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CAMEROON GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION BOARD
General Certificate of Education Examination

0790 PHILOSOPHY 1

JUNE 2017

ADVANCED LEVEL

Centre Number	
Centre Name	N
Candidate Identification No.	11
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 "0790 Philosophy 1- Advanced Level".
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 and Candidate Identification 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 on 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, where necessary, 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 ANY.

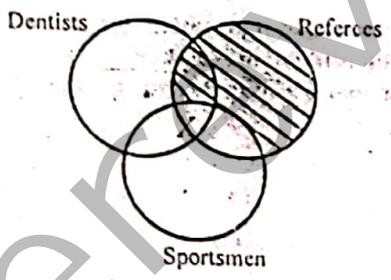
1. Which of these is True of the minor term in the Standard-form Categorical Syllogism?
- A The subject of the conclusion.
 - B The predicate of the conclusion.
 - C The subject of the minor premise.
 - D The predicate of the minor premise.

2. The most appropriate mode of inference between: "All unrighteous persons are unholy people" and "All holy people are righteous persons" is:
- A Contraposition.
 - B Contradictory.
 - C Inversion.
 - D Obversion.

3. Which of the following is True of a standard form Categorical Syllogism?
- A The minor term must be the predicate of the minor premise.
 - B The predicate of the conclusion is the middle term.
 - C The middle term links the extremes of the conclusion.
 - D The major term is the predicate of the conclusion.

4. When a term is distributed in the conclusion of an argument but undistributed in the premises, it commits the Fallacy of:
- A The Undistributed Middle.
 - B Quaternio Terminorum.
 - C The Exclusive Premises.
 - D The Illicit Process.

5. The diagram:



- can be adequately read off as:
- A All referees are sportsmen.
Some dentists are sportsmen.
∴ Some dentists are referees.
 - B All sportsmen are referees.
Some dentists are sportsmen.
∴ Some dentists are referees.
 - C All referees are sportsmen.
Some sportsmen are dentists.
∴ Some dentists are not sportsmen.
 - D All referees are sportsmen.
Some sportsmen are dentists.
∴ Some referees are dentists.

6. Which of these is a Second Order Enthymema?
- A Some teachers are not believers since no workers are so.
 - B No workers are believers since some teachers are not so.
 - C Some teachers are not believers because no workers are so.
 - D No workers are believers because some teachers are not so.

7. When the minor premise denies one of the alternatives of the major premise and the conclusion affirms the other alternative, the argument is known as:
- A Valid Modus Ponendo Tollens.
 - B Valid Modus Tollendo Ponens.
 - C Invalid Modus Ponendo Tollens.
 - D Invalid Modus Tollendo Ponens.

8. Which forms of the dilemma has one antecedent and different consequents on the one hand, and two antecedents and one consequent on the other hand, respectively?
- A Complex Destructive Dilemma and Simple Constructive Dilemma.
 - B Simple Destructive Dilemma and Simple Constructive Dilemma.
 - C Complex Constructive Dilemma and Simple Destructive Dilemma.
 - D Simple Constructive Dilemma and Simple Destructive Dilemma.

9. A driver who gives bribe to a policeman on the highway because other drivers do the same is guilty of the Fallacy of:
- A Ad Misericordiam.
 - B Ad Vericundiam.
 - C Tu Quoque.
 - D Non Sequitur.

10. Identify the Fallacy that is clearly committed in the following statement: "I ate rice, as well as my wife."
- A Equivocation.
 - B Amphiboly.
 - C Division.
 - D Composition.

11. Which of the rows indicate validity in the Truth-Table below?

p	q	~p	p ∨ q	
T	T	F	T	1
T	F	F	T	2
F	T	T	T	3
F	F	T	F	4

- A Row 1.
- B Row 2.
- C Row 4.
- D Row 3.

What according to Sartre is understood by consciousness?

- A That which distinguishes Being-for-itself from Being-in-itself.
- B Contingency of man's existence.
- C Man's conversion from his essential to his existential self.
- D One's engagement in order to modify the world.

27. African Metaphysics basically asserts:

- A The relation of natural forces in the universe.
- B The relation of Force and Being in the universe.
- C Each individual chooses and makes himself.
- D Man's freedom requires action.

28. Which of these are all limitations to Negritude?

- A It is too elitist and apologetic.
- B It is an affirmation of being and a Philosophy of social action.
- C It is a call for a spirit of nationalism of its members.
- D It is revolutionary to Western tendencies.

29. Which of the following is clearly a positive aspect of Pan-Africanism?

- A Discarding of foreign views by the Africans.
- B Promotion of the spirit of collective consciousness.
- C Subtle impacts of Western countries in Africa.
- D Excessive spirit of nationalism of Africans.

30. One of the strongest reasons proposed by Nyerere as a means of realising 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 Maximise human dignity and well-being.

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

- A A re-conquest of the 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. Which aspect attracted Descartes to Mathematics?

- A The agreement of thought with itself in Mathematics.
- B Knowledge is built on the model of Mathematics.
- C The demonstration of mathematical theories.
- D The certitude in the mathematical approach.

33. In which of the Meditations is Descartes concerned with the existence of God?

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

34. Cartesian Dualism clearly illustrates:

- A Distinction between mind and body.
- B Body and mind are correlative.
- C The parallelism of mind and body.
- D Juxtaposition of mind and body.

35. To Descartes, things lose their incompatible nature when:

- A They are not ascertained by the mind.
- B They are composed of accidents.
- C God denies his concurrence to it.
- D One is deceived by the evil genius.

36. To Descartes, which is false on the idea of the body?

- A Divisible
- B Indivisible
- C Pure substance.
- D Immutable.

37. The theory of knowledge which is concerned with Certitude is known as:

- A Rationalism. *Knowledge is reason*
- B Dogmatism. *is a quest for absolute*
- C Empiricism. *Knowledge from the senses*
- D Skepticism. *Knowledge from the senses*

38. Indicate which of the following are all characteristics of the Scientific Method:

- A Experimental, Prescriptive and Impersonal.
- B Demonstrative, Universal and Rectificative.
- C Analytical, Experimental and Absolute.
- D Rectificative, Prescriptive and Demonstrative.

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 D. Necess
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12. Which of the following Rules of Inference indicate Disjunctive Syllogism and Modus Tollens respectively?
- A. $p \vee q$ and $\sim p \supset q$
 $p \quad \sim q$
 $\therefore q \quad \therefore \sim p$
- B. $p \supset q$ and $p \vee q$
 $\sim q \quad q$
 $\therefore \sim p \quad \therefore q$
- C. $p \supset q$ and p
 $q \supset r \quad q$
 $p \supset r \quad \therefore p \cdot q$
- D. $p \vee q$ and $p \supset q$
 $\sim p \quad \sim p$
 $\therefore q \quad \therefore \sim q$

13. The symbolic notation $(x)(M \supset P \cdot x)$ represents:
- A. A Particular Affirmative Proposition.
 B. A Conditional Proposition.
 C. A Disjunctive Proposition.
 D. A Universal Affirmative Proposition.

14. The primordial concern of the early Greek thinkers was:
- A. Cosmological.
 B. Mythical.
 C. Scientific.
 D. Metaphysical.

15. According to Heraclitus, the basic unity of things which remains, despite their diversity is:
- A. Becoming.
 B. Being.
 C. Fire.
 D. Flux.

16. Zeno's paradoxes intend to demonstrate that:
- A. There is relativity of motion.
 B. Motion is an illusion.
 C. Motion is real.
 D. Being is plural.

17. Which, according to Plato, are all three ways whereby the Forms can be known?
- A. Copying; Desire; Dialectic.
 B. Dialectic; Recollection; Desire.
 C. Participation; Dialectic; Copying.
 D. Recollection; Participation; Desire.

18. To Aristotle, the "Golden Mean" is:
- A. A right act which is always virtuous.
 B. A simple performance of a good act.
 C. A mean between excess and defect.
 D. A midway between passions.

19. According to St. Thomas Aquinas, the view that man's nature is likened to God on the one hand, and unlikened to God on the other hand, are respectively:
- A. Analogical and Equivocal.
 B. Equivocal and Analogical.
 C. Univocal and Equivocal.
 D. Equivocal and Univocal.

20. Locke's three Modes of Perception in descending order are:
- A. Intuitive, Demonstrative and Sensitive.
 B. Sensitive, Demonstrative and Intuitive.
 C. Demonstrative, Intuitive and Sensitive.
 D. Sensitive, Intuitive and Demonstrative.

21. The Cartesian view that "Never take anything as true which is not distinct and clear," is most appropriately considered as an illustration of:
- A. The Fourth Rule of Method.
 B. The Discourse on Method.
 C. The Cartesian Cogito.
 D. The First Rule of Method.

22. Kant's theory of the possibility and limits of human knowledge is an aspect of his:
- A. Transcendental Aesthetics.
 B. Transcendental Dialectics.
 C. Transcendental Analytics.
 D. Transcendental Idealism.

23. To Karl Marx, the end result of the proletarian revolution is:
- A. The tension of antithetical forces.
 B. Transfer of power to another class.
 C. The collapse of capitalism.
 D. The alienation of man.

24. According to Peirce, to accept an idea on pain of punishment on the one hand, and to cling to one's beliefs strongly without doubt on the other hand, are respectively the methods of:
- A. Tenacity and Authority.
 B. Authority and Science.
 C. Metaphysics and Tenacity.
 D. Authority and Tenacity.

25. To Kierkegaard, the three spheres of existence wherein man gains self-realisation, in ascending order are:
- A. Ethical, Religious and Aesthetic.
 B. Aesthetic, Ethical and Religious.
 C. Religious, Aesthetic and Ethical.
 D. Aesthetic, Religious and Ethical.

Aquinas, the view
of God on the one
hand, and the view
of God on the other hand.

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Two characteristics of Aesthetic Judgment are that they are:

- A Necessary and universal.
- B Objective and universal.
- C Disinterested and objective.
- D Necessary and purposeful.

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 Big Bang theory and Evolutionism.

41. The moral arguments which defend the preservation of self-worth and dignity of a person on the one hand, and one which asserts that human life is priceless and precious on the other hand, are respectively the Principles of:

- A Personalism and Sanctity of Life.
- B Utilitarian Ethics and Personalism.
- C Utilitarian Ethics and Higher Good.
- D Higher Good and the Sanctity of Life.

42. Which of the following acts can one be accountable for?

- A Antecedent passions.
- B Act of a man.
- C Acting from fear.
- D Acting with fear.

43. Two characteristics of human rights are:

- A Their limited and subjective nature.
- B Their complementarity and enforceable nature.
- C Their exemption and correlative nature.
- D Their enforceable and limited nature.

44. Which of these is a moral implication of Violence?

- A It gives room for people to exercise force.
- B It leads to psychological trauma.
- C It acts as a means of revenge.
- D It is either absolute or relative.

45. Which of the following political thinkers all consider the State and its repressive laws, as violence against the individual?

- A Hobbes, Hegel, Rousseau.
- B Max Stirner, Althusser, Hobbes.
- C Althusser, Karl Marx, Max Stirner.
- D Karl Marx, Hobbes, Spinoza.

46. In Democracy, which of the following are all three areas where the government can best respond to popular aspirations?

- A Accountability, Equity and Legitimacy.
- B Legality, Accountability and Power.
- C Equity, Legality and Accountability.
- D Power, Legality and Equity.

47. The type of law exercised by the State in governing the citizens on the one hand, and the type of justice in which members of the community participate in bringing about the common good, are respectively termed as:

- A Natural Law and Social Justice.
- B Civil Law and Contributive Justice.
- C Common Law and Distributive Justice.
- D Civil Law and Commutative Justice.

48. Philosophy and Religion are common in:

- A The attainment of truth.
- B Helping man to know God.
- C Their complementarity to each other.
- D Faith needing Reason.

49. The Divine attributes whereby God is present everywhere on the one hand, and the changelessness of God on the other hand, are seen respectively as:

- A Omnipresence and Infinity.
- B Omnipresence and Immutability.
- C Immensity and Immutability.
- D Ubiquity and Eternity.

50. The possibility of physical evil in a world created by a good God is:

- A Per se.
- B Per Accidents.
- C Free Will.
- D Suffering.

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