

CAMEROON GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION BOARD
General Certificate of Education Examination

0790 PHILOSOPHY 1

JUNE 2016

ADVANCED LEVEL

Centre Number	
Centre Name	
Candidate Identification No.	
Candidate Name	PAPI'S

Mobile phones are NOT allowed in the examination room

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION PAPER

One and a half hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Read the following instructions carefully before you start answering the questions in this paper. Make sure you have a soft HB pencil and an eraser for this examination.

1. USE A SOFT HB PENCIL THROUGHOUT THE EXAMINATION.
2. DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.

Before the examination begins:

3. Check that this question booklet is headed "Advanced Level – 0790 Philosophy 1".
4. Fill in the information required in the spaces above.
5. Fill in the information required in the spaces provided on the answer sheet using your HB pencil: Candidate Name, Exam Session, Subject Code, Centre Number and Candidate Number. Take care that you do not crease or fold the answer sheet or make any marks on it other than those asked for in this examination.

How to answer the questions in this examination

6. Answer ALL the 50 questions in this Examination. All questions carry equal marks.
7. Each question has FOUR suggested answers: A, B, C and D. Decide which answer is appropriate. Find the number of the question on the Answer Sheet and draw a horizontal line across the letter to join the square brackets for the answer you have chosen.

For example, if C is your correct answer, mark C as shown below:

[A] [B] [C] [D]

8. Mark only one answer for each question. If you mark more than one answer, you will score a zero for that question. If you change your mind about an answer, erase the first mark carefully, then mark your new answer.
9. Avoid spending too much time on any one question. If you find a question difficult, move on to the next question. You can come back to this question later.
10. Do all rough work in this booklet using the blank spaces in the question booklet.
11. At the end of the examination, the invigilator shall collect the answer sheet first and then the question booklet. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO LEAVE THE EXAMINATION HALL WITH IT.

Turn Over

1. The rule "from the truth of the universal, we may infer the truth of the particular" pertains to:

- A Contradiction.
- B Subalternation.
- C Contrariety.
- D Subcontrariety.

2. Obvert the converse of the subaltern of: "Some peasants are literates."

- A All peasants are literates.
- B Some literates are non-peasants.
- C No peasants are illiterates.
- D Some literates are not non-peasants.

3. The role of the middle term in a categorical syllogism basically consists in linking the:

- A Conclusion of the syllogism.
- B Extremes in the conclusion.
- C Premises in the syllogism.
- D Terms in the syllogism.

4. If a term is distributed in the conclusion but is undistributed in the premises, it commits the Fallacy of:

- A The Undistributed Middle.
- B Exclusive Premises.
- C Quaternio Terminorum.
- D Illicit Process.

5. The propositions: "Some Christians are vegetarians. Some Christians are not carnivores. No carnivores are vegetarians" can be put in its valid standard form as:

- A No carnivores are vegetarians. Some Christians are not carnivores. . . . Some Christians are vegetarians.
- B Some Christians are vegetarians. No carnivores are vegetarians. . . . Some Christians are not carnivores.
- C No carnivores are vegetarians. Some Christians are vegetarians. . . . Some Christians are not carnivores.
- D Some Christians are not carnivores. No carnivores are vegetarians. . . . Some Christians are vegetarians.

6. In the Aristotelian Sorites, each suppressed conclusion becomes the:

- A Major premise in the subsequent episyllogism.
- B Minor premise in the subsequent prosyllogism.
- C Major premise in the subsequent prosyllogism.
- D Minor premise in the subsequent episyllogism.

7. Which fallacy is most clearly committed in the argument: "If children study Logic, then they develop critical minds. These children have not studied Logic. Therefore, they have not developed critical minds?"

- A Denying the consequent.
- B Affirming the consequent.
- C Denying the antecedent.
- D Affirming the antecedent.

8. In refuting a dilemma, the procedure of maintaining the hypothetical major premise, rejecting the disjunctive minor premise and rejecting the given conclusion is:

- A Escaping between the horns of the dilemma.
- B Grasping the horns of the dilemma.
- C Rebutting a dilemma.
- D Refuting the dilemma.

9. Which fallacy is most clearly committed in the following argument: "Nowadays everybody goes to the Synagogue Church of All Nations. Therefore, you should go as well?"

- A Tu Quoque.
- B Ad Populum.
- C Hasty Generalization.
- D Ad Verecundiam.

10. When a word in a statement gives more than one meaning; and when the whole statement gives more than one meaning at the same time, these fallacies are termed respectively:

- A Ambiguity and Equivocation.
- B Amphiboly and Equivocation.
- C Ambiguity and Amphiboly.
- D Equivocation and Amphiboly.

11. Identify the statement-form of this Truth-Table below:

R	S	$\sim S$	$R \vee \sim S$
T	T	F	T
T	F	T	T
F	T	F	T
F	F	T	T

- A Equivalence.
- B Contradictory.
- C Contingent.
- D Tautology.

12. Which Rules of Replacement below indicate Association and Distribution respectively?
- A $[p \vee (q \vee r)] \equiv [(p \cdot q) \cdot r]$;
 $[p \cdot (q \vee r)] \equiv [(p \cdot q) \vee r]$
 - B $[p \vee (q \vee r)] \equiv [(p \vee q) \vee r]$;
 $[p \cdot (q \vee r)] \equiv [(p \cdot q) \vee (p \cdot r)]$
 - C $[p \cdot (q \vee r)] \equiv [(p \vee q) \cdot (p \cdot r)]$;
 $[p \cdot (q \vee r)] \equiv [(p \cdot q) \cdot (p \vee r)]$
 - D $[p \vee (q \cdot r)] \equiv [(p \vee q) \vee r]$;
 $[p \cdot (q \vee r)] \equiv [(p \vee q) \cdot (p \vee r)]$
-
13. The following: "Nothing is right unless it is not wrong (Rx: x is right; Wx: x is wrong), can be translated into the logical notation of propositional function as:
- A $(x) \sim (Rx \cdot Wx)$
 - B $(x)(\sim Rx \supset Wx)$
 - C $(x)(Rx \supset \sim Wx)$
 - D $(x) \sim (Rx \cdot \sim Wx)$
-
14. Which of these factors clearly led to the development of Western Philosophy?
- A Culture and climate.
 - ~~B~~ Climate and mythology.
 - C Wonder and culture.
 - D Reason and culture.
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15. Which of the following are all characteristics of Being according to Parmenides?
- A Spherical, Movable.
 - B Invisible, Distributed.
 - C Finite, Eternal.
 - ~~D~~ Eternal, Spherical.
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16. To say that the Socratic Ethics is eudemonistic most adequately signifies that it is aimed at:
- A Making the soul as good as possible.
 - B Fulfilling one's virtue.
 - C Realising one's function.
 - ~~D~~ Attainment of happiness.
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17. In Plato's Metaphor of the Divided Line, the Modes of Thought in ascending order are:
- ~~A~~ Imagining, thinking, belief and knowledge.
 - B Belief, imagining, thinking and knowledge.
 - C Imagining, belief, thinking and knowledge.
 - D Thinking, imagining, knowledge and Belief.
-
18. To Aristotle, the Entelechy is the:
- A Self-contained act of a thing.
 - B Midway between potentiality and actuality.
 - C Ultimate cause of change in the universe.
 - D Distinctive end to achieve a function.
-
19. Which of the following Thomistic Proofs of God's existence are all based on sense-experience?
- A Proof from Motion and Proof from Efficient Cause.
 - ~~B~~ Proof from Perfection and Proof from Design.
 - C Proof from a Necessary Being and Proof from Motion.
 - ~~D~~ Proof from Efficient Cause and Proof from Perfection.
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20. What does John Locke understand by the expression: "Something we know not what?"
- ~~A~~ Experience.
 - B Sensation.
 - C Complex ideas.
 - D Substance.
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21. To Descartes, what are the ways by which the mind can arrive at the knowledge of things without "fear of illusion?"
- A The Cogito.
 - B Clarity and Distinctness.
 - ~~C~~ Intuition and Deduction.
 - D The Rules of Method.
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22. The Kantian view that all objects of knowledge can be determined a priori by the very nature of our faculty of knowing is called:
- A Transcendental Aesthetics.
 - B Transcendental Analytics.
 - C Transcendental Dialectics.
 - ~~D~~ Transcendental Idealism.
-
23. The Marxist view that: "Religion is the opium of the people", clearly signifies that:
- ~~A~~ Religion destroys the rational mind of the people.
 - ~~B~~ Religion prevents the resistance of the oppressed.
 - C Religion weakens people's control over themselves.
 - D The exploiters use religion to oppress the people.
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24. Which of the following views is most appropriate to Peirce's Pragmatic Philosophy?
- A "The final upshot of thinking is the exercise of volition."
 - B "You must bring out of each word its practical cash value."
 - ~~C~~ "Thinking is always instrumental in solving problems."
 - D The belief in truth is only a "passionate affirmation of desire."

Sören

25. To Kierkegaard, in what stage of existence does one realize one's essential self?
- ~~A~~ The Ethical stage.
 - B The Aesthetic stage.
 - C The Existential stage.
 - D The Religious stage.

26. What does Sartre understand by Subjectivity?
- A It is what man possesses.
 - B It is when man creates values.
 - C The rejections of pre-established values.
 - ~~D~~ Man's fulfilment of a choice.

27. Two truths revealed by witchcraft are:
- ~~A~~ Witchcraft is a reality and evil exists in the world.
 - B Man has mystical powers that can be harnessed and witchcraft can be demonstrated objectively.
 - C Science is limited in its approach and man has mystical powers that can be harnessed.
 - D Human potentials can be transformed into evil practices and witchcraft is a reality.

28. Which argument stipulates that Negritude is a philosophical movement?
- A Asserts the political will of the Africans.
 - B Aims to attain the authentic being of the Africans.
 - C Appealed to great French intellectuals of the time.
 - D Searches for total independence of the Africans.

29. Which of these is the most negative impact of Colonialism on the well-being of the Africans?
- A Depersonalization of the Africans.
 - B Suppression of traditional education.
 - C Destruction of the post-independence consciousness.
 - D Frustration of the process of self-determination.

30. One of the best ways proposed by Nyerere in order to realize Ujama'a Socialism is to:
- A Encourage love for one another.
 - B Develop a self-reliant spirit.
 - ~~C~~ Develop the policy of land tenure.
 - D Maximize human dignity and well-being.

31. Which of the following is a major feature of Communalism?
- A Common ancestry.
 - B Common language.
 - C Common culture.
 - D Mutual Trust.

32. The Cogito mainly results in Descartes concluding that:
- A All opinions are doubtful.
 - ~~B~~ Man exists and has a soul.
 - C One can count on the image of the mirror.
 - D God's existence is incontestable.

33. The major view of Descartes' First Meditation is his concern with:
- A Things that could be doubted.
 - B The nature of the human mind that it is easier to know than the body.
 - C The existence of God.
 - D The possibility of true and false knowledge.

34. To Descartes, true ideas are those which are:
- ~~A~~ Clear and distinct.
 - B Dependent on the thinking subject.
 - C Based on the 'tabula rasa.'
 - D Related to the geometric approach.

35. What attracted Descartes to the method of geometers?
- ~~A~~ Laying out conclusion before finally concluding.
 - B Geometric method is empirically determined.
 - C The exactitude of the geometers.
 - D The dominant nature of geometry.

36. To Descartes, which of the following is false on the idea of the mind?
- A Indivisible.
 - B Divisible.
 - C Composite.
 - D Mutable.

37. The primary and reliable source of knowledge recognized by the Empiricist is:
- A Evidence.
 - B Science.
 - C Reason.
 - D Intuition.

38. The adequate procedure of the Scientific Method consists in:
- ~~A~~ Hypothesis, Observation, Experimentation and Theorization.
 - B Observation, Hypothesis, Experimentation and Theorization.
 - C Theorization, Observation, Experimentation and Hypothesis.
 - D Experimentation, Hypothesis, Theorization and Observation.

39. Two characteristics of Aesthetic Judgment are that they should be:
- A Rational and Concrete.
 - B Disinterested and Subjective.
 - C Objective and Moral.
 - ~~D~~ Factual and Natural.

40. Which of the following is a moral implication of Evolutionism?
- A. It does not explain the presence of evil in the universe.
 - B. It fails to serve as a theory for the Origin of Man in universe.
 - C. It asserts the "might is right" principle in the society.
 - D. It denies the place of a divine creator of the universe.
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41. On which moral principles can the following acts be respectively attributed: "To kill a thief caught snatching a handbag from a pedestrian; and to bomb a Bokom Haram stronghold within a civilian neighbourhood"?
- A. Principle of the Sanctity of Human Life and the Principle of Double Effect.
 - B. Principle of Double Effect and the Principle of the Higher Good.
 - C. The Principle of the Higher Good and the Principle of Double Effect.
 - D. The Principle of Universalisation and the Principle of Sanctity of Human Life.
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42. When passion as a modifier of responsibility comes before an act, it destroys responsibility and is aptly considered as:
- A. Consequent.
 - B. Invincible.
 - C. Vincible.
 - D. Antecedent.
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43. The basis of all rights, and from which all other rights are established in the State is called:
- A. Human Right.
 - B. Natural Right.
 - C. Divine Right.
 - D. Positive Right.
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44. Machiavelli's justification for the necessity of violence in the State is that:
- A. Men are wicked and ungrateful.
 - B. Force is the expression of the law.
 - C. It can bring about peace and security.
 - D. It is an expression of political power.
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45. The view that "the State is the specific historic form in which freedom acquires its objective reality" was asserted by:
- A. Rousseau.
 - B. Hegel.
 - C. Hobbes.
 - D. Spinoza.
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46. A centralized government whereby a single party without opposition controls the political, economic, social and cultural life of a people is called:
- A. Despotism.
 - B. Totalitarianism.
 - C. Tyranny.
 - D. Aristocracy.
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47. The Theory of Justice which asserts equality of all men in society, and that which states the equality of all before the law, are respectively:
- A. The Social Contract Theory and Positive Law Theory.
 - B. The Social Good Theory and Natural Right Theory.
 - C. The Positive Law Theory and Social Good Theory.
 - D. The Natural Right Theory and Social Contract Theory.
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48. The doctrine which best asserts the view that man's destiny is necessarily predetermined?
- A. Freewillism.
 - B. Hard Determinism.
 - C. Indeterminism.
 - D. Soft Determinism.
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49. The view that "a perfect being would not be perfect if it did not exist" is an argument which is:
- A. Cosmological.
 - B. Teleological.
 - C. Ontological.
 - D. Moral.
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50. Which doctrine postulates that man's actions will have an impact on the individual for some time, even after death?
- A. Karma.
 - B. Reincarnation.
 - C. Immortality.
 - D. Metempsychosis.