identity, Non-contradiction, Excluded Middle B. Deductive, Inductive, Symbolic C. Speculative, Prescriptive, Analytic D. Valid, Invalid, Sound **[Answer: A]**
74. The law which states "whatever is, is" (symbolically 1=1) is the: A. Law of Non-contradiction B. Law of Identity C. Law of Excluded Middle D. Law of Causality **[Answer: B]**
75. The law stating that a proposition and its negation cannot both be true at the same time and in the same way is the: A. Law of Identity B. Law of Non-contradiction C. Law of Excluded Middle D. Law of Sufficient Reason **[Answer: B]**
76. The law stating that every assertion is either true or untrue (no middle ground) is the: A. Law of Identity B. Law of Non-contradiction C. Law of Excluded Middle D. Law of Cause and Effect **[Answer: C]**

77. Who developed the laws of thought that serve as the foundation for mathematical theories of probability and logic? A. Aristotle B. George Boole C. Bertrand Russell D. Boghossian **[Answer: B]**
78. According to the notes, the laws of thought are: A. Empirical generalisations from observation B. Normative and a priori principles C. Descriptive of how people actually think D. Culturally relative and non-universal **[Answer: B]**
79. Who first formalized the law of non-contradiction as a necessary condition for rational discourse? A. George Boole B. Aristotle C. Boghossian D. Hanna **[Answer: B]**

SECTION H: ARGUMENTS — VALID, INVALID, SOUND

80. An argument that claims its premises provide conclusive/guaranteed grounds for its conclusion is a(n): A. Inductive argument B. Deductive argument C. Fallacious argument D. Informal argument **[Answer: B]**
81. An argument whose premises provide only probable (not certain) support for its conclusion is a(n): A. Deductive argument B. Inductive argument C. Formal argument D. Valid argument **[Answer: B]**
82. An argument is said to be valid when: A. All its premises and conclusion are true B. The conclusion necessarily follows from the premises C. It uses only inductive reasoning D. It has more than three premises **[Answer: B]**
83. A valid argument with all true premises is called a: A. Sound argument B. Fallacious argument C. Weak argument D. Invalid argument **[Answer: A]**
84. A valid argument with at least one false premise is called a(n): A. Sound argument B. Unsound argument C. Invalid argument D. Circular argument **[Answer: B]**
85. According to the notes, all invalid arguments are: A. Sound B. Unsound C. Valid D. Fallacies of relevance only **[Answer: B]**
86. What matters most in determining validity is: A. The truth or falsity of the statements B. The link/relationship between premises and conclusion C. The number of premises used D. Whether the argument is inductive **[Answer: B]**
87. In logic, validity is concerned with the ___ of an argument, not its content. A. Length B. Structure C. Popularity D. Author **[Answer: B]**
88. To test whether an argument is valid using a truth table, we look for the truth value of the conclusion in: A. Every row B. The first row only C. Critical rows (where all premises are true) D. Rows where the conclusion is true **[Answer: C]**
89. An argument is invalid if, in a critical row: A. All premises are false B. The conclusion is false C. The conclusion is true D. There is no conclusion **[Answer: B]**

SECTION I: CREATIVE AND CRITICAL THINKING

90. The ability to generate new ideas, concepts or solutions by thinking outside conventional boundaries is: A. Critical thinking B. Creative thinking C. Analytic thinking D. Deductive thinking **[Answer: B]**

91. The ability to analyse, evaluate and synthesize information in a logical and systematic manner is: A. Creative thinking B. Critical thinking C. Divergent thinking D. Speculative thinking **[Answer: B]**
92. Creative thinking is generally described as ___ thinking, while critical thinking is described as ___ thinking. A. Convergent; divergent B. Divergent; convergent C. Formal; informal D. Analytic; synthetic **[Answer: B]**
93. The key characteristics of creative thinking include Fluency, Flexibility, Originality and: A. Elaboration B. Evaluation C. Inference D. Reflection **[Answer: A]**
94. The components of critical thinking include Analysis, Evaluation, Inference and: A. Elaboration B. Reflection C. Fluency D. Originality **[Answer: B]**
95. The first stage of critical thinking, characterized by seeing issues in black-and-white/right-or-wrong terms, is: A. Multiplicity Thinking B. Relativism Thinking C. Dualistic Thinking D. Commitment Thinking **[Answer: C]**
96. The stage of critical thinking where a learner recognises multiple viewpoints may be valid, though not yet critically evaluating them, is: A. Dualistic Thinking B. Multiplicity Thinking C. Relativism Thinking D. Commitment Thinking **[Answer: B]**
97. The stage of critical thinking involving critical evaluation of sources and willingness to challenge authority based on evidence is: A. Dualistic Thinking B. Multiplicity Thinking C. Relativism Thinking D. Commitment Thinking **[Answer: C]**
98. The final stage of critical thinking, where learners use experience and knowledge to settle on personal beliefs while remaining open to revision, is: A. Dualistic Thinking B. Multiplicity Thinking C. Relativism Thinking D. Commitment Thinking **[Answer: D]**
99. The ability to generate multiple potential solutions and expand the solution space is called: A. Convergent Thinking B. Divergent Thinking C. Cognitive Flexibility D. Combinatorial Creativity **[Answer: B]**
100. Innovation through combining existing elements in unexpected ways (rather than creating from nothing) is called: A. Divergent Thinking B. Convergent Thinking C. Combinatorial Creativity D. Academic Creativity **[Answer: C]**

SECTION J: PHILOSOPHY, RELIGION AND HUMAN VALUES

101. According to the notes, Philosophy is described as man trying to reason: A. Downward from divine revelation B. Upward to understand life C. Sideways through tradition D. Backward through history **[Answer: B]**
102. Religion is described in the notes as: A. Human reasoning about existence B. God (or a claim of God) revealing downward, built on faith C. A purely secular value system D. The same thing as philosophy **[Answer: B]**
103. In Islamic philosophy, "Falsafa" refers to: A. Islamic scholastic theology using dialectic to defend doctrine B. Philosophy covering logic, physics, ethics and metaphysics (from Greek influence) C. Independent legal reasoning D. The oneness of God **[Answer: B]**
104. "Kalam" in Islamic philosophy refers to: A. Greek-influenced philosophy B. Islamic scholastic theology that defends doctrine using dialectic and logic C. The concept of Tawhid D. Sufi mysticism **[Answer: B]**

105. Which Islamic scholar is known for warning that philosophy could lead to heresy, in his work "The Incoherence of the Philosophers"? A. Ibn Rushd (Averroes) B. Al-Ghazali C. Ibn Sina (Avicenna) D. Al-Farabi **[Answer: B]**
106. Which Islamic scholar defended philosophy in a work titled "The Incoherence of the Incoherence"? A. Al-Ghazali B. Al-Kindi C. Ibn Rushd (Averroes) D. Al-Farabi **[Answer: C]**
107. "Tawhid" in Islamic philosophy refers to: A. Independent reasoning B. The Oneness of Allah C. Revelation D. Theological debate **[Answer: B]**
108. "Ijtihad" in Islamic thought refers to: A. The oneness of God B. Independent reasoning encouraged when scripture is silent C. Revelation as the highest truth D. Scholastic theology **[Answer: B]**
109. Which Christian scholar used Aristotle's philosophy to build systematic theology? A. Augustine of Hippo B. Thomas Aquinas C. Tertullian D. C.S. Lewis **[Answer: B]**
110. Which Christian scholar used Plato's philosophy to explain Christianity? A. Thomas Aquinas B. Augustine of Hippo C. Tertullian D. C.S. Lewis **[Answer: B]**
111. Which theologian famously asked, "What has Athens to do with Jerusalem?" A. Augustine B. Aquinas C. Tertullian D. Al-Ghazali **[Answer: C]**
112. According to the notes, both Christianity and Islam agree that when reason and revelation clash: A. Reason always wins B. Revelation wins (revelation > reason) C. Neither is reliable D. Culture decides **[Answer: B]**

SECTION K: PHILOSOPHY'S IMPACT ON HUMAN EXISTENCE

113. In the classical Greek tradition (Plato, Aristotle), man is defined as: A. A being created in the image of God B. A rational animal C. A being for whom Being is a question D. A stream of consciousness **[Answer: B]**
114. The African philosophical view of personhood emphasizes that: A. Man is a rational animal B. A person is a person through other persons (communal relationality) C. Man is purely a biological organism D. Identity is entirely individual **[Answer: B]**
115. The philosophical position that "existence precedes essence" — meaning individuals must define themselves through choices rather than a predefined nature — is associated with: A. Marxism B. Existentialism C. Empiricism D. Rationalism **[Answer: B]**
116. Which existentialist philosopher argued that human beings must become their own selves through conscious choices and self-reflection? A. Karl Marx B. Søren Kierkegaard C. John Locke D. Thomas Hobbes **[Answer: B]**
117. Which philosophers developed social contract theories explaining the origins and legitimacy of political authority? A. Plato and Aristotle B. Hobbes, Locke, and Rousseau C. Al-Ghazali and Ibn Rushd D. Augustine and Aquinas **[Answer: B]**
118. Which philosopher's ideas emphasized natural rights (life, liberty, property) and influenced democratic governance? A. Thomas Hobbes B. John Locke C. Jean-Jacques Rousseau D. John Rawls **[Answer: B]**
119. Which philosopher proposed principles of fairness and social justice that guide modern debates on governance? A. John Rawls B. John Locke C. Thomas Hobbes D. Jean-Jacques Rousseau **[Answer: A]**
120. The branch of philosophy that examines the nature of beauty and artistic value is: A. Ethics B. Aesthetics C. Epistemology D. Ontology **[Answer: B]**

121. Which of the following is NOT listed as a component/factor of human existence in the notes? A. Physical Body B. Mind C. Spirit or Soul D. Currency **[Answer: D]**
122. The Buddhist concept referenced in the notes that offers a perspective on human existence through form, sensation, perception, mental formations and consciousness is called: A. The Five Aggregates B. The Four Noble Truths C. Karma D. Nirvana **[Answer: A]**

RAPID-FIRE TRUE/FALSE (very likely CBT format too)

123. Philosophy has a single, universally agreed-upon definition. **[Answer: FALSE]**
124. Deductive logic moves from the universal to the particular. **[Answer: TRUE]**
125. Inductive logic moves from the particular to the universal. **[Answer: TRUE]**
126. A valid deductive argument can still have a false conclusion if a premise is false. **[Answer: TRUE]**
127. All invalid arguments are unsound. **[Answer: TRUE]**
128. An argument can be valid even if all its premises are false. **[Answer: TRUE]**
129. The law of excluded middle allows for a middle/intermediate truth value between true and false. **[Answer: FALSE]**
130. Ontology is a part of Metaphysics. **[Answer: TRUE]**
131. Ethics and Aesthetics are the two branches of Axiology. **[Answer: TRUE]**
132. Creative thinking is convergent while critical thinking is divergent. **[Answer: FALSE — it's the reverse]**
133. Ad Hominem fallacy involves attacking the argument, not the person. **[Answer: FALSE — it attacks the person]**
134. Al-Ghazali defended philosophy while Ibn Rushd criticized it. **[Answer: FALSE — reversed; Ibn Rushd defended, Al-Ghazali criticized]**
135. Skepticism, as discussed in the notes, holds that reliable knowledge cannot be acquired. **[Answer: TRUE]**

HOW TO USE THIS FOR YOUR CBT REVISION

136. Go through each section and try to answer without looking, then check.
137. Pay extra attention to Sections D, E, F, G, and H (Syllogism, Symbolic Logic, Fallacies, Laws of Thought, Arguments) — these are the most "calculation/identification" heavy areas and are classic CBT favourites because they have single, unambiguous correct answers (unlike essay-style philosophy definitions).
138. Also expect straightforward definition-matching questions on: Philosophy, Metaphysics, Epistemology, Axiology, Ontology, Cosmology, Theology — know exactly which word means what.
139. Re-read the Islam/Christianity comparison table (Section J) once more the night before — CBT setters like pulling names (Al-Ghazali, Ibn Rushd, Aquinas, Augustine, Tertullian) and matching them to their idea.
140. Know the 9 Rules of Inference by name AND by example — CBTs often give you an example sentence and ask "which rule is this?"

Good luck, SIGMA. Striving Intentionally, Going Miles Ahead — this one is in the bag.