

CAMEROON GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION BOARD
General Certificate of Education Examination

790 PHILOSOPHY 1 ✓

(C.E.S.A)

JUNE 2015

ADVANCED LEVEL

Centre Number Name	
Centre Name	
Candidate Number	
Candidate Name	

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 – 790.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 Number and Name, Centre Number and Name.
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 on which answer is correct. 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, where necessary, the blank spaces in the question booklet.
- At the end of the examination, the invigilator shall collect the answer sheet first and then the question booklet after. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO LEAVE THE EXAMINATION HALL WITH IT.

Turn Over

1. The rule: "From the truth of one proposition, we may infer the falsity of the other", is applicable to:

- A Contradictory and Contrary inference.
- B Contrary and Contradictory inference.
- C Contrary and Subcontrary inference.
- D Subaltern and Subcontrary inference.

2. Which two of the following are all Subaltern and obvertend pairs respectively?

- A E-I and O-A.
- B A-O and E-I.
- C O-I and O-E.
- D A-I and A-E.

3. Which of the following is False of a standard-form of Categorical Syllogism?

- A The minor term is the subject of the conclusion.
- B The predicate of the conclusion is the middle term.
- C The major premise must contain the major term.
- D The argument must contain two premises and a conclusion.

4. Which Fallacy is most clearly committed in this argument: "Some children are hawkers. No hawkers are parents. Therefore, some parents are not children?"

- A Illicit Major.
- B Exclusive Premises.
- C Undistributed Middle.
- D Illicit Minor.

5. Which of the following are all valid?

- A AOO-2; All-4; EIO-1.
- B EAE-2; EIO-3; EAO-4.
- C EIO-4; IAI-2; AAA-1.
- D AEE-3; EIO-2; AAI-4.

6. Identify the order of the following Enthymeme: "Some boys are honest people because all students are so."

- A First Order.
- B Sorites.
- C Second Order.
- D Third Order.

7. Which Fallacy is most clearly committed in the argument below?

"If Christians are faithful, then they will go to heaven. Christians are not faithful. Therefore, Christians will not go to heaven."

- A Affirming the Consequent.
- B Denying the Consequent.
- C Affirming the Antecedent.
- D Denying the Antecedent.

8. To evade a dilemma by making one part of the hypothetical major false, maintaining the given disjunctive minor and making a change in the aspect of the conclusion which is rejected in the major, is known as:

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

9. When one considers only exceptional circumstances to which he/she hastily generalises to a specific rule to which it is applied, it is called the Fallacy of:

- A Non Causa Pro Causa.
- B Converse Accident.
- C Ignoratio Elenchi.
- D Accident.

10. The arguments: "Since people from the Bamileke land are businessmen, then Kamga who is a Bamileke man is therefore a businessman" and "We are in light since there is sunshine. And if we are in light, then we are divinely illuminated. Therefore, we are divinely illuminated," respectively commit the Fallacy of:

- A Composition and Division.
- B Division and Composition.
- C Equivocation and Division.
- D Division and Equivocation.

11. In the Truth-Table below, identify the statement-form.

p	q	$p \supset q$
T	T	T
T	F	F
F	T	T
F	F	T

- A Contradiction.
- B Tautology.
- C Contingency.
- D Equivalence.

12. Identify the Rule of Absorption in the following:

- A $(H \vee Z) \supset (J \vee K)$
 $\therefore J \vee K$
- B $(S \cdot R) \supset (V \supset W)$
 $\therefore (S \cdot R) \supset [(S \supset R) \cdot (V \cdot W)]$
- C $(H \vee Z)$
 $\therefore (H \vee Z) \vee (V \supset W)$
- D $(S \cdot R) \supset (V \supset W)$
 $\therefore (S \cdot R) \supset (V \cdot W)$

13. Which of the following propositional functions best express the statement; "No teachers are crooks?"

- A $(x)(Tx \supset Cx)$
- B $(\exists x)(Tx \cdot Cx)$
- C $(\exists x)(Tx \cdot \sim Cx)$
- D $(x)(Tx \supset \sim Cx)$

No teachers are crooks

14. The primordial question of the early Greek thinkers was:

- A What is the basic stuff of the universe?
- B What is the basic nature of things?
- C How can one explain change in the universe?
- D How can the origin of the universe be explained?

15. Anaximander's hypothesis introduces the new idea that:

- A Differences in quantity are caused by differences in quality.
- B Differences in quality are caused by differences in quantity.
- C Things are formed from air by the process of condensation and rarefaction.
- D All things come from air and to air they return.

16. Which of the following reasons is false of the Sophists as authentic philosophers?

- A They were highly critical about man and society.
- B They used dialectical arguments in presenting their views.
- C They were more of practical men than conceptual thinkers.
- D They were sceptical about the possibility of attaining absolute truth.

17. In Plato's Metaphor of the Divided Line, which Modes of Thought are related respectively to Things and Mathematical objects?

- A Epistemic knowledge and Belief.
- B Belief and Thinking
- C Imagining and Thinking.
- D Thinking and Epistemic knowledge.

18. Aristotle considers Metaphysics as the most abstract of all the Sciences because it deals with:

- A Objects beyond experience.
- B The process of change in things.
- C The universal than the particular.
- D Form rather than matter.

19. The Thomistic Proofs of God's Existence that possible beings must have existence not in themselves but from something already existing on the one hand, and that a thing must have something in its maximum on the other hand, are respectively that of:

- A Necessary being and perfection.
- B Motion and Efficient Cause.
- C Necessary Being and Order in the Universe.
- D Perfection and motion.

20. To Locke, the form of experience whereby ideas internal to us are produced on the one hand, and that objects external to us are experienced on the other hand, are regarded respectively as:

- A Reflection and Sensation.
- B Primary and Secondary.
- C Intuitive and Sensitive.
- D Sensation and Reflection.

21. The Cartesian Rules of Method on Synthesis and Clarity are respectively:

- A Third and First.
- B First and Fourth.
- C Fourth and Second.
- D Second and First.

22. In the Kantian Theory of Knowledge, what distinguishes analytical judgement from synthetic judgement is that:

- A The former is a posteriori while the latter is a priori.
- B The former deals with form while the latter deals with matter.
- C The latter is a posteriori while the former is a priori.
- D The latter deals with sensibility while the former deals with understanding.

23. The Marxist claim that the different aspects of the world are just the different aspects of matter in motion is an expression of his:

- A Historical Materialism.
- B Philosophical Materialism.
- C Dialectical Materialism.
- D Economic Materialism.

24. To Peirce, the methods of fixing belief by asking whether it is agreeable to reason, and clinging strongly to one's beliefs are respectively:

- A Metaphysics and Tenacity.
- B Authority and Metaphysics.
- C Tenacity and Metaphysics.
- D Authority and Science.

To Kierkegaard, man can transform the self from Potentiality to Actuality by:

- A Personal commitment and choice.
- B Involving in decisions and commitments.
- C Awareness of one's estrangement from God.
- D Realising one's essential self in God.

26. The most plausible assertion of Sartrean Subjectivity is that:

- A Man is fully responsible for his existence.
- B Man always acts in a situation.
- C Each individual makes himself.
- D Man's freedom requires action.

27. Select the Order in African Metaphysics that best describes the relation of forces in the universe:

- A Ontological Order.
- B Mystical Order.
- C Religious Order.
- D Visible Order.

28. To say that Colonialism is the "up-rootedness of being" means that:

- A It brings about political conflict.
- B It creates social stratification.
- C It revalorises the human nature.
- D It considers man as irrational.

29. Which of these arguments stipulates that Negritude is a philosophical movement?

- A It valorises the political will of the Africans.
- B It aims to attain the authentic being of the Africans.
- C It appeals to great French intellectuals of the time.
- D It searches for total independence of the Africans.

30. Which of the following is a major feature of Communalism?

- A Common ancestry.
- B Common language.
- C Common culture.
- D Mutual Trust.

31. Which of these are all aspects of African Personality?

- A A re-conquest of self and return to the roots.
- B The valorisation of man and assertion of being.
- C The restoration of past glories and a fight to regain humanity.
- D The dynamic action for past glories and a defence of self-independence.

32. What is Descartes' main concern in the Fourth Meditation?

- A The existence of God.
- B The possibility of True and False knowledge.
- C Things that could be doubted.
- D The nature of the human mind that it is better known than the body.

33. Certitude, according to Descartes is:

- A To think with clarity and distinctness.
- B To proceed methodically in the search of truth.
- C To avoid precipitation in judgement.
- D To suspend one's judgement.

34. What is Descartes' view about the senses?

- A They are deceptive in nature.
- B They are primary sources of knowledge.
- C Knowledge of the senses is difficult.
- D They depend mostly on perception.

35. What message does Descartes indicate concerning the analogy of the piece of wax?

- A Perception can be illusory.
- B Substances are extended entities.
- C Mind is better known than the body.
- D Natural changes are perceptible.

36. To Descartes, the demonstration of God's existence guarantees:

- A The truth of the idea of the world.
- B The basis of an acceptable metaphysics.
- C The assurance of human knowledge.
- D The existence of a self-existent soul.

37. The Theory which denies the possibility of attaining certitude on the one hand, and the theory which holds that man can attain certain knowledge, are known respectively as:

- A Scepticism and Rationalism.
- B Empiricism and Scepticism.
- C Dogmatism and Rationalism.
- D Rationalism and Scepticism.

38. The philosophical method begins its investigation of the world from:

- A Speculation.
- B Conceptualisation.
- C Value judgement.
- D Analysis.

39. Which of these are two ways in which Arts can adequately influence the society?
- A Transmitter of truth and a form of protest.
 - B Vehicle for anti-culture and source of illusion.
 - C Representation of reality and a vehicle for cultural change.
 - D Vehicle for cultural change and an agent of alienation.

40. The Theory which explains the Origin of Humans from a single-cell organism to a complex-cell organism on the one hand, and that which sees man as a contingent and derived object on the other hand, are known respectively as:
- A Evolutionism and Big Bang Theory.
 - B Evolutionism and Creationism.
 - C Creationism and Evolutionism.
 - D Creationism and Big Bang Theory.

41. To say that a human act is conative and cognitive means that it is respectively:
- A Deliberate and Responsible.
 - B Responsible and Deliberate.
 - C Known and Willed.
 - D Willed and Known.

42. The claim that a child steals due to some genetic inheritance, can be attributed to the doctrine of:
- A Soft Determinism.
 - B Self-Determinism.
 - C Hard Determinism.
 - D Theological Determinism.

43. An expectant mother who sustains some serious injury in a ghastly motor accident, and subsequently carries out an abortion, is morally justified on the:
- A Principle of Double Effect.
 - B Principle of the Higher Good.
 - C Principle of the Sanctity of Human Life.
 - D Principle of Human Right.

44. Two positive impacts of the HIV/AIDS pandemic on society are:
- A Decline in sexual promiscuity and the loss of human life.
 - B Creation of markets for condoms and the decline in population and birth rates.
 - C Improvement in hygiene and decline in sexual promiscuity.
 - D Decrease in sexual promiscuity by the use of condoms and cut down in population.

45. Two main functions of the State are:
- A Promoting social welfare and equity among the citizens.
 - B Guaranteeing respect for human rights and preventing conflict in society.
 - C Increasing collective well-being of the citizens and maintaining order.
 - D Promoting dynamism and stability in the society.

46. A system of centralized government in which a single party without opposition rules over the political, economic, social and cultural life of a people is known as:
- A Dictatorship.
 - B Tyranny.
 - C Aristocracy.
 - D Totalitarianism.

47. Identify which of the following are all qualities of a good Law:
- A It must be an ordinance of reason; it must be promulgated by a legislator.
 - B It must have divine character; it should be for the common good.
 - C It must preserve the liberty of the people; it must come from the natural law.
 - D It must have a legal nature; it should not be discriminatory in its application.

48. Which of the following can be considered as the most adequate definition of Religion?
- A The relationship between the human self and the divine.
 - B The belief in the existence of a supreme divine entity.
 - C Man's worshipping the absolute spiritual forces.
 - D Man's absolute dependence on a supernatural entity.

49. Which of the following attributes respectively claim that God is incapable of change, and that He is all-knowing?
- A Eternity and Omnipotence.
 - B Omniscience and Immutability.
 - C Immutability and Omniscience.
 - D Omnipotence and Eternity.

50. Evil is prevalent in a universe created by the Good God because:
- A God created the world and abandoned it.
 - B Evil is the work of the devil.
 - C The devil is in control of the universe.
 - D Evil is inherent in human nature.

STOP

NOW GO BACK AND CHECK YOUR WORK

evil