

**CAMEROON GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION BOARD**  
General Certificate of Education Examination

**0790 PHILOSOPHY**

**JUNE 2020**

**ADVANCED LEVEL**

Centre Number	GCE REVISION
Centre Name	
Candidate Identification No.	<a href="http://www.gcerevision.com">http://www.gcerevision.com</a>
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.

Turn Over

1. Given the proposition: "All humans are rational" as True, what can be inferred of E, I, and O respectively?  
A False, True, False.  
B True, False, False.  
C False, False, Doubtful.  
D Doubtful, True, False.

---

2. Which modes of Education are inapplicable to all categorical propositions?  
A Contraposition and Obversion.  
B Contraposition and Conversion.  
C Inversion and Contraposition.  
D Inversion and Obversion.

---

3. The Special Rules of the First and Second Figures are respectively:  
A The Minor Premise must be affirmative; the Major premise must be negative.  
B The Major premise must be universal; the Minor premise must be affirmative.  
C One of the premise must be negative; the conclusion must be particular.  
D The Major premise must be universal; one of the premises must be negative.

---

4. Determine the Fallacy most clearly committed in an AEO-3 argument:  
A Illicit process of the Major.  
B Illicit process of the Minor.  
C The Undistributed Middle.  
D Exclusive Premises.

---

5. Using: "If the teacher comes to school then we will have a test" as the major premise; construct a valid modus ponens argument.  
Identify the second prosyllogism:  
A The teacher did not come to school. therefore we will have a test.  
B The teacher comes to school therefore we will have a test.  
C The teacher comes to school. Therefore we will not have a test.  
D The teacher did not come to school. therefore we will have a test.

---

6. The part of a polysyllogism which furnishes the Conclusion for the next syllogism is called:  
A Enthymeme.  
B Episylogism.  
C Prosylogism.  
D Sorites.

---

7. Which of the following is an acceptable valid Modus Tollendo Ponens argument?  
A Either we live or we die. We will live. Therefore, we will not die.  
B Either we die or we live. We will not live. Therefore, we will die.  
C Either we die or we live. We will die. Therefore we will live.  
D Either we live or we die. We will not live. Therefore, we will not die.

---

8. Refuting the Dilemma by producing another Dilemma with a Conclusion which appears to contradict the original Conclusion; and rejecting the Disjunctive Minor Premise are respectively:  
A Rebuttal and Escaping between the Horns.  
B Grasping the Horns and Escaping between the Horns.  
C Escaping between the Horns and Rebuttal.  
D Rebuttal and Grasping the Horns.

---

9. The arguments: "Although I am late, I will not hurry since our teacher is also late"; and "Many people are rushing to the Synagogue Church of all Nations, to attend it," respectively commit the Fallacies of:  
A TuQuoque and Ad Misericordiam.  
B Ad Populum and Tu Quoque  
C TuQuoque and Ad Populum  
D Ad Misericordiam Ad Populum.

---

10. "Places are dark in the forest because there is no light, and we are in the dark about it." Identify the Fallacy most clearly committed above.  
A Accent.  
B Composition.  
C Amphiboly.  
D Equivocation.

---

11. Which of the following is an unacceptable definition of Informal fallacy?  
A Violating the rules of reasoning.  
B Pseudo-reasoning in discourse.  
C Deceptive argument in reasoning.  
D Reasoning with more than one meaning.

---

12. The statement  $(p \supset \sim q) \cdot (p \cdot q)$  is determined by the Truth Table as:  
A Contradiction.  
B Tautology.  
C Contingent.  
D Logical Equivalence

13. The following rules of Inference,

$$\begin{array}{l} p \supset q \qquad p \\ \therefore p \supset (p \cdot q) \text{ and } q \\ \qquad \qquad \qquad \therefore p \cdot q \end{array}$$

are considered respectively as:

- A Simplification and Addition.  
 B Conjunction and Absorption.  
 C Addition and Simplification.  
 D Absorption and Conjunction.

14. Identify the propositional function which best expresses the statement: "Not all students are friendly," (Sx: x is student; Fx: x is friendly).

- A  $(\exists x)(Sx \cdot \sim Fx)$   
 B  $(\exists x)(Sx \cdot Fx)$   
 C  $(x)(Sx \supset \sim Fx)$   
 D  $(x)(Sx \supset Fx)$

15. Which of these is an adequate significance of the Paradoxes of Zeno?

- A Impossibility of change.  
 B The senses are not deceptive.  
 C Being is becoming.  
 D Appearance produces only opinion.

16. Which of these statements is False about Gorgias' dictum "Nothing exists?"

- A The truth is unattainable.  
 B The truth cannot be communicated.  
 C Non-being is real and being is not.  
 D Being is incomprehensible.

17. Bringing ideas to clear consciousness; and delivering knowledge by questioning according to Socrates, are respectively:

- A Irony and Dialectics.  
 B Maiëutics and Introspection.  
 C Midwifery and Dialectics.  
 D Introspection and Maiëutics.

18. Which of the following is False about the Platonic Forms?

- A The mind grasps visible things.  
 B Forms have an independent existence.  
 C They are the essential archetypes of things.  
 D They are the embodiment of all things.

19. To Aristotle, "that which is not asserted of a subject, but of which everything else is asserted", is known as:

- A Form.  
 B Substance.  
 C Accident.  
 D Matter.

20. To Aquinas, 'words used by God and man will imply that God and man are totally alike'; and that 'God and man are neither totally alike or unlike', are respectively:

- A Analogical and Equivocal.  
 B Analogical and Univocal  
 C Univocal and Equivocal.  
 D Equivocal and Analogical.

21. What, according to Locke, are the two forms of Experience?

- A Sensation and Intuition.  
 B Reflection and Sensation.  
 C Reflection and Intuition.  
 D Intuition and Demonstration.

22. To say that the Cartesian Doubt attacks all sources of knowledge which can lead to error; and that it rejects all knowledge which is not absolutely indubitable, respectively mean that it is:

- A Methodic and Hyperbolic.  
 B Radical and Methodic.  
 C Skeptical and Radical.  
 D Radical and Hyperbolic.

23. Kant's theory of the possibility and limits of human knowledge is proposed in:

- A Transcendental Aesthetics.  
 B Transcendental Dialectic.  
 C Transcendental Analytic.  
 D Transcendental Idealism.

24. The Marxist view of Dialectical Materialism clearly signifies that:

- A Nature is regarded as a coherent whole.  
 B It is a radical rejection of religion.  
 C It is the collapse of capitalism.  
 D The primacy of nature on thought

25. To Peirce, the method of Fixing Belief by building real assumptions independent of opinions about them is called:

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

26. According to Kierkegaard, the assertion "Truth is Subjective" implies that Truth is:

- A Passive and abstract.  
 B Individual and inward.  
 C Individual passive.  
 D Passive and inward.

27. Why does Sartre consider Existentialism as a humanism?  
 A Man is condemned to be free.  
 B Man creates himself.  
 C Existence is contingency.  
 D Existence makes human life possible.
- 
28. Who asserted that "Ethno-Philosophy is neither Philosophy nor Ethnology"?  
 A KwasiWiredu.  
 B Njoh Mouelle E.  
 C Paulin Hountondji.  
 D Marcien Towa.
- 
29. Which of the following is clearly an explanation Of Causation in African Metaphysics?  
 A Effects are traceable to a source.  
 B The existence of vital forces and nature of the universe.  
 C The explanation of myths and legends.  
 D The explanation of human predicaments.
- 
30. Identify the main characteristic of Pan-Africanism below is:  
 A Efforts to encourage development of the African continent.  
 B Search for a new personality for the Africans.  
 C Collective consciousness to attain unity.  
 D Assertion of being of the African personality.
- 
31. Which of the following can be considered as a strength of Tribalism?  
 A Can enhance cultural friction.  
 B Gives rise to ethnic antagonism.  
 C Affects peace and stability.  
 D Imposes a root to the individual.
- 
32. A False view of Nkrumah's Consciencism is:  
 A The reawakening of self-consciousness of the Africans.  
 B An intellectual revolution of the Africans.  
 C The education of the masses for positive action.  
 D Aimed at the realization of infrastructural development.
- 
33. Descartes' main preoccupation in the First Meditation is to demonstrate that:  
 A The senses are deceptive and unreliable.  
 B God exists and the soul is immortal.  
 C The body is an extended thing.  
 D The body and the soul are distinct.
- 
34. What is the main significance of the Evil Demon Argument in Descartes' "Meditation on First Philosophy"?  
 A Doubt is the basis of Truth.  
 B Certitude is the basis of Truth.  
 C The senses are deceptive.  
 D The mind is the basis of Truth.
- 
35. What according to Descartes, is the real source of error?  
 A The wrong choice of man.  
 B The human intellect.  
 C The act of the human will.  
 D The misuse use of free will.
- 
36. According to Descartes, the idea of God:  
 A Is produced by something external to the mind.  
 B Exists independently of experience.  
 C Is simply an invention of the mind.  
 D Is innate.
- 
37. Which of these is false about Descartes view of the senses?  
 A Senses are basically deceptive.  
 B Senses come from experience.  
 C All knowledge of the sense should be discarded.  
 D Knowledge of the senses are apriori
- 
38. To the empiricists and rationalists, the primary and reliable source of knowledge are respectively:  
 A Senses and Evidence.  
 B Reason and Experience.  
 C Experience and Reason.  
 D Thought and Intuition.
- 
39. The Scientific Method of Inquiry can be best considered credible because it is:  
 A Rectificative in its approach.  
 B Limited to the efficiency of the instrument used.  
 C Based on assumptions.  
 D Spatio-temporarily determined.
- 
40. Language, artifact and music are considered as cultures which are respectively:  
 A Material, Spiritual, Material.  
 B Spiritual, Spiritual, Material.  
 C Material, Material, Spiritual.  
 D Spiritual, Material, Spiritual.

41. The Theory that the universe originated from the explosion of a single dense mass of matter and evolved subsequently into diverse forms is called:
- A Evolutionism.
  - B Creationism.
  - C Emanationism.
  - D Big Bang Theory.
- 
42. When an armed robber breaks into a house to steal, it is adequately considered as:
- A A human act
  - B An act of a man.
  - C Voluntary in itself.
  - D Voluntary in cause.
- 
43. An act once made and still influences the act being done now, but not present in the person's consciousness at the moment of performing it, is one of:
- A Interpretative intention.
  - B Virtual intention.
  - C Habitual intention.
  - D Actual intention.
- 
44. A lady with ectopic pregnancy who opts for abortion; and a student who aborts because of injuries sustained from a fatal motor accident, can best be considered respectively as:
- A Direct and Involuntary abortion.
  - B Therapeutic and Direct abortion.
  - C Direct and Indirect abortion.
  - D Indirect and Therapeutic abortion.
- 
45. Identify two philosophers below who think that the State hinders human liberty:
- A Hegel and Marx.
  - B Althusser and Rousseau.
  - C Hobbes and Locke.
  - D Marx and Althusser.
- 
46. Which of the following is an adequate strength of Democracy as a form of government?
- A There is the dominance of the will of majority.
  - B There is fear of the majority.
  - C The leaders execute the voted laws.
  - D There is the protection of minority rights.
- 
47. What type of Justice has to do with the fair meting out of punishment to citizens for wrong doings?
- A Distributive justice.
  - B Contributive justice.
  - C Commutative justice.
  - D Social justice.
- 
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. St. Anselm's view that "God is a Being than which none greater can be conceived", is basically:
- A Cosmological.
  - B Teleological.
  - C Ontological.
  - D Moral.
- 
50. A child born with disabilities can partly be described as a consequence of:
- A Metaphysical evil.
  - B Natural evil.
  - C Physical evil.
  - D Moral evil.

STOP

GO BACK AND CHECK YOUR WORK