

CAMEROON GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION BOARD
General Certificate of Education Examination

0790 PHILOSOPHY

JUNE 2019

ADVANCED LEVEL

Centre Number	
Centre Name	
Candidate Identification Number	11 7 7
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 – 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 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 these instructions.

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 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 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.**

- Which two of the following are all Subaltern and Obvertend pairs respectively?
 A $A - I$ and $A - E$.
 B $AI + OE$.
 C $AE + AI$.
 D $IA + EO$.
- Convert the Contradictory of the Obverse of: "All successful persons are politicians."
 A Some successful persons are non-politicians.
 B Some politicians are unsuccessful persons.
 C Some unsuccessful persons are politicians.
 D Some politicians are successful persons.
- What are the Mood Names of the AEE in the Second Figure and the IAI of the Fourth Figure respectively?
 A CAMEINES and DISAMIS.
 B CAMESTRES and DISAMIS.
 C CAMEINES and DIMARIS.
 D CAMESTRES and DIMARIS.
- The Fallacy of the Undistributed Middle is clearly committed when the Middle term is:
 A Undistributed in both the major and minor premises.
 B Undistributed in the major premise but distributed in the minor premise.
 C Distributed in the major premise but undistributed in the minor premise.
 D Distributed in the conclusion but undistributed in the premise.
- Which of the following is a Third Order Enthymeme of AEE - 2?
 A No priests are Christians since all atheists are Christians.
 B All Christians are priests and no Christians are atheists.
 C All priests are Christians because no atheists are Christians.
 D Some priests are Christians and no atheists are Christians.
- Identify the form and validity of the following arguments: "If I don't pass, I will repeat. I don't pass. Therefore, I will repeat."
 A Invalid Modus Tollens.
 B Valid Modus Tollens.
 C Valid Modus Ponens.
 D Invalid Modus Ponens.
- The argument: "The book is either interesting or boring. It is interesting. Therefore, it is not boring" is a:
 A Modus Ponens.
 B Modus Tollendo Ponens.
 C Modus Tollens.
 D Modus Ponendo Tollens.

- What will be the conclusion of a Complex Destructive Dilemma whose major premise "If God is powerless, then man is free and if is powerful, then humans are determined?"
 A Either man is determined or he is free.
 B Either God is powerful or He is powerless.
 C God is neither powerful nor powerless.
 D Neither is man free nor is he determined.

but still possible

- "The school administrators thought that the teachers would understand their duties." Identify the Fallacy clearly committed:
 A Equivocation.
 B Amphiboly.
 C Petition Principii.
 D Composition.
- Which Fallacy is most clearly committed in this argument: "She failed her promotion examination because she lost her father two weeks to the start of the examinations?"
 A Ignoratio Elenchi.
 B Non Causa Pro Causa.
 C Post Hoc Ergo Propter Hoc.
 D Ad Misericordiam.
- Which of the following is an acceptable definition of an Informal fallacy?
 A Pseudo reasoning in discourse.
 B Violation of the rules of reasoning.
 C Conclusion does not follow from the premises.
 D Premises do not establish the conclusion.

committed in language

- Which of the following is the correct substitutor instance for the following argument?

$$\sim p \supset q$$

$$p$$

$$\therefore q$$

$$\sim A \supset B$$

$$A$$

$$\therefore B$$

$$\sim A \supset B$$

$$B$$

$$\therefore A$$

$$A \supset B$$

$$A$$

$$\therefore B$$

$$B \supset A$$

$$B$$

$$\therefore \sim A$$

- The statement $(P \supset \sim Q) \cdot (Q \cdot P)$ is determined by the Truth Table as:
 A Contradictory.
 B Contingent.
 C Logically Equivalent.
 D Tautology.

1. The following: "Only students are learners" ($Sx: x$ is students); ($Lx: x$ is learners) can be translated into logical notation of propositional function as:
- A $(x) (Sx \supset Lx)$
 - B $(x) (Lx \supset Sx)$
 - C $(\exists x) (Sx \cdot Lx)$
 - D $(\exists x) (Lx \cdot Sx)$
15. Which of the following all characterize Parmenides' concept of Being?
- A Specific, spherical, eternal.
 - B Eternal, motionless, infinite.
 - C Infinite, indestructible, cyclical.
 - D Unoriginated, dynamic, specific.
16. What statement is False about Gorgias' dictum: "Nothing exists"?
- A Non-being is real and being is not.
 - B Being is incomprehensible.
 - C The truth cannot be communicated.
 - D The truth is unattainable.
17. The dictums: "All I know is that I know nothing"; and "Man know thyself", correspond respectively to Socrates' doctrines of:
- A Maïeutics and Irony.
 - B Irony and Introspection.
 - C Irony and Dialectics.
 - D Dialectics and Maïeutics
- acting like a midwife*
18. The two ways by which the Forms can be related to things are:
- A A thing is a copy of the Forms; related by recollection.
 - B Cause of things; the thing participate in the Forms.
 - C The Forms can be related by desires; is the cause of things.
 - D Can be the copy of the Forms; related by dialectics.
19. To Aristotle, the ultimate end of human action is:
- A Virtue.
 - B Moderation.
 - C The Golden Mean.
 - D Happiness.
20. To St Thomas Aquinas to know God's nature by the *Via Negativa* clearly means:
- A To deny God's nature.
 - B To know what God is not.
 - C To imply what God is unlike.
 - D To assent what makes God different.
21. To Locke, which degrees of knowledge give us certainty of our existence and proofs of God's existence, respectively?
- A Intuitive and Demonstrative.
 - B Demonstrative and Secondary.
 - C Sensitive and Primary.
 - D Intuitive and Sensitive.
22. To Descartes, what are the "mental powers" by which one can arrive at the knowledge of things without "fear of illusion"?
- A Cogito, ergo sum.
 - B Clarity and distinctness.
 - C Intuition and Deduction.
 - D The Rules of Methods.
23. To Kant, to know things as they are, independent of the knowledge we have of them, is known as:
- A Aesthetics.
 - B Phenomena.
 - C Transcendental.
 - D Noumena.
24. The element of Feuerbach's Philosophy which clearly influenced Marx's Philosophy is that:
- A The basic reality is material.
 - B History is a dialectical process.
 - C The basic reality is spiritual.
 - D Reality is basically one.
25. To Peirce, Belief is aptly considered as the mid-way point between:
- A Intuition and Experience.
 - B Science and Doubt.
 - C Thought and Action.
 - D Fact and Values.
26. Which of the following does Kierkegaard consider as all aspects of truth?
- A Objective, and individual.
 - B Objective and abstract.
 - C Individual, and subjective.
 - D Inward, and active.
27. Why is J.P. Sartre strongly considered an atheistic existentialist?
- A Asserts that man only exists.
 - B Asserts that man makes himself.
 - C Denies the existence of God.
 - D States that God is an essence.
28. Which of the following can be rejected as an aspect of Ethno-Philosophy?
- A It is an ideology of African culture.
 - B It is be grounded in religious beliefs.
 - C It is an analysis of African culture.
 - D Its source can be founded in language.
29. Identify which of the following is clearly the Hierarchy of Forces in the universe in an ascending order:
- A Objects, Man, Ancestors, of God
 - B God, Ancestors, Man, Objects
 - C Animals, God, Objects, Deities.
 - D Objects, Ancestors, Man, God.

30. Which of the following is False as a characteristic of Negritude?
 A Literary affection and style.
 B Awareness of being black.
 C African past stories and poetry.
 D A return to the African roots.
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31. Which of the following is an apt ethical viewpoint of Consciencism?
 A It asserts the necessary connection between mind and body.
 B It calls for egalitarianism in society.
 C It reawakens the self-consciousness of the Africans.
 D It is an achievement of authentic education of Africans.
-
32. Identify a False view of Ujama'a Socialism?
 A All members of the community are workers.
 B Built on the humanistic principle of equality.
 C Land is owned by individuals.
 D The individual is treated as an end in itself.
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33. The main objective of the Fourth Meditation in Descartes' "Meditations on First Philosophy" is:
 A God is not the cause of error.
 B Human intellect comes from God's nature.
 C Error originates from the malicious demon.
 D God voluntarily implants error in man.
-
- * 34. Descartes uses the Wax Analogy to clearly illustrate that:
 A Certitude of knowledge comes from the mind.
 B Knowledge is a relationship between mind and body.
 C The piece of wax has no fixed shape.
 D Material objects cannot be known distinctly.
-
35. The Cartesian dictum: "I think, therefore I exist" implies that:
 A Thinking implies certainty.
 B Doubt generates knowledge.
 C Thinking is the basis of existence.
 D Existence is the basis of thinking.
-
36. In "Meditations on First Philosophy," Descartes focuses on:
 A Metaphysics.
 B Epistemology.
 C Science.
 D Religion.
-
37. Which of the following does Descartes consider True, concerning the idea of the mind?
 A Mutable.
 B Divisible.
 C Composite.
 D Indivisible.
-
38. When Beauty is considered as 'Universal', it clearly means it is:
 A Agreeable.
 B Demonstrative.
 C The attainment of truth.
 D Pleasing necessarily
-
39. The similarity between the Philosophical and the Scientific Method is that they:
 A Employ the deductive method.
 B Make value judgment.
 C Apply reasoning
 D Begin with a hypothesis.
-
- * 40. The cultural identity of a people can be determined by which of the following two factors?
 A Ideological and historical.
 B Historical and geographical.
 C Genetical and religious.
 D Religious and ideological.
-
- * 41. The Theory of the Origin of Man which holds that the universe originates from the explosion of a single dense mass of matter is known:
 A Emanationism.
 B Evolutionism.
 C The Big Bang Theory.
 D Creationism.
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42. When one acquires the habit of pick-pocketing, the forming of the said habit is considered as:
 A Voluntary in cause.
 B Voluntary-in-itself.
 C Indirectly voluntary.
 D Act of a man.
-
- * 43. Which of the following pairs are False as Modifiers of Responsibility?
 A Ignorance and fear.
 B Fear and passion.
 C Force and Habit.
 D Knowledge and Intention.
-
44. * Which of the following is False as an argument for the permissibility of violence?
 A An instrument of the State to preserve peace.
 B Self-defence strategy.
 C It is voluntary in cause.
 D It begets a cycle of violence.

Who clearly considered the State as a "cold monster?"

- A Nietzsche. *philosophy*
- B Bakounine. *philosophy*
- C Marx.
- D Machiavelli.

46. When in a Democratic form of government, there is a system of checks and balances, it most appropriately calls for:

- A Equality.
- B Accountability.
- C Justice.
- D Equity.

47. The type of Justice which obliges members of a community to meet up with the requirements of the common good is considered as:

- A Contributive.
- B Commutative.
- C Distributive.
- D Social.

48. The philosophical doctrine which deals with God and the problems of evil in the world is called:

- A Theology.
- B Religion.
- C Metaphysics.
- D Theodicy.

49. The view that, it is impossible to know whether God exists or not; and the theory that God is in everything and everything is in God, are best considered respectively as:

- A Atheism and Animism.
- B Deism and Monotheism.
- C Agnosticism and Pantheism.
- D Dogmatism and Skepticism.

50. When human choice results in evil and suffering, it is aptly considered as:

- A Moral Evil.
- B Natural Evil.
- C Physical Evil.
- D Psychological Evil.

STOP

GO BACK AND CHECK YOUR WORK