

Philosophy 3
0790

CAMEROON GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION BOARD

General Certificate of Education Examination

JUNE 2018

ADVANCED LEVEL

Subject Title	PHILOSOPHY
Paper No./Title	3 (Problem-Solving and Analysis)
Subject Code No.	0790

Three hours

Candidates are required to answer **FOUR** questions, choosing *Three* questions from Section One and *One* question from Section Two. Each question carries 25 marks.

You are reminded of the necessity for good English and orderly presentation in your answers.

REPLACEMENT

SECTION ONE: LOGIC

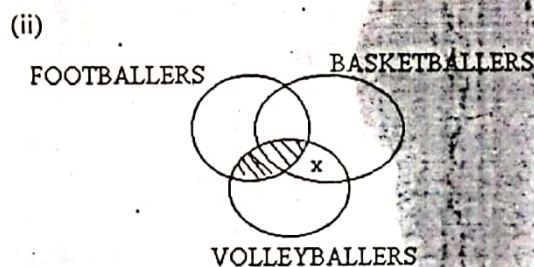
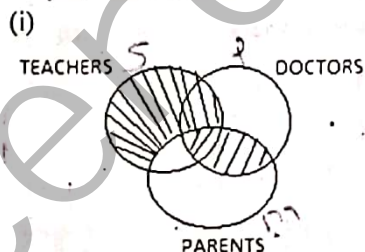
1. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:

The Chief of Agency shouted angrily at the Cashier: "If you repeat this kind of mistake, you will be fired from your post". The Cashier explained to her boss that the fault was not totally hers because she was really careful in exacting the payment, and so the Boss should have mercy on her since she is a single parent. She continued by saying: "If I have a deficit this month, then my colleagues are thieves; and if I am fired, then they will be held responsible. Come to think of it, either I overpaid them or they withheld their social dues". The Chief of Agency then rejoined that if this is true, then an investigation must be carried out. May be some colleagues are untruthful persons.

Questions

- (a)
 - (i) Indicate a hypothetical proposition in the passage. (1 mark)
 - (ii) Construct a valid Modus Ponens argument from a (i) above. (2 marks)
- (b)
 - (i) Identify a disjunctive proposition from the passage. (1 mark)
 - (ii) Construct a valid Modus Tollendo Ponens from b (i) (2 marks)
- (c) Give the subaltern of the obverse of the contradictory of: "Some colleagues are not truthful persons". (3 marks)
- (d)
 - (i) Identify and briefly explain the fallacy committed by the Chief of Agency.
 - (ii) What fallacy is committed by the Cashier? (2 x 2 marks)
- (e)
 - (i) Use the hypothetical proposition in the passage to construct a Complex Constructive Dilemma.
 - (ii) Refute the dilemma by rebuttal. (2 x 3 marks)
- (f) Given: "Some Cashiers are competent persons" as False, determine the truth values of:
 - (i) The subaltern of its contradictory.
 - (ii) The contradictory of its subaltern.
 - (iii) The subaltern of its sub-contrary. (3 x 2 marks)

2. Read off the argument in the following Venn Diagrams in the First and Third Figures respectively, and state whether they are valid or not:



☒ All
☐ No
☐ Some

(2 x 2 marks)

- (b) (i) Using the proposition: "If the students study hard and their teachers are assiduous, they shall succeed" as a major premise, construct a Simple Constructive Dilemma.
(ii) Refute the dilemma in b (i) above by "Escaping between the horns". (2 x 3 marks)
- (c) Using "Senators are Legislators" as the Conclusion, and "Parliamentarians" as the Middle Term, construct the following:
(i) A syllogism that distributes the middle term in both premises.
(ii) BAROCO.
(iii) A syllogism that commits the Fallacy of the Exclusive Premises, having a universal conclusion. (3 x 2 marks)
- (d) (i) Put the following syllogism in its valid standard form:
Few animals are dangerous creatures; Every transmitter of the rabies virus are dangerous creatures; Many animals are not transmitters of the rabies virus. (3 marks)
(ii) Determine the Mood Name of d (i) above. (1 marks)
(iii) What is the obverse of the contradictory of the conclusion of d (i) above? (2 marks)
- (e) Identify and explain the fallacy most clearly committed in the following argument:
"No evidence whatsoever has been given for the non-existence of the Ebola virus. Therefore, the Ebola virus does not exist". (3 marks)

3. (a) State the logical relationship between the following pairs of propositions, and state the rules which best applies to each:
(i) All pastors are loyal persons; and Some loyal persons are pastors.
(ii) All Christians are righteous people; and Some Christians are not righteous persons. (2 x 3 marks)
- (b) Determine:
(i) The Inverse of: "No pineapples are bitter fruits".
(ii) The sub-contrary of the converse of: "Some teachers are examiners". (2 x 2 marks)
- (c) Using the General Rules, test the validity of the following arguments, stating the Figures and Mood Names:
(i) Some lawyers are honest persons.
All lawyers are magistrates.
Therefore, some magistrates are honest persons.
(ii) No fraudulent acts are worthy of emulation.
All wicked acts are fraudulent acts.
Therefore, no wicked acts are worthy of emulation. (2 x 1.5 marks)
- (d) Given the proposition: "All evil-doers are candidates for hell" as true, determine the truth values of its Contrary, Contradictory and Subaltern respectively. (3 marks)
- (e) Symbolize each of these statements using the variables p, q and r. Construct Truth Tables for each:
(i) If people are wise then either they are philosophers or scientists.
(ii) These Christians will go to heaven if and only if they are faithful to God and to mankind.
(iii) It is not the case that all Cameroonians are patriotic and tribalistic. (3 x 3 marks)

4. (a) Use the Short Truth Table to test the validity of the following arguments:

(i) $J \supset (K \supset L)$
 $J \supset K$
 $\therefore J \supset L$

(ii) $A \supset (B \cdot C)$
 $(B \vee C) \supset \sim A$
 $\therefore \sim A$

(iii) $(W \supset X) \cdot (Y \supset Z)$
 $W \vee Y$
 $\therefore W \vee Z$

(3 x 2 marks)

(b) Translate the following into logical notation of propositional functions and quantifiers, by using the abbreviations indicated:

- (i) Some lawyers are not patriots. (Lx : x is a lawyer; Px : x is a patriot)
- (ii) Ontologists are never illiterates. (Ox : x is an ontologist; Ix : x is an illiterate)
- (iii) At least one farmer is a rich person. (Fx : x is a farmer; Rx : x is a rich person)
- (iv) Only Democrats are workers. (Dx : x is a Democrat; Wx : x is a worker)
- (v) There are soldiers who are not brave people. (Sx : x is a soldier; Bx : x is brave people)

(c) Annotate the following formal proofs of validity for the following arguments by stating the justification for each which is a premise:

(5 x 2 marks)

(i) 1. $\sim (X \vee Y)$ $\therefore \sim Y$
 2. $\sim X \cdot \sim Y$
 3. $\sim Y$

(ii) 1. $[(L \supset M) \supset N] \cdot (\sim M \supset \sim) \therefore \sim \sim N$
 2. $\sim M \supset \sim L$
 3. $L \supset M$
 4. $(L \supset M) \supset N$
 5. N
 6. $\sim \sim N$

(iii) 1. $[\sim F \supset (\sim D \supset \sim E)] \cdot \sim (E \supset D) \therefore F$
 2. $\sim F \supset (\sim D \supset \sim E)$
 3. $\sim (E \supset D)$
 4. $\sim (\sim D \supset \sim E)$
 5. $\sim \sim F$
 6. F

(3 x 3 marks)

SECTION TWO: TEXTUAL STUDIES / ANALYSIS

Rene DESCARTES: Meditations on First Philosophy

5. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:

But now what am I, when I suppose that there is some supremely powerful and, if I may be permitted to say so, malicious deceiver who deliberately tries to fool me in any way he can? Can I not affirm that I possess at least a small measure of all those things which I have already said belong to the nature of the body? I focus my attention on them, I think about them again, but nothing comes to mind. I am tired of repeating this to no purpose. But what about those things I ascribed to the soul? What about being nourished or moving about? Since I now do not have a body, these are surely nothing but fictions. What about sensing? Surely this too does not take place without a body; and I seemed to have sensed in my dreams many things that I later realized I did not sense. What about thinking? Here I make my discovery: thought exists. It alone cannot be separated from me. I am; I exist – this is certain. But for how long? For as long as I am thinking; for perhaps it could also come to pass that if I were to cease all thinking I would then utterly cease to exist. At this time I admit nothing that is not necessarily true. I am therefore precisely nothing but a thinking thing; that is, a mind, or intellect, or understanding, or reason – words whose meaning I was previously ignorant. Yet I am a true thing and am truly existing; but what kind of thing? I have said it already: a thinking thing.

Questions

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|---|---------------|
| (a) What is the central theme of the passage and the logical articulations? | (5 marks) |
| (b) Explain the following expressions from the passage: | |
| (i) "malicious deceiver who deliberately tries to fool me" | |
| (ii) "I am tired of repeating this to no purpose". | (2 x 2 marks) |
| (c) What led Descartes' to the view illustrated in the central theme? | (4 marks) |
| (d) Clearly state in two points, Descartes' conception of the body and the soul. | (3 marks) |
| (e) What is the specificity of Descartes' Philosophy which makes him different from his contemporaries? | (3 marks) |
| (f) Do you consider the assertion of Descartes in the passage tenable? | (5 marks) |

UNSEEN TEXT

6. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:

"If then, God's aim in making the world is "the bringing of many sons to glory", that aim will naturally determine the kind of world that He has created. Antitheistic writers almost invariably assume a conception of the divine purpose which is contrary to the Christian conception. They assume that the purpose of a loving God must be to create a hedonistic paradise; and therefore to the extent that the world is other than this, it proves to them that God is either not loving enough or not powerful enough to create such a world. They think of God's relation to the earth on the model of a human being building a cage for a pet animal to dwell in. If he is humane he will naturally make his pet's quarters as pleasant and beautiful as he can. Any respect in which the cage falls short of the

Turn over

Veterinarian's ideal, and contains possibilities of accident or disease, is evidence of either limited benevolence or limited means, or both. Those who use the problem of evil as an argument against belief in God almost invariably think of the world in this kind of way..."

William Lawhead: The Philosophical Journey, Third Edition, pp. 365 – 366.

Questions

- (a) State the central theme in the passage and its logical articulations. (5 marks)
- (b) Explain the following :
(i) "the bringing of many sons to glory".
(ii) "evidence of either limited benevolence or limited means". (2 x 2 marks)
- (c) What does the author understand by creating "a hedonistic paradise"? (3 marks)
- (d) What view is illustrated on the analogy of God's relation with the earth and man's relation with a pet? (3 marks)
- (e) State and briefly explain any two arguments of the Christian conception of the divine purpose in the universe. (4 marks)
- (f) Do you find the Antitheistic views convincing? State two reasons. (5 marks)
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